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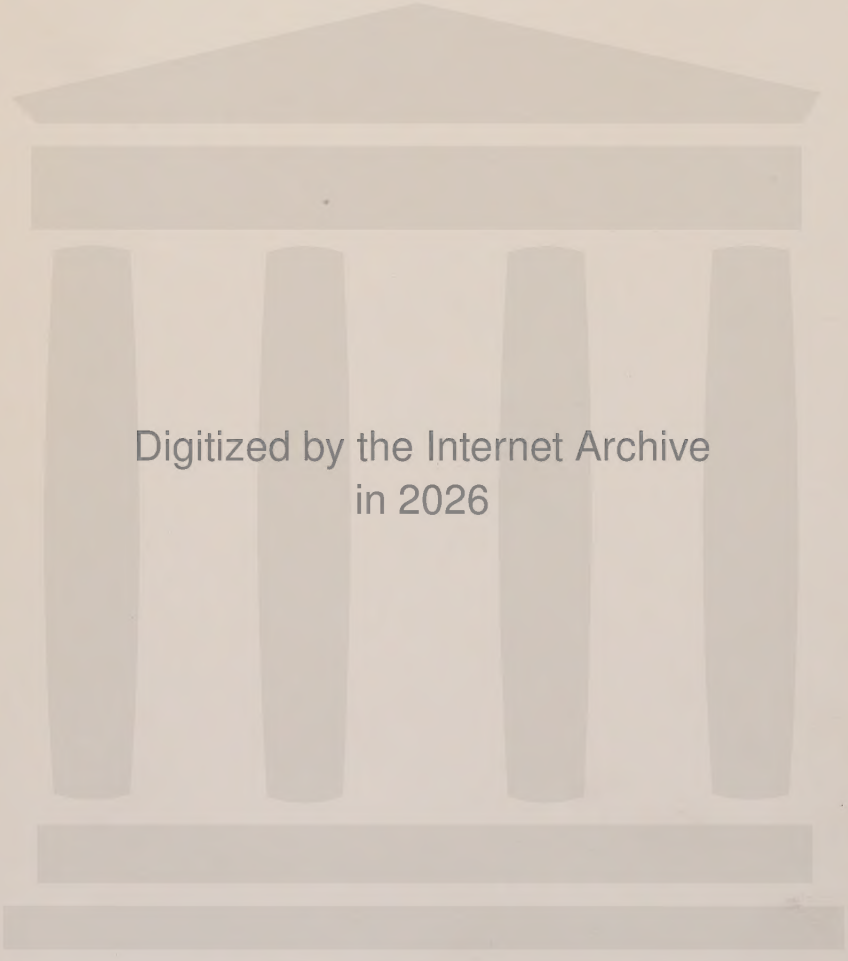

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HISTORY

—OF—

LYCOMING COUNTY,

PENNSYLVANIA.

INCLUDING

ITS ABORIGINAL HISTORY; THE COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY PERIODS; EARLY SETTLEMENT AND SUBSEQUENT GROWTH; ORGANIZATION AND CIVIL ADMINISTRATION; THE LEGAL AND MEDICAL PROFESSIONS; INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS; PAST AND PRESENT HISTORY OF WILLIAMSPORT; MANUFACTURING AND LUMBER INTERESTS; RELIGIOUS, EDUCATIONAL, AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT; GEOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE; MILITARY RECORD; SKETCHES OF BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS, AND VILLAGES; PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF PIONEERS AND REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS, ETC., ETC.

EDITED BY JOHN F. MEGINNESS.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO, ILL.
BROWN, RUNK & CO., PUBLISHERS.
1892

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PREFACE.

THAT portion of Lycoming county lying north of Muncy Hills, and westward along the river to the Indian lands above Lycoming creek, was the theater of many sanguinary conflicts during the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, and in that territory there is scarcely a square mile that was not baptized in fire and blood. Hostile bands of savages frequently descended from the north, killed and scalped scores of settlers, carried many into captivity who were unable to escape, destroyed their improvements, and burned their cabins. It was here that the great panic, or "Big Runaway," occurred in 1778, which stands without a parallel in the annals of pioneer settlements.

The work of writing the History of Lycoming County was entrusted to John F. Meginness. It involved the examination of hundreds of official letters and reports found in the archives of the State, and the consultation of numerous authorities and musty court records, but he addressed himself to the task with alacrity, and after a year's hard work finished the general history embraced in the present volume. His long experience in journalistic and historical effort was a guarantee to the public that the work would be faithfully performed, and it is believed that he has made it as thorough, exhaustive, and accurate as possible.

The Aboriginal, Colonial, and Revolutionary periods appear in consecutive order, and the history of the struggle for separation from Northumberland and the erection of Lycoming county, which commenced in 1786 and lasted until 1795, is given for the first time, together with an explanation of the influences which operated to defeat the new county scheme for so many years. A complete enumeration of the taxable inhabitants of the original townships, in the very beginning of the nineteenth century, is also given. It was discovered among the rubbish in the garret of the State Capitol, and was never printed before. An exhaustive history of our early courts and the erection of the first public buildings, of the legal and medical professions, of religious organizations and the progress of education, of the city of Williamsport, and of all boroughs and townships, is written with care and fidelity. A complete roster—the first ever compiled—of all the civil officers from 1795 to 1891, is given, together with all State Representatives, Senators, and members of Congress during that time. Every postoffice, where located, the date of its establishment, and the names of all postmasters to the present time, will be found in the reviews of townships and boroughs. There are to-day about eighty postoffices in Lycoming county, or five more than there were in the whole United States when Benjamin Franklin was made the first Postmaster General!

The geological matter was prepared by Abraham Meyer, of Cogan House township, who for many years has devoted much time to a thorough study of the geology

of the county, and it contains valuable information relating to the rock formations, soil, minerals, etc., and in some instances upsets the theories of the State geologists. The military chapter, prepared by J. J. Galbraith of Williamsport, with the assistance of ex-Mayor W. N. Jones, both veterans of the civil war, shows the names of the men Lycoming county furnished to aid in putting down the Great Rebellion. For assistance in the collection of historical data the author tenders his thanks to Rev. M. A. Turner, Washington, D. C.; W. H. Egle, M. D., State Librarian, Harrisburg; R. H. McCormick, Watsontown; J. M. M. Gernerd and C. D. Eldred, Muncy; H. W. Petrikin, Montoursville; D. A. Martin, DuBoistown, and J. H. McMinn, Williamsport. He is also indebted for the sympathy, encouragement, and moral support of his editorial brethren of the press throughout the West Branch valley; and hundreds of others, too, who encouraged the work by their voice, influence, and patronage, are cordially thanked by the editor and publishers for the valuable aid thus rendered.

The biographical department of the work will be found one of its most valuable features. It was prepared under the immediate direction of the publishers, and contains a large amount of information relating to the ancestry and history of families residing in the county. In every instance the sketch was submitted to the subject or family for correction, and if errors are found the responsibility rests on those whose duty it was to point them out. Information embodied in biographical sketches is always valuable in a greater or less degree, and especially to the historian and genealogist.

The publishers take pride in laying this exhaustive History of Lycoming County before the public. They have spared neither time nor money to make it as complete and accurate as possible, and with a consciousness that they have zealously striven to fulfill the promises made in their prospectus, they feel that they will receive the approbation of every reasonably disposed patron.

JOHN F. MEGINNESS,
Editor.

BROWN, RUNK & COMPANY,
Publishers.

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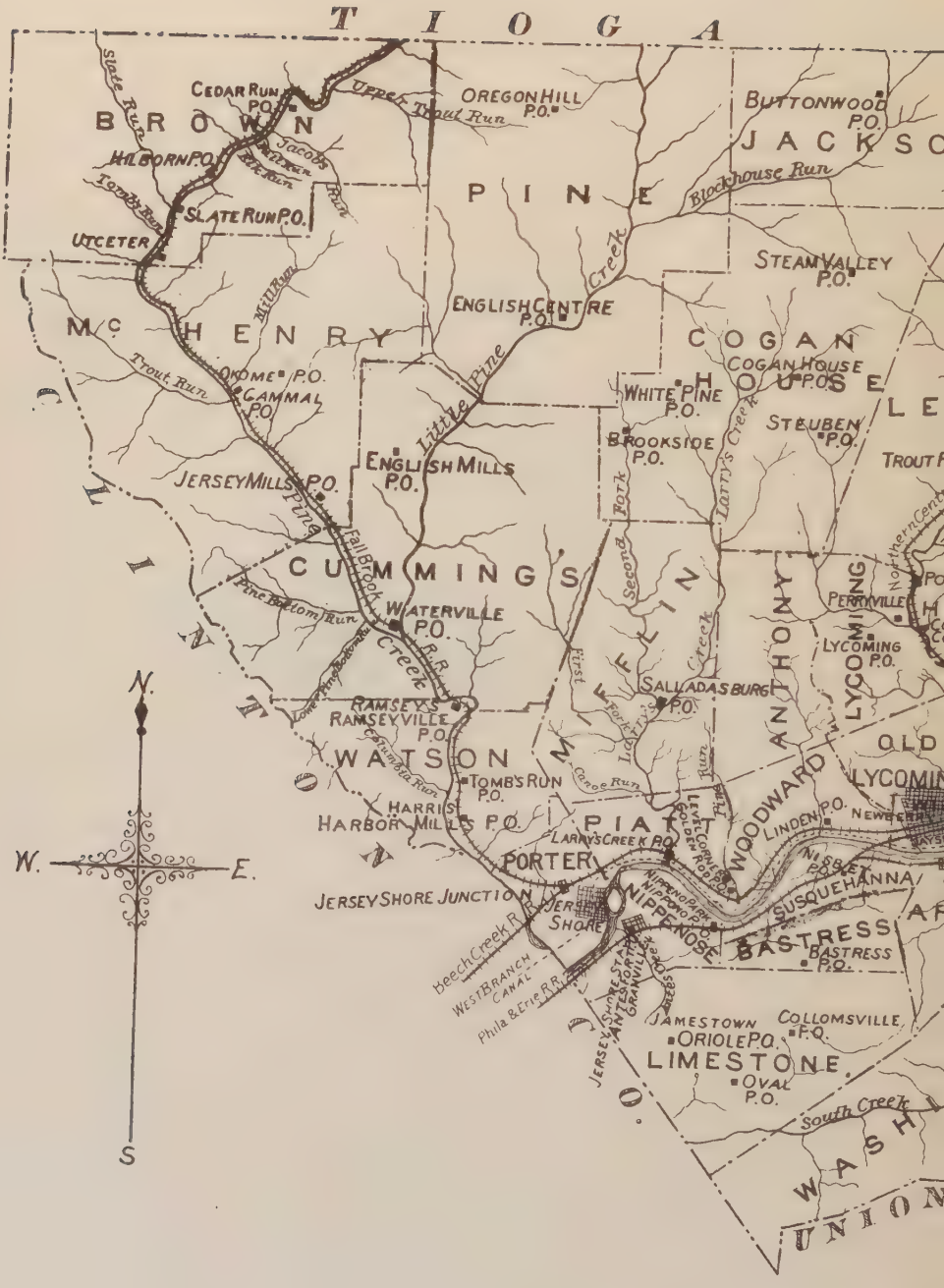
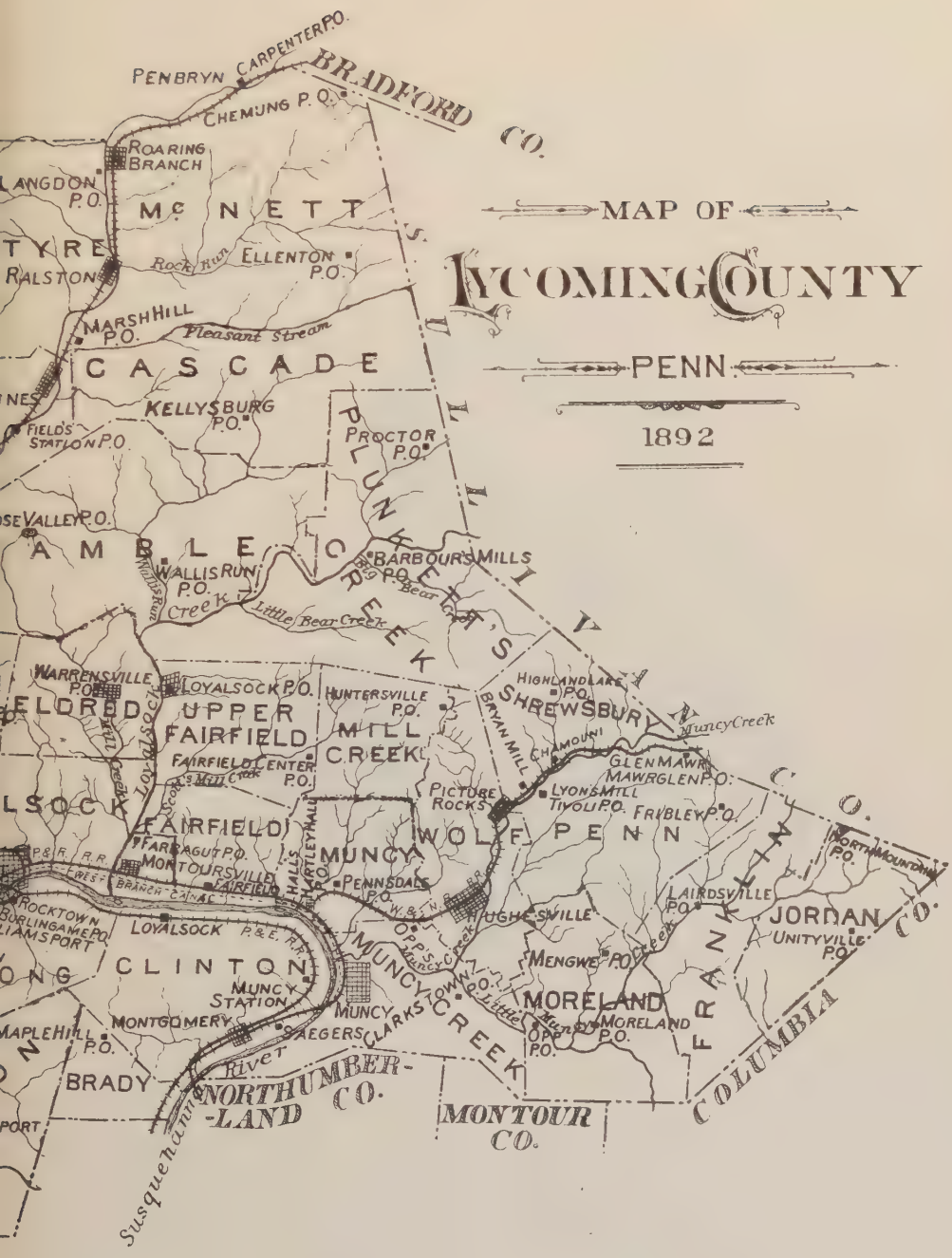
MAP OF LYCOMING COUNTY 16


TIOGA
BROWN
PINE
JACKSON
McHENRY
COGAN HOUSE
CUMMINGS
WATSON
PIATT
PORTER
LIMESTONE
ANTHONY
WOODWARD
LYCOMING
OLD LYCOMING
CEDAR RUN P.O.
OREGON HILL P.O.
BUTTONWOOD P.O.
HILBORN P.O.
SLATE RUN P.O.
UTICETER
STEAM VALLEY P.O.
ENGLISH CENTRE P.O.
OKOME P.O.
GAMMAL P.O.
WHITE PINE P.O.
BROOKSIDE P.O.
STEUBEN P.O.
JERSEY MILLS P.O.
ENGLISH MILLS P.O.
WATERVILLE P.O.
RAMSEYS
RAMSEYVILLE P.O.
TOMB'S RUN P.O.
HARRIS
HARBOR MILLS P.O.
LARRY'S CREEK P.O.
SALLADASBURG P.O.
LYCOMING P.O.
LINDEN P.O.
JERSEY SHORE JUNCTION
JERSEY SHORE
NIPPENOSE
BASTRESS
BASTRESS P.O.
JAMESTOWN
ORIOLE P.O.
COLLOMSVILLE P.O.
OVAL P.O.
Slate Run
Upper Trout Run
Jacobs Run
Tombs Run
Mill Run
Trout Run
Little Pine Creek
Second Fork
Larrys Creek
Fall Brook
Pine Bottom Run
Lycoming Creek
First Fork
Canoe Run
Beech Creek R.R.
West Branch Canal
Phila & Erie R.R.
Susquehanna
Blockhouse Run
South Creek
N.
S.
W.
E.


MAP OF
LYCOMING COUNTY
PENN.
1892
PENBRYN
CARPENTER P.O.
CHEMUNG P.O.
BRADFORD CO.
ROARING BRANCH
LANGDON P.O.
McNETT
TYRE
RALSTON
ELLENTON P.O.
MARSH HILL P.O.
Pleasant Stream
CASCADE
KELLYSBURG P.O.
FIELD'S STATION P.O.
PROCTOR P.O.
SUSQUEHANNA
BLOOMSBURG
BARBOURS MILLS P.O.
Bear Creek
Little Bear Creek
WALLIS RUN P.O.
WARRENSVILLE P.O.
LOYALSOCK P.O.
HUNTERSVILLE P.O.
ELDRED
UPPER FAIRFIELD
MILL CREEK
FAIRFIELD CENTER P.O.
Mill Creek
Loyalsock Creek
HIGHLAND LAKE P.O.
SHREWSBURY
Muncy Creek
CHAMOUNI
GLENMAWR
MAWRGLEN P.O.
LYONS MILL
TIVOLI P.O.
FRIBLEY P.O.
PICTURE ROCKS
FAIRFIELD
FARRAGUT P.O.
MONTOURSVILLE
MUNCY
WOLF
PENN
PENNSDALE P.O.
HUGHESVILLE
LAIRDSVILLE P.O.
JORDAN
UNITYVILLE P.O.
NORTH MOUNTAIN P.O.
FRANKLIN CO.
COLUMBIA CO.
ROCKTOWN
BORLINGAME P.O.
WILLIAMSPORT
LOYALSOCK
CLINTON
MUNCY STATION
MUNCY
MONTGOMERY
MENGWE P.O.
MORELAND
MORELAND P.O.
MAPLE HILL P.O.
BRADY
AEGERS
CLARKS TOWN P.O.
CLARKS CREEK
Little Muncy Creek
River
NORTHUMBERLAND CO.
MONTOUR CO.
Susquehanna

Very Truly Yours,
John F. Meginness.

HISTORY OF

LYCOMING COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

ABORIGINAL OCCUPATION.

ORIGINAL EXTENT OF THE TERRITORY OUT OF WHICH LYCOMING WAS FORMED—THE ANDASTES AND WHO THEY WERE—THEIR EXTINCTION—REMAINS OF FORTIFICATIONS NEAR MUNCY—INDIAN MOUND—LANDS PURCHASED FROM THE INDIANS—WHAT THE PENNS PAID—APPEARANCE OF THE FIRST WHITE MEN—WEISER'S JOURNEY UP LYCOMING CREEK—ADVENT OF THE MORAVIANS AND THEIR TRIALS—MADAME MONTOUR AND FRENCH MARGARET.

THE territory embraced within the limits of Lycoming county originally belonged to Berks, which was erected March 11, 1752. Twenty years later Northumberland was formed out of Berks, and twenty-three years after this, Lycoming came into existence. At that time it covered a region vast enough in its proportions to constitute a State, and three-fourths of its territory was practically an unknown wilderness.

Penn supposed he had purchased a portion of this territory as early as 1696, but, dissatisfaction arising among the Indians, another deal was made in 1736. Then followed the purchases of 1758 and 1768, which covered about three-fourths of Pennsylvania. Out of this territory many counties have been formed.

The West Branch valley of the Susquehanna, known for its beauty, richness of soil, and variety of scenery, was originally covered with heavy timber, save cleared spots near the mouths of its principal tributaries, which were used by the aborigines for agricultural purposes. The mountains were wooded from base to summit with pine and hemlock, whose evergreen foliage imparted a somber appearance to the scene. Owing to the heavy forests which covered both valley and mountain, the streams were larger than they are to-day. After the denudation of these forests by what we practically term the "advancing tide of civilization," the volume of water in river, creek, and rivulet gradually decreased, because a supply to keep them at a regular stage is no longer held by the mosses, decaying wood, and other absorbents; and sudden and destructive floods are of more frequent occurrence.

For years there has been much discussion among writers regarding the aborigi-

nal inhabitants of the valley. Several have contended that a superior race once dwelt here, and they have been called Andastes. Works, evidently intended for defensive purposes, have been pointed to as evidences of the existence of a people possessing a higher order of intelligence than those who were found here by the whites. This theory, for it is nothing else, has long prevailed, and the question has often been asked, "Who were the Andastes?"

The Indians were commonly known among the white people by the names Iroquois, Mengwe, and Five Nations. At the period when the whites first became acquainted with this territory, the Iroquois proper extended through central New York from the Hudson river to the Genesee, and comprised five distinct nations confederated together, which, beginning on the east, were known as Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. West of them were the Hurons, the Neutral Nation, and the Eries; on the south were the Andastes, on the Susquehanna, and the Delawares on the river which bears their name; on the east the various Algonquin tribes, which inhabited the district now known as New England.

As early as 1620 the tribe called Andastes dwelt in the valley of the Susquehanna, but little is known of them. They are spoken of by different writers under various names, the most frequent of which are Susquehannocks, Minquas, and Conestogas.

In 1750, a Cayuga chieftain informed David Zeisberger that a strange tribe of Indians, whom the Cayugas called Tehotachse, but which were neither Iroquois nor Delawares, formerly inhabited the Susquehanna valley, and were expelled by the Cayugas. As further proof of their existence it may be cited that in a letter written by Capt. Joseph Brant, the noted Indian warrior, to Col. Timothy Pickering, relative to the Iroquois claim to the northern part of Pennsylvania, and dated at Niagara, December 30, 1794, he says: "The whole Five Nations have an equal right one with another, the country having been obtained by their joint exertions in war with a powerful nation formerly living southward of Buffalo creek, called Eries, and another nation then living at Tioga Point [now Athens], so that by our successes all the country between that and the Mississippi became the joint property of the Five Nations. All other nations inhabiting this great tract of country were allowed to settle by the Five Nations." That the Andastes are the people referred to by both Zeisberger and Brant there is little doubt. From the evidences of their existence we are warranted in concluding that they were the most populous and powerful of all the Algonquin tribes. That they inhabited both the North and West Branch valleys of the Susquehanna, and that their villages were scattered along both rivers, as well as the main stream to its mouth, is conclusive. And that they were the most warlike of all the eastern nations, there is little doubt, and carried their conquests over the tribes of New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia. For nearly a century they waged almost an unceasing war with the Iroquois, by which the whole valley of the Susquehanna was stained with blood. It was this fierce and warlike people who probably constructed the mounds and fortifications, the crumbling ruins of which were distinctly visible a hundred years ago. They were the builders, probably, of the earthworks which once existed on the bluff near the mouth of Wolf run, which were visited and described by Conrad Weiser in his first journey up the West Branch in 1737.

He informs us that the "fortification was on a height and was surrounded by a deep ditch. The earth was thrown up in the shape of a wall, about nine or ten feet high and as many broad. But it is now in decay, as from appearance it had been deserted beyond the memory of man." This defensive work was undoubtedly very powerful when first constructed. Its ruins showed it to have been curved at the extremities so as to extend to the edge of the cliff, which was very steep and probably twenty feet high. At the base now flows a stream known as Wolf run. On the eastern side or approach the ground was level for a long distance. There was a ditch on the east side from which the earth was taken to form the embankment. It is believed this work was surrounded by palisades, and that it possessed gates made of timber. When Conrad Weiser saw it in 1737 it was so old that the timber had succumbed to the ravages of time. Not a vestige of this ruin now remains to mark its site, and the Philadelphia and Reading railroad was excavated through the bluff on which it stood.

The builders of this fortification probably constructed the mound which the whites found on an open plain not far from the north bank of the river near what is now Hall's station on the railroad. Nearly a hundred years ago this mound attracted much attention and was often visited by antiquarians. It was symmetrical in form, and on account of its antiquity was regarded as a prominent landmark. Those who have left descriptions, or indulged in speculations concerning it, say that it "was probably not more than seven and a half feet high," which would require a base diameter of about thirty feet. The mound was visited in 1839 by O. S. Fowler, the phrenologist, who was in search of crania. He was accompanied by J. Roan Barr, and several other gentlemen, of Muncy. At that time the mound, according to the recollections of Mr. Barr, was "from three to five feet high." Many bones and fragments were found after digging, but only one nearly perfect skull was secured, which Mr. Fowler carried away.

The mound was undoubtedly a place of burial, and on account of the great number of crumbling bones, implements of war, and trinkets, found in its soil, a large number of bodies had been deposited there.

Samuel Wallis, who became the owner of the ground in 1769, and soon afterwards engaged in farming, always called the open space, in which this prehistoric sepulchre stood, his "Indian grave field." The early settlers, unable to account for its existence, regarded it as a curiosity. Some writers have ascribed great age to it, but it is believed to be less than 300 years old. Gernerd, a local antiquarian of Muncy, stoutly maintains that it was of comparatively recent origin. It might have been erected by the last tribe of Indians inhabiting this valley previous to its conquest by the Five Nations; but how long they were engaged in building it we know not. He bases his theory of modern origin on the fact that an iron tomahawk, evidently made by white men, was found in the mound among the relics disinterred by the vandals who desecrated it. This is no evidence of recent origin, for how easy would it have been for *modern* Indians to have buried this implement in the soft loam of which the mound was composed long after it had been built by the descendants of those whose ashes commingled with its soil. The assertion, too, that modern, though rude, clay pipes were found there may be disposed of in the same way.

It may be five hundred years old and it may be less than three. The same may be said of the crumbling earthworks seen by Conrad Weiser near the mouth of Wolf run in 1737. And the fact that nearly all trace of the mound has disappeared is not strange, when we consider that grave robbers were digging in its side for more than fifty years, and that the plowshare of civilization has been at work leveling its sides for at least a century. Is it not strange, after the work of these destructive agencies, that its exact location can be pointed out at all?

The site of this burial place of the Andastes, or Susquehannocks, is nearly obliterated, and in a few years it will be wiped out entirely. It is only marked now by a slight rise in the ground, on which a few gnarled locust trees are growing. But it is still worthy of a visit, on account of its strange and weird associations, by those who love to ponder over the memories of the extinct people whose ashes have served to enrich the soil of Wallis's "Indian grave field"—no matter whether they lived a thousand years ago, or only three hundred.

The story of the decline and final extirpation of this once fierce and warlike people is a sad one. Parkman informs us that prior to 1600 the Susquehannocks and the Mohawks came into collision and the former nearly exterminated their enemy in a war which lasted ten years.

Soon after this the power of the Andastes began to wane, and their prestige rapidly departed. As early as 1650 they were so hard pressed by the tribes of the Five Nations from the north that they abandoned their towns on the North Branch above Wyoming, as well as on the West Branch, and slowly retired down the river. Continual wars for years had resulted in so thinning their ranks that they were no longer the powerful nation of yore; and they were so hunted by their fierce and relentless enemies that the legislature of Maryland in 1661 authorized the Governor to aid them with the provincial forces.

The war soon degenerated into one of mutual inroads, in which the spirit of vindictiveness was the controlling factor, when the former, greatly reduced by pestilence and famine, so rapidly melted away before the superior numbers of their untiring and implacable foes, that in 1672 they could muster only 300 warriors, and extermination stared them in the face.

In 1675, Colden and other writers inform us, the tribe was completely overthrown and dispersed. Too proud to submit as vassals of the Iroquois, and too weak to contend against them in the field, they forsook the Susquehanna and took up a position on the western borders of Maryland, where for many years they kept up a savage border war with the whites. A remnant of this once valiant tribe, now called Conestogas, continued to subsist along the Susquehanna for nearly a hundred years after their prestige had departed. Charged with theft and other crimes, they were forced, to escape the vengeance of the whites, to seek safety in the jail at Lancaster. There the Paxtang Boys, as a band of lynchers, found them on Sunday afternoon, December 27, 1763, and there the *last* Andaste miserably perished!

After the Iroquois had succeeded in driving the Andastes from the Susquehanna region, they next made war on the Lenni Lenape and soon succeeded in subduing them. The Delawares were allowed, after their capitulation, to stay in their old homes; and eventually they were permitted to occupy the country of the Andastes. It was shared with the Shawanese and Tuscaroras. The confederation, with their

conquered subjects, the Delawares and Shawanese, used the country in common, mainly for hunting and fishing purposes. The term Lenni Lenape, as applied to these people, was general in its application and embraced a number of tribes, quite distinct in their character, yet speaking the same language and meeting around the same council fire. These tribes embraced in their subdivisions the Unamis, or Turtle tribes; the Unalachtos, or Turkeys, and the Monseys, or Wolf tribes. The former occupied the country along the coast between the sea and the Kittatinny or Blue mountains. They were generally known among the whites as the Delaware Indians. The Monsey, or Wolf tribe, the most active and warlike of the whole, occupied the mountainous country between the Kittatinny mountains and the sources of the Susquehanna and Delaware rivers.

The Indians remained here as occupants of the soil until the encroachments of the whites compelled them, about the year 1750, to gradually vacate the West Branch and seek new places of abode west of the Ohio river. But it was with great reluctance that they departed, and they frequently returned to linger around the graves of their ancestors. It was while making these incursions that they committed many deeds of atrocity, because their vindictive feelings were aroused on finding their favorite hunting grounds occupied by pale faced strangers. The Monseys, noted for their fierce and warlike character, were the principal occupants of the territory now embraced within the confines of Lycoming county.

Notwithstanding the aborigines of this valley, like all others of their class, were called savages, they were withal a noble race when in their primitive condition, and by some writers they have been styled the "Romans of the New World."

LAND PURCHASES AND TREATIES.

The Indian confederation, known as the Six Nations, having acquired the lands formerly occupied by the Andastes or Susquehannocks, supposed they had control of them. But in this they were mistaken. Thomas Dongan, Governor of the Province of New York, thinking that he possessed control over all the lands lying south of his Province because he had nominally purchased them of certain chiefs, proceeded to lease them to William Penn. This lease, which is a curious document, as well as the first instrument relating to this portion of Pennsylvania, was executed, January 12, 1696. It may be found in Vol. I, Pennsylvania Archives, pp. 121, 122.

William Penn purchased the lands for £100, and the deed was made January 13, 1696. The wording of the deed is almost an exact copy of the article, and Thomas Dongan receipted for £100, the consideration named therein, in the presence of the same witnesses.

The Indians occupying these lands were then induced to confirm the sale to Penn, "in consideration of a parcel of English goods," by signing a deed relinquishing all claims to the same.

It appears that dissatisfaction still existed among the Indians regarding the transfer, for on the 1st of April, 1701, an article of agreement between William Penn and representatives of the Susquehannah Indians was drawn and signed, in which the sale was confirmed.

Nothing further regarding this great purchase occurred until thirty-five years later, when, owing to dissatisfaction again breaking out, a council was called at

Philadelphia to consider the matter and restore good feeling if possible. The Six Nations always disputed the authority of those who made the original transfers, claiming that by right of conquest they alone were entitled to make contracts, although they had tacitly acquiesced. There was a large attendance at this council, and after much parleying the chiefs signed a pre-emption deed releasing all claims to the Susquehanna lands in consideration of a certain lot of goods. As this deed is one of the most curious made by the Penns, during their many transactions with the original occupants of the soil, the consideration mentioned is given herewith:

Now know ye, that in consideration of, the premises afs'd, and of the several Quantities of Goods herein mentioned, viz: 500 pounds of powder, 600 pounds of Lead, 45 Guns, 60 Strowd water match Coats, 100 Blankets, 100 duffle match coats, 200 yards of half-thick, 100 shirts, 40 hatts, 40 pair of Shoes and Buckles, 40 pair of Stockings, 100 hatchets, 500 Knives, 100 houghs, 60 Kettles, 100 Tobacco tongs, 100 Scissors, 500 awl blades, 120 Combs, 2000 needles, 1000 Flints, 24 Looking Glasses, 2 pounds of vermillion, and 100 Tin pots, besides 25 Gallons of Rum, 200 pounds of Tobacco, 1000 Pipes, and 24 dozen of Gartering, by the said Proprietaries, John Penn, Thomas Penn and Rich'd Penn, well and truly paid and delivered.

The chiefs representing the Five Nations were then named in the deed, followed by those of the other tribes, all expressing "themselves to be fully satisfied, contented, and paid, and thereof do acquit and forever discharge the said Proprietaries, their heirs, successors, and assigns by these presents."

This deed, which is very long, is signed by seventeen witnesses on behalf of the Penns, and among them appears the name of Conrad Weiser, the famous interpreter and guide. On behalf of the Indians appear the names (unpronounceable) of eight Onondaga chiefs, six Senecas, four Oneidas, two Tuscaroras, and three Cayugas.

The territory of Lycoming county lies within the bounds of the district specified in this instrument. The deed is dated June 7, 1737, forty-one years after William Penn's transaction with Dongan. A manuscript copy, beautifully engrossed, is in the possession of Howard R. Wallis, of Muncy. It was made for his great-grandfather, Samuel Wallis, who was an extensive land speculator, and was found among his papers. It is over one hundred and eighteen years old and is one of the rarest instruments of writing in existence in this county.

After the execution and sealing of this pre-emption deed, the representatives of the Six Nations then signed a release of the lands in dispute, thereby making the line of transfer complete. All of the foregoing instruments may be found in Vol. I, Pennsylvania Archives, pp. 494–499, where they may be consulted by the curious.

APPEARANCE OF THE FIRST WHITE MAN.

It can not be stated with any certainty when the first white man appeared in this valley. The story of Etienne Brulé, as related by Parkman, is somewhat indefinite. Brulé was interpreter and guide to Champlain, the French Governor of Canada. In the summer of 1615 a French expedition was sent against the Iroquois. The Hurons, who were friendly, informed them that there was a powerful tribe living south, who were willing to send 500 warriors to aid in the war against the Iroquois. Brulé, hearing of this, sought permission from Champlain to take twelve Indians and visit the Andastes to urge them to hasten forward the reinforcements.

The request was granted and the intrepid Frenchman started on his perilous mission. Just where he struck the head waters of the Susquehanna is unknown, but there is no doubt that he descended that river. Some writers are of opinion that he was at the fortification on Wolf run, near Muncy. If such was the case, he was undoubtedly the *first* white man to visit this section.

As adventurers the French were bold, daring, and hardy. No dangers deterred them from penetrating the wilderness at that day in their efforts to secure territory for New France, and they met the natives in many instances and ingratiated themselves into their favor, when other Europeans would have shrunk from the task. Brulé, however, had a hard time. He was taken prisoner by the Iroquois and suffered terribly from bad treatment before he escaped. He was absent three years before Champlain saw him again. On his return he described the country and the people he had met. He speaks of a palisaded town of the Andastes on the upper waters of the Susquehanna which contained a population of 800 warriors, or about 4,000 souls. He might have been mistaken in his estimate, as this would have been a very large population for an Indian town. If it was situated in what is now known as Muncy valley, it shows that the country at that time was as attractive to the Indians as it is to the whites of to-day. Such being the case, it is reasonable to suppose that the Andastes chose the valley as an inviting place to found one of their largest towns.

Whether Brulé passed down the North or West Branch to the main river, it is undenied that he was the *first* white man known to descend the river, and carry tidings of the appearance of the country and the people back to the French commander in Canada, over 270 years ago!

The next white man to pass through the valley was Conrad Weiser, when he made his journey to Onondaga in 1737, nearly 120 years after Etienne Brulé. There is *no* doubt about Weiser's visit, for he left a written record of his journey, and spoke of visiting the ruined fortification on Wolf run. This was on the 20th of March. On this perilous journey he was accompanied by the famous Indian chief, Shikellimy, afterwards vice-king of the Six Nations at Shamokin, two other Indians, and a German.

In the forenoon of the 21st they reached Muncy creek. It was very high and they were taken over in a canoe, not without great danger. The next day, he says, two English traders attempted to cross, but their canoe was overturned by the force of the current and one of them drowned, and the other only escaped by swimming. He does not state which way they were traveling, but it is likely they were on their way up the river to the Indian town on the Loyalsock, or the Great Island. This is the first mention we have of white traders ascending the river this far, but it is not likely that they were the first, as we hear of them being at Shamokin as early as 1728. The Indian trader was an adventuresome individual, and he did not hesitate to brave the dangers of flood and field to meet the Indians to dispose of his wares.

On the 22d they reached the Indian village of Otstuagy, situated near the site of Montoursville, and so named from a rock on the opposite side of the river. This rock, which was a conspicuous landmark for many years, was destroyed by the construction of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad.

Weiser notes in his journal: "Before we came in sight of the village we reached the large creek [Loyalsock] which looked more dreadful than the one yesterday." An ice flood was very likely prevailing at that time. And from his remarks regarding their approach to the village, we infer that it was situated on the west side of the creek.

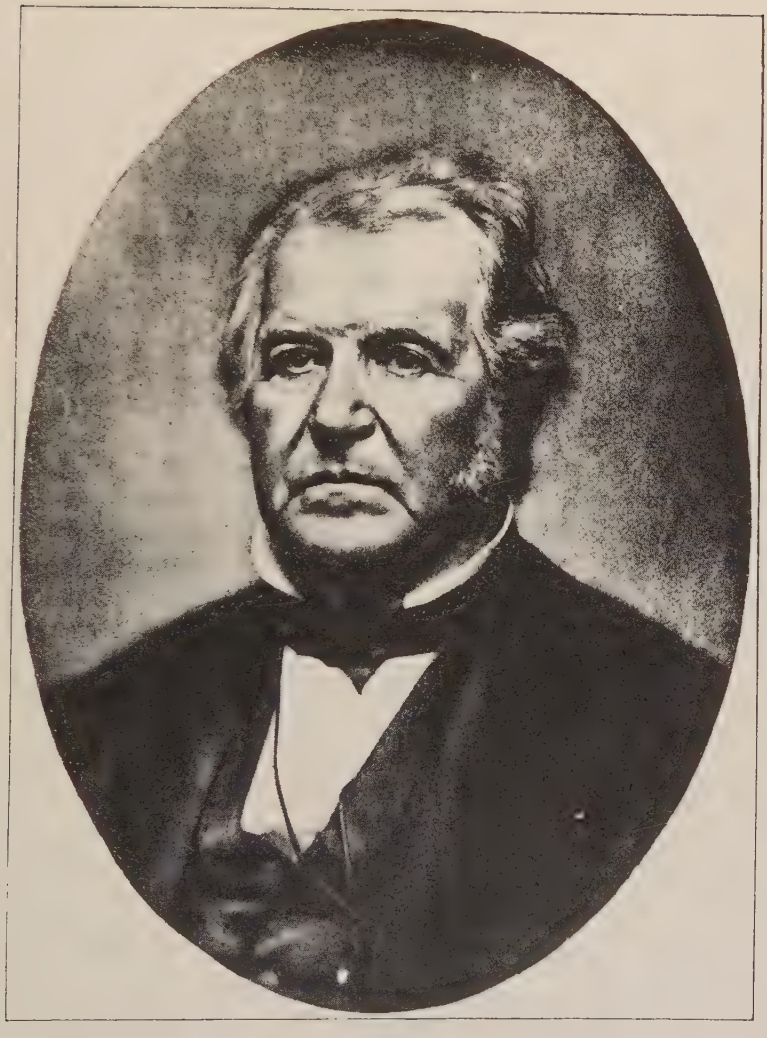
It is probable that they tarried a day or two at the Indian town for rest after getting over the Loyalsock. It would be interesting to know how the crossing of this turbulent stream was effected, after their rough experience at Muncy creek, but he failed to note anything about it in his journal.

After leaving Otstuagy Weiser and party struck the Sheshequin path, which intersected the trail they were following a short distance west of the village, and crossed the hills to the north of the present city of Williamsport to Lycoming creek. The horrors of their journey up this stream are vividly depicted in his journal, and show what a dense and almost impenetrable wilderness existed in the gorges of Lycoming creek at that day. On reaching it he says:

We came to a narrow valley about half a mile broad and thirty long, both sides of which were encompassed with high mountains, on which the snow lay about three feet deep. In it ran a stream of water, also about three feet deep, which was so crooked that it kept a continued winding from one side of the valley to the other. In order to avoid wading so often through the water, we endeavored to pass along the slope of the mountain—the snow being three feet deep and so hard frozen on the top that we walked upon it—but we were obliged to make holes in the snow with our hatchets, that our feet might not slip down the mountain, and thus we crept on. It happened that the old Indian's foot slipped, and the root of a tree by which he held breaking, he slid down the mountain as from the roof of a house, but happily he was stopped in his fall by the string which fastened his pack hitching on the stump of a small tree. The two Indians could not go to his aid, but our Dutch fellow-traveler did; yet not without visible danger of his own life. I also could not put a foot forward until I was helped. After this we took the first opportunity to descend into the valley, which was not until after we had labored hard for half an hour with hands and feet. Having observed a tree lying directly off from where the Indian fell, when we got into the valley again, we went back about one hundred paces, where we saw that if the Indian had slipped four or five paces further he would have fallen over a rock one hundred feet perpendicular upon craggy pieces of rocks below. The Indian was astonished and turned quite pale; then, with outstretched arms and great earnestness, he spoke these words: "*I thank the great Lord and Governor of this world, in that he has had mercy upon me and has been willing that I should live longer.*" Which words I, at that time, put down in my journal. This happened on the 25th of March, 1737.

These touching words were uttered by Shikellimy, who has been often styled the "great and good Indian." He was the father of Logan, the noted chief who made the eloquent speech relating to the white race which will live as long as history exists.

The rocks over which Shikellimy came so near being precipitated formed the cliffs near the present village of Ralston. The traveler informs us that they continued their journey through the gloomy wilderness, although at great peril. At one time Weiser was so overcome by exhaustion and hunger that he seated himself by the roots of a tree, expecting to die. Shikellimy, who was in advance, came back in search of him. Finding him as described, he stood silently for a moment and then said: "My dear companion, thou hast hitherto encouraged us; wilt thou now quite give up? Remember that evil days are better than good days. For when we suffer much we do not sin. Sin will be driven out of us by suffering, and God can



T. Argyle

not extend his mercy to them; but contrarywise, when it goeth evil with us, God hath compassion on us." These sublime words coming from the lips of the old Indian, had the desired effect. Weiser says they made him "ashamed," and he rose up and traveled on as best he could until the journey was finished.

Five years later came Count Zinzendorf, the Moravian missionary, who traveled through what is now Lycoming county. He was accompanied by his daughter Benigna, Anna Nitchsman, J. Martin Mack, and two friendly Indians. Zinzendorf was a very pious and devout man, and labored zealously for the conversion of the Indians to the Moravian faith. During his mission he made a marked impression among the Indians, and the influence of his good work was long felt. Shikellimy became a convert to the Moravian faith, and as he was the chief ruler over all the tribes dwelling on the Susquehanna, it can readily be seen what a good effect must have resulted from his conversion. He adhered to the Moravian faith to the close of his life, and was buried by the rites of that church at Shamokin, December 17, 1748.

Zinzendorf and his party left Shamokin on the 30th of September, 1742, and traveled up the West Branch. During the second night they encamped near Muncy creek. The Count spoke enthusiastically of the beauty of the scenery and the richness of the foliage. He expressed some surprise at not seeing any snakes, which he had been informed were very numerous; and there was a species which lay on the tops of the low bushes ready to spring on passing travelers. None of these were seen. The country, however, abounded in reptiles, bears, and other wild animals. Conrad Weiser, according to the journal of the Count, accompanied them. When they approached Otstuagy—sometimes called Otstonwakin—Weiser rode ahead to the village to notify the inhabitants of the approach of the party. It was then the residence of the celebrated Madame Montour, a French half-breed, who located there as early as 1727. In a short time he returned, accompanied by Andrew, the eldest son of Madame. The following extract from the journal of Zinzendorf gives a description of the appearance of Montour, and the meeting with his mother:

Andrew's cast of countenance is decidedly European, and had his face not been encircled with a broad band of paint, applied with bear's fat, I would certainly have taken him for one. He wore a brown broadcloth coat, a scarlet damasken lapel waistcoat, breeches, over which his shirt hung, a black Cordovan neckerchief, decked with silver bangles, shoes and stockings, and a hat. His ears were hung with pendants of brass and other wires plaited together like the handle of a basket. He was very cordial, but on addressing him in French he, to my surprise, replied in English.

When a short distance from the village, Andrew left us and rode ahead to notify the inhabitants of our approach. As soon as they saw us they discharged their fire-arms, by way of salute, and repeated this mode of welcome on our arrival at the huts. Here we dismounted and repaired to Madame Montour's quarters. Her husband, who had been a chief, had been killed in battle with the Catawbas. When the old woman saw us she wept. In course of conversation, while giving her a general account of the Brethren and their circumstances, I told her that one of our towns was named Bethlehem. . . . . .

The Indians erect either a stone or a mound in honor of their deceased heroes. This custom is decidedly Israelitish. Early in the morning of the 3d of October we heard a woman wailing at the grave of her husband. . . . . There is a promiscuous Indian population in this village. Madame Montour brought two children to me and asked me to baptize them, alleging the custom of the Canadian Fathers as an excuse for her request. I refused, telling her that when-

ever a Brother settled here we would take the matter into consideration, as we were in the habit of baptizing only such persons as we thought we would have frequent opportunity of reminding of the significance of the rite.

About the 9th or 10th Count Zinzendorf turned around and crossed the mountains to Wyoming valley, where he had a very interesting visit with the Indians of that place. Andrew Montour, who was proficient in several tribal languages, accompanied him as guide and interpreter.

This visit of the distinguished Moravian missionary to what is now the central part of Lycoming county 150 years ago marked the beginning of a new era in Indian affairs.

The next Moravian visitation was in June, 1745, when Bishop Spangenberg, accompanied by Conrad Weiser, David Zeisberger, and several converted Indians, passed through the valley on their way to Onondaga. On the 8th of June they crossed Muncy creek and followed the path to Otstonwakin, which they reached at noon. After crossing Muncy creek the Bishop records in his journal that they "found half a deer, which an Indian from Otstonwakin had shot, and being unable to carry all of it home, he had hung the rest of it up in a tree, so that whoever needed it might take it—which we did."

The Indians at Otstonwakin received them kindly and treated them to boiled meat, which they placed before them in a large kettle. No reference is made to Madame Montour. Probably she was absent, as she was in the habit of moving about a great deal. After refreshing themselves they proceeded in the afternoon on their journey, and at dusk came to Lycoming creek, which they called the "Limping Messenger," and encamped for the night. This name is not inappropriate, when we consider the tortuous windings of the stream and the many ripples it contains. To reach it they probably took the Sheshequin path, as a "cut off," which ran through what we now call Blooming Grove. Portions of this Indian highway are still visible in a forest north of Williamsport.

While encamped on the "Limping Messenger" their horses, which had been turned out to graze, strayed back to Otstonwakin some time during the night, and some of the party had to be sent in search of them. This delayed their movements until noon. It would be interesting to know just where Spangenberg and his party encamped. It is likely that it was near where the path debouched from the hills, in a ravine, a short distance below what is now Hepburnville.

Having recovered their horses Spangenberg and his party resumed their journey up Lycoming creek in the afternoon of June 9th. He speaks of entering the "wilderness," and says that their path through the valley lay between the "Ant Hills, one hill resembling another, side by side, and so high that we [they] could scarcely see to the summit. They are all peaked and resemble ant hills." His comparison was a good one, for those who will take the trouble to observe them carefully will be struck with their striking resemblance to immense ant hills. According to Lewis Evans's map of 1749, they were called Burnett's Hills by the Indians, and the path was marked as running through the "Dismal Vale!" When one studies the face of the narrow valley to-day and notes the hills on either side, it requires no effort of the mind to imagine what it must have been in its primitive condition. And yet the changes wrought by improvement have made the narrow

valley one of the most attractive places in the county. There are several little villages, busy manufactories, and handsome cottages with lovely surroundings. A railroad runs through it, and before it passes over the northern boundary of the county it has crossed the "Limping Messenger" on iron and wooden bridges more than twenty times.

In the evening of that day the good Moravian informs us that they went into camp for the night at the "Coffee House." This was probably a hut or camp on the ground now occupied by the village of Trout Run, as that would be about the distance they would travel during the afternoon. It could not have been more than a stopping place, for no white man had yet erected a cabin in that dismal solitude. The hemlock and pine grew so thick that their evergreen foliage so completely shut out the light of day that the travelers could scarcely see the sun shine.

On the 10th they continued their journey. The Bishop says:

It rained hard all day. Our course was north for ten miles, then we turned northeast. We are still between the Ant Hills, and follow the Diadachton. The forest is so dense that for a day the sun could not be seen, and so thick that you could not see twenty feet before. The path, too, is so bad that the horses often were stuck, and had to be extricated from the bogs; and, at other points, it lay full of trees that had been blown down by the wind and heaped so high that we were at a loss whether to turn to the right or to the left. In the evening we came to a salt lick, where elks frequent, and camped for the night.

"The Diadachton" referred to is what was supposed to be Lycoming creek. Its history will be given at the proper place. The salt lick was either at the mouth of Red run or near the village of Roaring Branch. Salt was afterwards sought on the former stream, and in a land sale a salt reservation was once made in what would now be in the eastern part of Jackson township.

The following entry in his journal shows how they finally emerged from the wilderness of Lycoming creek:

JUNE 11.—Set off from the salt lick* and traveled northeast; reached the end of the Diadachton and left the Ant Hills behind us. The path was very bad, so that one of our horses almost broke his leg, by getting into a hole between the roots of a tree. In the afternoon we found a cold roast of bear, which Indians had left on the hunt. As the meat was good we prepared it for dinner. In the evening we came to the Bear's Claws and camped. The Indians took the claws from the bear and nailed them to a tree, hence the name. Here an Indian from Tioga lodged with us. From him we learned that our messenger was already one day's journey ahead of us.

The end of what he terms the "Diadachton" was the source of Lycoming creek at the Beaver Dams in Bradford county.

After completing their journey to Onondaga Spangenberg and party returned by the same route. Their experiences were even more trying than on the outward journey. Not only had they to contend with the same horrors of the swamps in the vicinity of the present villages of Ralston, Bodines, and Trout Run, but a succession of severe rain storms made traveling almost unendurable. The heat was very great, and the ground had become so saturated with water that the greatest care was required to guard against falling into quagmires. The unforeseen delays caused by

*The "salt lick" was located on what is now known as Salt Spring run, a tributary of Roaring Branch creek, which falls into the latter about one and a half miles from the present town of Roaring Branch. Experiments were made there by the early settlers for salt, and as late as 1865 a well was drilled to a depth of nearly 600 feet near an old well, when salt water and gas were developed.

the storms exhausted their slender supply of provisions, and the outlook was exceedingly gloomy and discouraging. They had struggled in the thickets of the wilderness for eight days, and when they reached Otstonwakin, on the Loyalsock, they were almost exhausted. Here they met with a bitter disappointment. The Indian village was deserted, not a fire burned in a single lodge, and not a morsel of food was to be obtained. Riding on, in garments wringing wet, and barely alleviating the worst pangs of hunger with a few fishes which they had caught in the Susquehanna, they laid down on the bank of the river at noon of the 7th of July, 1745, utterly overcome and prepared to die. They could go no further. It was an hour to try their souls. A handful of rice constituted the remnant of their provisions. The records inform us that the Bishop and his young companions, faint and silent, waited to see what God would do for them, while Shikellimy and his son, with the stoicism of their race, resigned themselves to their fate without a murmur. While thus sitting in this disconsolate condition, offering silent prayers for their deliverance, an aged Indian emerged from the forest, sat down among them, opened his pouch, and gave them a smoked turkey!

After having refreshed themselves and rested, they resumed their journey and passed on down through Muncy valley. Their Indian rescuer accompanied them and encamped with them at night, when he produced several pieces of dried venison which they greatly relished. The next day they reached Shamokin, where a trader supplied them with fresh provisions and starvation no longer stared them in the face.

Count Zinzendorf, it will be remembered, expressed some surprise at not seeing any snakes on his journey up the valley in 1742. If he was disappointed in this respect, Spangenberg and his party were not. The latter records in his journal that they came upon a rattlesnake nest in the Muncy Hills near the river. At first a few of the reptiles were discovered basking in the sun. No sooner, however, did they kill these than the whole neighborhood seemed to be alive, and a rattling began which was frightful. Snakes crawled out of holes in the rocks and from between loose stones, or darted from thickets and lifting their heads above patches of fern, soon showed themselves in such numbers that the travelers were almost surrounded and were glad to beat a hasty retreat.

Rev. David Brainerd was the next evangelist to visit this valley on a mission of peace to the Indians. He came in August, 1746, about a year after Bishop Spangenberg. At the intersection of the Sheshequin and Susquehanna paths, a short distance west of Montoursville, he met and preached to a large body of Indians. Mr. Brainerd was suffering from consumption when he made his memorable visit and had a hard time. He extended his journey to a town near the present site of Linden and conversed with the natives. His visit was a short one, as he found himself unable to endure the hardship of sleeping on a bed made of the boughs of bushes, with no covering but the canopy of heaven, and he hastened to return. His experiences among the Indians of the West Branch and at Duncan's island, on the main river, were very interesting.

FAMINE AND SMALL POX.

In the summer of 1748 David Zeisberger and John Martin Mack made a jour-

ney up the West Branch from Shamokin, for the purpose of visiting the Indians and ascertaining the extent of the famine which was reported to be prevailing among them. He records that they reached Otstonwakin on the 10th of July and found it entirely deserted. They made no stop, but continued on. At night they were greatly tormented "by punks and mosquitos, despite the five fires between which we [they] lay down to sleep."

They resumed their journey on the 11th and passed many empty Indian huts. In the afternoon they reached Long Island (opposite Jersey Shore), and crossed over to it. A few deserted huts were found. Here Martin Mack climbed a tree to look out for some human being, for the grass and weeds were so high that they could see no distance. From the tree he saw an Indian on another part of the island. He descended and made for the point, where he found a hut in which an old woman and several others were down with the small pox. On asking where the Indians of this region were, he was informed that many had died of small pox, and others had been driven by famine to the white settlements. Nearly all the Indians who dwelt on the island were Delawares, and the number was not small.

The missionaries continued their journey that afternoon to the Great Island, which they reached in the evening. They found a few Indians, principally women, in a starving condition. The men had nearly all been driven away by the famine. When informed that their visitors were not traders, the Indians were greatly surprised and could not understand the object of their visit. On asking an Indian if they could lodge in his hut he took them in cordially and spread a bear skin for them to sleep on, but he had nothing for them to eat. The father of this man, about seventy years of age, was dying of the small pox and was a most pitiable object. In nearly every hut they found a case of small pox. In one hut hung a kettle in which *grass was stewing, which they ate with avidity.* Their condition was deplorable and the visitors were greatly affected. Green, hard grapes, which a party brought in, were quickly seized and voraciously devoured.

After tarrying a few days among these starving people, Zeisberger and his companion started on the return trip in the afternoon of the 13th. They camped that night "on a large flat rock by a creek," where they ate some moldy bread, the last of their stock, "and built four fires to keep off the vermin." From his brief description it is hard to locate the place where they camped, but it was probably on Pine or Larry's creek, as they reached Otstonwakin at noon of the 14th. They arose early from their rocky bed and Zeisberger caught a few fish which served them for breakfast. When they reached Otstonwakin they succeeded in spearing a "large fish with a pointed stick," which they took to their camp "on a high bank of the Susquehanna, where Bishop Spangenberg and company had dined on the way to Onondaga in 1745, and ate the fish for supper."

It would be interesting to be able to locate the *exact* spot where they camped. From the nature of the ground there is no "high bank" on the river at this point, which leaves us to infer that the camp must have been on the high ground on the west side of Loyalsock, some distance north of where it falls into the river. The underbrush and timber on the flats on the east side must have been very dense at that time, and there was, no doubt, heavy timber on the high ground on the west side, which completely shut out all view of the river, and the evangelists supposed

they were nearer to it than they really were. From the topography of the surrounding country we can arrive at no other conclusion.

FRENCH MARGARET AS A PROHIBITIONIST.

The last visit of Moravian evangelists to the dusky inhabitants then living in the territory now comprised within the limits of Lycoming county was made by John Martin Mack in 1753. He was accompanied by several friends, and reached Shamokin from Bethlehem on the evening of the 24th of August of that year. On the 26th he prepared to ascend the river in a canoe, accompanied by "Brother Grube." In his journal, under date of August 27, 1753, he makes this entry :

After dinner we reached Muncy creek, forty miles from Shamokin, where we put up our canoe with an Indian we knew, as the water began to grow rapid. Here we met several drunken Indians who teased us for tobacco, and began to get cross. Finally Brother Grube gave them several cuts and they were satisfied and let us go. We slung our packs on our backs, and by evening reached Otstonwakin. Mack pointed out to Grube the spot where Zinzendorf and his party had pitched their tents. Proceeding several miles further we camped for the night by a creek.

August 28.—Towards 9 A. M. we came to a small town where Madame Montour's niece Margaret lives [Newberry] with her family. She welcomed us cordially, led us into the hut, and set before us milk and watermelons. Brother Grube told her that Mack had come from Bethlehem especially to visit her. "Mother," said Mack, "do you know me?" "Yes, my child," she replied, "but I have forgotten where I saw you." "I saw you," he said, "eight years ago on the island at Shamokin, when you were living with your brother, Andrew Sattelihu." Hereupon she bethought herself, that at that time she had come from the Allegheny and was on the way to Philadelphia. She was very friendly to us, and much pleased that we had visited her. She was yet sorrowing for the loss of her son and son-in-law, who were killed last winter in the war against the Creeks. We told her we would leave our packs here and proceed to the Delaware town at Quenischaschacki. "Oh!" she said, "the Indians up there have for some weeks been drinking, and we would undoubtedly find them all drunk." On arriving at the town we found all quiet, and the people modest and friendly. We visited several huts and inquired diligently about Christian Renatus, and found that he had gone to peel bark for his brother, the Captain, who is building a new hut. We remained until evening, and then returned to Margaret's town, who again furnished us with food. We had a long conversation with her on many subjects, and she spoke particularly of Andrew Sattelihu, and of her husband, who for six years has drank no whisky, and who had already prevailed upon two men from drinking. . . .

She desired us to visit her very soon again, which we hoped to do. French Margaret is also held in high esteem by the Indians, and allows no drunkard in her town. Her husband is a Mohawk, who understands French well, as also their children, but they do not speak it.

By noon we reached our canoe at Muncy creek, and found that a blanket and some provisions wrapped in it had been taken. Having had nothing to eat, we obtained some corn from a woman. Below Muncy creek we visited a small Shawanese town, which a few years ago was built by some families from Wyomick.

"French Margaret" was a Canadian half-breed and a niece of Madame Montour. Her husband was named "Peter Quebec." Previous to 1745 they were living on the Allegheny river, and it was that year that Mack met her on the island in the river opposite Northumberland, where she was visiting. Her place of residence was near the mouth of Lycoming creek, on the west side, and it is noted on Scull's map of 1759 as "French Margaret's Town." The site of her village is now within the limits of the Seventh ward of the city of Williamsport. The fact that she had prohibited the use of liquor in her village shows her to have been a woman

of more than ordinary character for the time in which she lived; and this is probably the *first* recorded instance of the enforcement of prohibition, which shows the doctrine to be of great antiquity. The statement that her husband had not drank rum for six years shows that he was a strict observer of the temperance decree of his wife, which was something unusual for an Indian.

From the testimony of Mack it would appear that the luscious watermelon was introduced early into this country, for Margaret welcomed them to her wigwam by setting "milk and watermelons" before them. A novel feast, it is true, but it was undoubtedly the best this dusky Indian woman could do. She was termed the "lesser Indian Queen," and frequently attended treaty meetings at Albany, Easton, and Philadelphia. Much respect was shown her by the Indians within her little realm, whose confidence she seemed to enjoy.

In July, 1754, we learn from the Moravian records that "French Margaret, her Mohawk husband, and two grandchildren, traveling in semi-barbaric state, with an Irish groom and six relays of pack horses, halted a few days at Bethlehem on their way to New York. During her stay she attended divine worship, expressed much gratification at the music and singing, and was also pleased to find sisters who were conversant with French." She never returned to her habitation on Lycoming creek.

LATE FROSTS OF THE LONG AGO.

Hard times and the rumors of war continued on the West Branch. The French, who occupied the western part of the Province, were threatening an invasion, and friendly Indians were in a state of alarm. Several of the latter came from the Ohio, and, through Conrad Weiser the interpreter, informed Governor Morris that they desired to settle at Otstonwakin. At the same time the Governor was apprised that a number of white people from New England had formed themselves in a body for the purpose of locating on the Susquehanna and in the rich valley of Muncy.

On the 12th of June, 1755, Weiser notified the Governor that he had just returned from Otstonwakin, where he had been with ten men to fence in a cornfield for the Indians, in accordance with his instructions. When he arrived at the place he found that the Indians who had petitioned the Governor for assistance had mostly deserted the place for want of provisions, and chiefly for having lost all their corn by severe frosts between the 29th and 30th of May last, which was the second frost that had appeared in the valley since their corn was up, and it had been entirely killed. He only found two Indians, with their families, in the town; they were very thankful for what had been done for them, but as they had no hopes of raising any corn from what they had planted, they thought it useless to have a field fenced. He left them one sack of flour, and on his way down the river left one with the Indians he found at Muncy. On this journey he was accompanied by John Shikellimy, who had succeeded his father as reigning chief at Shamokin. He informed the Indians whom they met of the threatening condition of affairs with the French, and that a declaration of war was imminent.

This was the turning point in Indian affairs on the West Branch. The dusky inhabitants had been forced to leave on account of the continuance of the famine, brought about by late frosts annually destroying their corn; and, as their small stores had been entirely exhausted they could not recover. Hence the abandonment of the valley.

CHAPTER II.

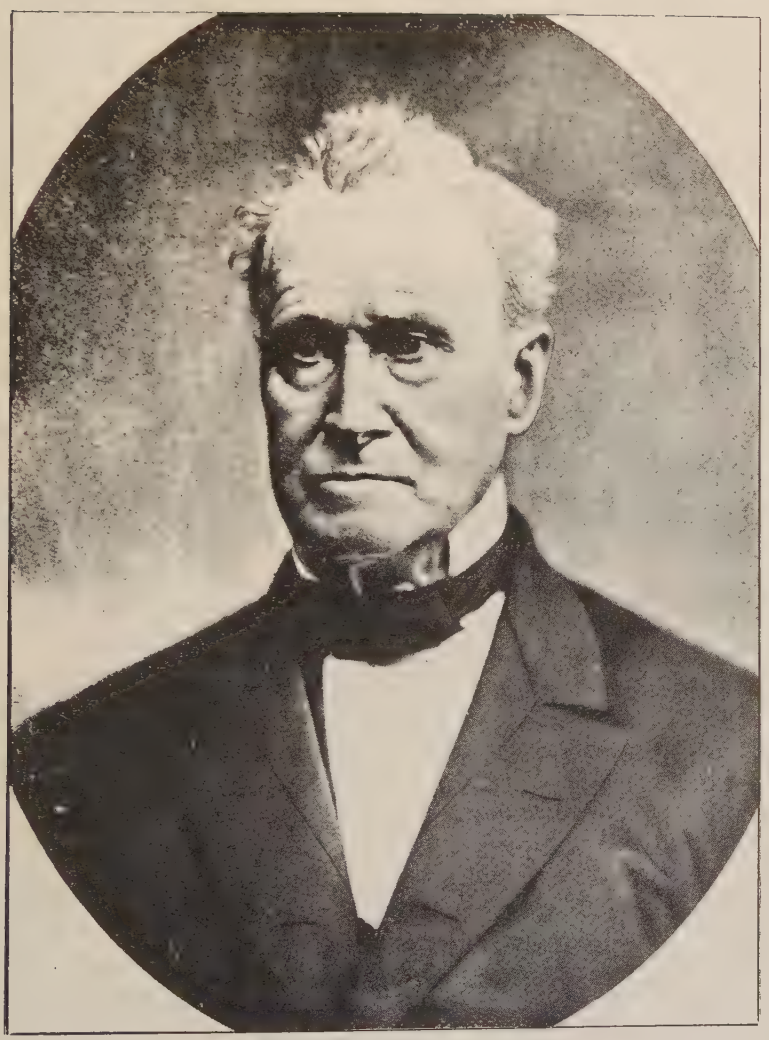
APPEARANCE OF THE PAINTED SAVAGE.

Beginning of Indian Troubles—Work of French Emissaries—Declaration of War and a Premium for Indian Scalps—French Camp Near Loyalsock—The Cannon Hole—Battle of Muncy Hills—Indian Paths and Where they Ran—The River and Its Tributaries—Their Names and Meaning—Decline of French Domination—Treaty of 1768—More Land Acquired—Serious Trouble About a Line—Job Chilloway Discovers Muncy Manor—His History.

THE feeling of unrest among the Indians was gradually increasing, on account of the machinations of the French on the western and northern borders. They yearned to occupy all this portion of the Province and sought every opportunity to poison the minds of the Indians against the English. The Colony was weak and feared being embroiled in a Franco-Indian war. Cumberland county, which had been formed, January 27, 1750, out of a part of Lancaster, took in all the territory on the west side of the Susquehanna. Berks lay on the east side. In the meantime white settlers were gradually working their way up the river and a settlement had been made on Penn's creek (now Snyder county), notwithstanding the threatening attitude of the Indians. The pioneers trusted to the amity which had existed between the Indians and the whites for fifty years. The former claimed that they had been deceived and cheated in the recent treaties, and as French agents were constantly at work among them, they were soon ripe for revolt.

The disastrous defeat of Braddock was followed by war throughout the western part of the Province. The adventuresome settlers at Penn's creek were the first to feel the effects of Indian vengeance. A hostile body of savages, painted and clad in war costume, descended the West Branch and fell upon the Penn's Creek settlements. The attack was made, October 15, 1755, three months after the defeat of Braddock, and every person in the settlement, consisting of twenty-five men, women, and children — with the exception of one man who made his escape, though dangerously wounded — were either killed or carried into captivity. The scene of blood presented in this once happy settlement, is described as sad in the extreme. Their humble cabins were burned, their stock slain, and their fields and improvements laid waste. We are particular in noting this first massacre, for it marks the beginning of the long French and Indian war which followed, and in which the settlers of this portion of the West Branch suffered so severely. The Indians who made this foray were from the Allegheny river, and were induced to come here by the French, who were flushed with their victory over Braddock.

The consternation caused by this bloody affair was very great, and struck terror in the other settlements lower down the river. It was the first that had occurred in the Province of Pennsylvania east of the Alleghenies. In the latter part of October,



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1755, Andrew Montour and the old chief Monagatootha, who still remained friendly to the English, were sent for by a band of Delawares to visit them at the Great Island. This historic spot lies in the river a short distance east of Lock Haven, and was the headquarters of hostile bands and marauding parties while the war lasted. They obeyed the summons at once, and were accompanied by three other Indians, making five in the party. On reaching the island they found six Delawares and four Shawanese awaiting them. These Indians informed them that overtures had been made by the French to unite with them in a war upon the English. They farther informed them that a large body of French and Indians had crossed the Allegheny mountains for the purpose of killing and scalping the settlers.

MISSION TO THE GREAT ISLAND.

Montour and party, on learning this startling intelligence, hastened back and lost no time in reporting what they had learned to Governor Morris, at Philadelphia. They furthermore informed him that it was the intention of the French to overrun this portion of the country and erect fortifications at important points the better to enable them to hold it; and that it was their intention to seize Shamokin (now Sunbury) and make it their headquarters on the Susquehanna.

In the meantime the evil disposed Indians were not idle. About the 1st of November they appeared in considerable numbers on the West Branch and killed several white people who had risked staying in the hostile country. The outlook became more alarming from day to day. That something must be done, and that speedily, to meet the red horde, was apparent to all.

Sometime in the following month of November, an important council of the provincial authorities was held at Philadelphia to consider what system of defence had better be adopted. Among the friendly Indians present was the old chief Scarroyady, who took a deep interest in affairs at that time. He informed the council that two messengers had recently come from Ohio to the Indian town at Great Island, where they found a *white* man "who accidentally happened to be there." Who he was, or what the object of his visit to that place was at that time, is not stated. These Indian messengers, the chief stated, were greatly enraged at seeing the white man and insisted on having him killed. The friendly Indians would not permit him to be injured, and informed the emissaries of the French that they would protect him while he was with them, as they had lived on good terms with the English and did not desire to shed blood. This positive declaration by the friendly Indians doubtless saved his life. It is inferred from subsequent events that these messengers were successful in their mission to estrange the savages.

The Indians who were opposed to war advocated the building of a defensive work at Shamokin, and recommended the same to Governor Morris. Andrew Montour endorsed their recommendation, but, owing to the scarcity of means, and a rather vacillating course on the part of the authorities, no action was taken until the last minute. Accordingly, on the 14th of April, 1756, Governor Morris issued a declaration of war against the Delaware tribe of Indians, "and others in confederacy with them," in which he recited at considerable length the "cruel, savage, and perfidious manner" in which they had "killed and butchered great numbers of the inhabitants, and carried others into barbarous captivity," and destroyed their habitations

and laid waste the country. He reminded them that notwithstanding the friendly remonstrances made to them by the government, and the interposition and "positive orders of our faithful friends and allies, the Six Nations," they (the Delawares) had continued their cruel acts of hostility, "sparing neither age nor sex;" therefore, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, he issued his proclamation and warned the said Delaware Indians and all others associated with them, that if they did not desist from their acts they would be considered "enemies, rebels, and traitors to His Most Sacred Majesty," and he required all his subjects of this Province and of neighboring Provinces, "to embrace every opportunity" to pursue and kill all Delaware Indians, or their confederates, that might be found committing hostilities of any kind in the Province.

REWARD FOR INDIAN SCALPS.

He concluded his long and savage declaration of war, after numerous whereases, in these words, which are quoted *verbatim*, thinking no doubt that bombast would immediately frighten the Delawares into peaceable submission:

The Commissioners appointed with me to dispose of the *sixty thousand pounds* lately granted by act of General Assembly for His Majesty's use, have, by their letters to me of the 10th inst., agreed to pay out of the same the several rewards for prisoners and scalps herein specified;.... *I do* hereby declare and promise, that there shall be paid out of the said sixty thousand pounds to all and every person, as well Indians as Christians not in the pay of the Province, the several and respective premiums and bounties following, that is to say: For every male Indian enemy above twelve years old who shall be taken prisoner and delivered at any forts garrisoned by the troops in the pay of this Province, or at any of the county towns, to the keepers of the common jails there, the sum of one hundred and fifty Spanish dollars or pieces of eight; *for the scalp* of every male Indian enemy above the age of twelve years, produced as evidence of their being killed, the sum of one hundred and thirty pieces of eight; for every female Indian taken prisoner and brought in as aforesaid, and for every male Indian prisoner under the age of twelve years taken and brought in as aforesaid, one hundred and thirty pieces of eight; *for the scalp of every Indian woman*, produced as evidence of their being killed, the sum of fifty pieces of eight; and for every English subject that has been taken and carried from this Province into captivity that shall be recovered and brought in and delivered at the city of Philadelphia to the Governor of this Province, the sum of one hundred and fifty pieces of eight, but nothing for their scalps.

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This "declaration" was signed by Robert H. Morris, Governor of the Province, attested by Richard Peters, secretary, and the "great seal" attached, with the motto "God Save the King," under date of October 14, 1756. It caused a ripple of excitement among the people, while the Quakers, whose sympathies were with the savages, were shocked at the idea of offering a premium for their scalps. Morris only served from 1754 to 1756 as lieutenant governor of the Province. He died, February 20, 1764, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. One of his biographers says that he was "sometimes inconsiderate in the relations of life; often singular, sometimes whimsical, always opinionated, and mostly inflexible." His proclamation was too bombastic to have a good effect. Had he ordered defensive movements sooner and threatened less, he might have accomplished more important results and saved the scalp of many a white settler. As it was feared, his proclamation only intensified the vindictive feelings of the Indians and caused them to commit greater atrocities.

Having declared war it now behooved the Governor to act promptly in ordering

defensive operations; instructions were issued for Colonel Clapham to proceed to Shamokin with his regiment and build a fort. He had repeatedly promised the friendly Indians to do so, but had always delayed beginning the work. Soon after the massacre at Penn's creek the Indian town at Shamokin was abandoned and the Moravian mission destroyed. The Indians who lived there sought other places and the Moravians fled to Bethlehem. When Colonel Clapham arrived he found the place wholly deserted and all the cabins, wigwams, and buildings burned.

The work of building Fort Augusta was commenced in July, 1756, and rapidly pushed. It was carefully laid out by English engineers on a large scale, with palisades, bastions, ravelins, ditches, curtains, counterscarp, mess house, quarters, and a house for the commandant, and became the strongest and most important defensive work constructed by the colonial authorities between the Delaware and the Allegheny rivers. It became an important factor in the early settlement of the West Branch region, and the place of refuge for many a settler flying from what is now Lycoming county to escape the tomahawk and scalping knife. When fully manned it mounted sixteen cannon, and a garrison was kept there till after the close of the Revolution. On the restoration of peace it was dismantled and its ramparts leveled. Not a hillock (excepting a slight mound over the magazine) now remains to mark its site.

APPEARANCE OF THE FRENCH.

The building of this great work was commenced just in time to save all this part of the Province, through to the Allegheny river, from French domination. Before it was fairly finished a French expedition was organized and sent to Chinklecamoose (where the town of Clearfield now stands) with instructions to descend the river and capture the fort. Rumors to this effect reached the commanding officer at the fort and he straightway informed the Governor. This party of invasion was said to consist of 800 men, and it is so stated in the Colonial Records, but it is doubtful if it was one-eighth of that number. Owing to the meagerness of the records it is impossible to state the strength of the invading party with accuracy. According to tradition this force was armed with four small brass cannon. Floats, or log rafts, were built and on them the French and Indians descended the river to a point near the mouth of Loyalsock, where they disembarked on the south side. This was near where the great Indian path emerged from Bald Eagle mountain through the gap. Here the party encamped on a level piece of ground, not deeming it safe to descend the river any further until the strength of the colonial forces below was known. A small scouting party, with a few French engineers, was then detailed and marched over the Indian path which led to Blue Hill, opposite Fort Augusta, where they concealed themselves and carefully reconnoitered the position of the English.

The only account of this expedition known to exist, is found in the Marquis de Vaudreuil's letter under date of Montreal, July 13, 1757, to the French commandant of Canada, and now in the Archives of France. It gives a minute account of French operations in the Province of Pennsylvania. He speaks of M. de St. Ours with six Canadians and fourteen Indians having been sent on a scout to the "English fort containing a garrison of 600 men," on the Susquehanna. St. Ours, he writes,

"took two scalps within sight of that fort, but he was unable to make any prisoners." This, undoubtedly, was the extent of the French expedition which caused such a fright to the colonial authorities.

That there was a camp at the spot mentioned, nearly opposite the mouth of Loyalsock, there is positive evidence, for the early settlers found French buttons and other trinkets at that place. Near the summit of the mountain, on the Indian path, the remains of camp kettles, spoons, and other utensils were found, showing that a body of French had been there. Probably St. Ours and his party lay here, while the Indians remained in the camp on the bank of the river.

When the scouting party returned from Shamokin and reported that the force was insufficient to reduce the fortification, preparations were made to return to their strongholds on the Allegheny. Here M. de St. Ours was confronted with a serious difficulty. He had floated *down* the river very easily with his cannon, but he could not return with his flotilla *up* stream; and the Indian paths were too narrow to drag his guns back again. What was to be done with them? He did not want them to fall into the hands of the English, as they certainly would, if left in the abandoned camp. After consultation with his comrades it was decided to cast the guns into the river. Deep water, where it was not likely they would be discovered, was found a short distance below the camp, and into it they were thrown and quickly went to the bottom. This place for more than a hundred years has been known as the "Cannon Hole." How the fact of the guns being placed there leaked out is unknown, unless some of the Indians who accompanied the expedition afterwards informed the whites. For many years the "deep hole" has been filled with gravel and the French guns are no doubt buried beyond all hope of resurrection.

The war was continued without cessation for several years, and many white settlers were killed. The West Branch country, particularly that portion included in the limits of Lycoming county, was constantly infested with roving bands of savages bent on pillage and murder. Their headquarters were on and about the Great Island and it became necessary to send expeditions there to dislodge them and destroy their towns.

BATTLE OF MUNCY HILLS.

One of the most important of the early conflicts with the Indians is known as the "Battle of Muncy Hills." A circumstantial account of the affair is found in an old and rare book entitled "Loudon's Indian Narratives," published at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1808. The battle occurred in September, 1763. A party numbering over 100 men was made up from among settlers residing in Cumberland and Lancaster counties to proceed up the river as far as Great Island, if possible, to rout the hostile Indians who made that place their headquarters. Under date of August 25, 1763, Lieut. Samuel Hunter, who was then commanding Fort Augusta, noted in his journal the arrival that day of Captain Patterson, Captain Bedford, George Allen, and a company of 114 men, on their way up the river to destroy some Indian towns. Accounts of the number of men in the expedition differ. The same day Lieutenant Blythe, who was also stationed at the fort, left a note, which is on record, concerning the strength of the party. He says that it appeared on the Blue Hill side of the river, opposite the fort, and three men came over and reported that

they were from Cumberland county, and that there were *fifty* in the expedition. They claimed that the object of their visit was to look at the land along the river and at Great Island, where some of them proposed to settle. They also made particular inquiries regarding the Indians, which led Lieutenant Blythe to believe that they had some design against them. The names of these men were: John Woods, James McMeen, and James Dickey. Of this number we know that McMeen aftewards settled on the river a short distance west of Williamsport and became a man of some prominence.

Loudon in his Narratives (Vol. II, page 172) says that he had the account from "one of the men who was at the battle of Muncy," and that he could depend on his veracity. A *verbatim* transcript of the material portion of this account is as follows:

. . . . . .

In September 1763, about one hundred of us went up to take the Indian town at the Great Island, and went up to Fort Augusta where we sent a man forward to see whether Andrew Monture was there, but he was not; he asked where he was and was told he had gone to the plantation. We had apprehended that Monture knew of our coming and had gone to inform the Indians at the town called Great Island, or Monsey town, and when we got to the fort the officers that lay there wanted to persuade us not to go over, as the Monsey Indians were friendly to the white people. But as this was contradicted by some, we concluded to go. When we had crossed the river we saw Monture coming down in a canoe with a hog and some corn which he had brought from his plantation. When he came near we called to him, upon which he landed and enquired our business, which we told him, and asked his advice whether it was proper to proceed or not. He said they were bad Indians and that we might use them as we pleased. We went that night to Monture's plantation, and next morning crossed the Monsey hill, and discovered fires, where the Indians lay the night before. Here we consulted whether to proceed or not; at length William Patterson turned back, and we followed. When arrived at the top of the Monsey hill, we met with a party of Indians which we engaged; had two men killed, and four wounded, two of which died that night. We then went and secreted the dead bodies in a small stream to prevent their being discovered by the enemy. By that time it was night, and we went on about twenty perches, where the Indians fired on us from behind the point of a hill. About twelve of us ran up the hill when we heard them running, but could not see them. We then came back to where they had fired on us at first, and found that the rest of our party were gone. We heard somebody coming after, stopped to see who it was; George Allen and two or three more of our men came up to us. We chose Allen to pilot us into the path, which he undertook to do; but after traveling along the side of Monsey hill with much difficulty, until midnight, I told him we were going the wrong road; he told me if I knew the road better to go before. We then directed our course southward until near day-break, when we came to a path, which Allen informed us led to the Great Island and crossed the North branch to Iskepeck falls; in this path we traveled until daylight, when we saw a smoke, and proceeding ten or twelve perches we saw some Indians sitting around a fire. I then turned to the right into the woods, and some of our men followed me and some went on in the path till the Indians saw them, and seized their guns; we then raised our guns to fire, but the Indians cried don't shoot brothers, don't shoot! we answered we will not if you do not; we then went up to them and asked where they had been; they said they had been at the Moravian town buying goods; we told them we had an engagement the evening before with some of their people; they said it was impossible, as there were no Indians at the Great Island but a few old men and boys, the rest having all gone out a hunting; I told them I knew better; that they were gone to Tuscarora and Shearman's Valley, to kill the white people; that we had been waylaid at Buffalo creek by them and had five men killed and one wounded; that James Patterson's shot pouch and powder horn had been found near the place, and he was a Great Island Indian, and they must come with us. The three Indians began to tremble, and leaving the victuals they were preparing proceeded with us.

. . . . . .

They afterwards coolly murdered two of these Indians on the hill just back of the town of Northumberland, by shooting them down as they were made to walk in front. The third was shot and supposed to be dead, until one of the party went to strip him of his fine leggins, when he suddenly jumped up, ran, and escaped. He had been shot through the arm, but lying still and feigning death, suffered himself to be scalped. When he jumped up and started to run he presented a horrible appearance; and as he apparently rose from the dead, his assailant was so stupefied with fear that he allowed him to escape. The Indian finally made his way to a spring, where he bathed his head in cold water, placed moss on his wound, and tying it up with one of his leggins, started for Great Island. He reached his destination, and accounts inform up that he recovered and was able to go upon the war path again!

The "Monture" referred to in the account was the celebrated Andrew, son of Madame Montour, whom Count Zinzendorf spoke of meeting at Otstonwakin in 1742. At this time he was living on a "plantation" near the mouth of Chillisquaque creek.

Captain Patterson's party followed the Indian path over Muncy Hills, and the point where they "discovered fires, where the Indians lay the night before," is supposed to have been the "Warrior Spring," near what is now the village of Port Penn. In early times it was a conspicuous landmark and a favorite place of resort by the Indians. It was here that the old Monsey Chief Egohowen and his friends received and entertained Chief Newhaleeka, of the Great Island, under the wide-spreading branches of a mighty elm; and they conferred with each other regarding the condition of their tribes and the future outlook. The meeting, tradition informs us, was a memorable one.

Another brief account of the battle of Muncy Hills, found in Loudon's Indian Narratives (Vol. II, page 191,) is worth being reproduced in this connection. It is as follows:

It was generally believed if there could be an expedition sent out to destroy some of the Indian towns, and to annoy them in their own country, it would be the most effectual method to keep them from murdering and massacreing the inhabitants; accordingly a company of volunteers turned out to the amount of about 100 men, and marched up the Susquehanna as far as Monsey, and at the foot of a hill of that name they spied some Indians. They held a council what was best to be done; one of the men who had been a captive with them for nine years, advised them to return on the path they came, for the Indians would take round them and come upon their rear, and take them upon disadvantageous ground; they had not retreated far till they met the Indians, and a smart battle ensued, which lasted till dark. The Indians were in two companies and one of their captains called Snake was killed; and when his party found their leader was killed they moved off. When night came on the white men retired a small distance and lay down to take a little rest. The Indians came round and posted themselves in a thicket a few perches from the white men; they were so near that they heard them cocking their guns, and directly they fired on the white men, who were about to return the fire, when the captive above mentioned called not to fire, for if they should empty their guns the Indians would rush up with their tomahawks. The white men and Indians lay that near that they could speak to each other; the Indians hearing some of our wounded making some moaning, called to them that some of them was very sick; our men replied that they would serve some of them as they had done the Snake. However, the Indians did not choose to risk another battle, but moved off, and ours came home and brought the wounded. How many were killed we cannot tell.

It was the opinion of the inhabitants at that time in Lancaster and Cumberland counties, that the influence of this battle was greatly to their advantage, as it had the effect of putting a check for a time on the movements of the Indians. This expedition, it appears, was undertaken without any *direct* authority from the officers of the Province, but no doubt with their tacit approbation; and had it not been for the sequel they would have been proud to give it publicity. The place where it occurred was on the rear part of the farm of Joel Bieber, not far from where the Banghart school house now stands. Indian relics have been picked up on this ground. Several specimens may be found in the antiquarian collection of J. M. M. Gernerd, of Muncy, which are treasured as memorials of a sanguinary conflict which took place near by nearly 130 years ago.

INDIAN PATHS.

The aborigines exhibited a remarkable knowledge of locality and the geography of the country. Without roads, and destitute of means for accurate measurement, they seemed to possess an intuitive knowledge of places, however remote they might be, and how to reach them. Their mode of life frequently led them hundreds of miles into a strange country, either in pursuit of game or of an enemy, yet it was of the least importance how they should be able to find their way back. This knowledge resulted from experience and keenness of observation. To acquire it they were compelled to observe closely and quickly, and remember accurately every minute detail, either in the configuration of the country, or the trees, rocks, and streams. Their paths, therefore, were always laid out by the most available routes and by springs of water. They were only of sufficient width for one person. They knew the best fording places on rivers and creeks, and thither their main paths were directed. In exercising their engineering abilities they seemed to be guided by the stars as to the points of the compass, whilst their intuitive knowledge of location enabled them to penetrate the thickest and gloomiest of forests and reach their destination with safety. Nature furnished them unerring signs as guides which they never mistook in their movements; consequently it was rare for an Indian to lose his bearings in the depths of the forest.

They had important paths and thoroughfares along the West Branch, over the mountains, and up certain streams. Several of them ran through Lycoming county. One in particular led to the headquarters of the Six Nations and was frequently traveled by the Moravian missionaries, bearers of important news, and war parties.

Shamokin was the central point in this part of the Province and from it the main paths diverged to all points of the compass. The main path north, after crossing the river in shallow water on a ledge of rocks—since destroyed by the erection of the dam at Sunbury—passed up the ravine in Blue Hill and followed the present road for a few miles; then turning towards the river passed over the hill and followed the river through Winfield and Lewisburg; thence to Buffalo creek, which it crossed where the iron bridge now spans it. Then it curved to the river and passed through Shikellimy's town, which stood at the mouth of Sinking run, one mile below West Milton on the Union county side. The Reading railroad now runs through the ground on which this ancient village stood. It then followed the river

along the base of the hills into White Deer valley; thence along the south branch of the creek, near where the village of Elimsport is located, and over the mountain into Nippenose valley, through which it passed to the head thereof, then over the hills and through a ravine in Bald Eagle mountain to the river, where there was a fording to Great Island. It then ascended Bald Eagle creek to Milesburg, passed over the mountains to Chinklecamoose (Clearfield) and westward to Kittanning.

From the confluence of Spring creek and White Deer Hole creek, another trail bore away from the main path described above, to the northwest, following Spring creek to its source, then over Bald Eagle mountain into Mosquito valley; thence through the narrows *via* DuBoistown to the river, which was crossed by a fording just west of the mouth of Mosquito run to the western shore of Lycoming creek. At this point an Indian village, known to the early explorers as "French Margaret's Town," was located. From here it continued up Lycoming creek on the west side, because there were such impenetrable thickets on the east side that it was impossible to penetrate them. Keeping along the benches and on the side of the mountain the point where Ralston now stands was reached. At Roaring Branch the creek was followed to its source to the Beaver Dam at the southwestern angle of Bradford county; thence down the meadows, crossing to the north side of Towanda creek, near East Canton, and on down that stream. Here a branch followed up Pine creek and passed near Mainsburg, through Troy, down Sugar creek and over the Ulster mountain, called the "narrow way," and reached the Warrior path near Sheshequin. A connecting path led from near Le Roy to Burlington. Weiser traveled the Le Roy and Burlington route in 1737, and Zeisberger took the Pine and Sugar creek route in 1750, in order to reach Onondaga through the prescribed door at Tioga.

This path was one of the most important in the Indian network of trails through this section of the country. Portions of it are distinctly traceable to this day on the south side of Bald Eagle mountain, and in Mosquito valley. It is worn deep in many places and can be followed with ease for a long distance. That it was much traveled is evident. It passed a number of springs where the weary travelers stopped to quench their thirst. And over this path many prisoners, including women and children, were dragged to captivity. So important was it regarded as a "short cut" over the mountains, that the early white settlers used it in traveling to and from Northumberland. In later times it was widened, by cutting away the underbrush, so that pack horses could pass over it and carry bags of grain to the mill which Culbertson built near the mouth of Mosquito run. And in time it came to be known as "Culbertson's Path," on account of its convenience in going to and returning from his mill.

Long before the introduction of stage coaches and packet boats, river men in returning from voyages below on foot followed the path through Nippenose valley to their homes up the river. About the close of the last century, when the nearest postoffice to the West Branch valley was located at Northumberland, parties living along the river from this point up as far as the settlements extended, traveled over these paths when going for their mails.

The next great trail passed up the river on the east side from Northumberland, by the mouth of Warrior run and through the gap in the Muncy Hills—now followed

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by the public road—to the "Warrior Spring," near Port Penn. The importance of this great spring has already been referred to. It was a favorite camping place; many chiefs and warriors met there to counsel with each other when the times grew gloomy and the stern finger of destiny began to beckon their tribes westward. The associations which cluster around that spring, still as pure and clear as it was a hundred years ago, would fill a volume if they could be obtained and written out. The great elm under which these councils were held has long since fallen, but the crystalline waters of the spring flow on forever.

The Wyoming path started from this spring and ran up Glade run, so named from the glades or open spaces through which it passed before falling into the river a short distance below Muncy creek; then it continued over the hills to Fishing creek, which it crossed at the present thrifty town of Millville; thence on to Nescopeck gap and up the river to Wyoming, where it intersected another important trail leading north through Wyalusing to Tioga Point. This path was not used as much as the others; it was only used as a "cut off" by parties wishing to reach the West Branch valley quickly from Wyoming or *vice versa*. Count Zinzendorf traveled over it in the latter part of September, 1742, on his return from visiting Madame Montour at Otstonwakin, under the guidance of Andrew Montour, her son. War parties, too, in later years, used it when on marauding expeditions against the white settlers.

The Wyalusing path, which is frequently referred to in the records, started from the big spring and ran up Muncy creek to the head, or nearly so, when it crossed the hills to Loyalsock, half a mile from where the Berwick turnpike now crosses that stream; thence by the borough of Dushore, Sullivan county, and on to Wyalusing creek, near the northeast corner of Sullivan county, to the flats, where it intersected the path leading north. It was frequently used, and over it the Moravians traveled when they fled from their settlement on the North Branch to this valley, and thence on to Ohio.

The great trail from Muncy, which was a continuation of the path from Northumberland, crossed Muncy creek and continued up the river on the line of the present highway to Otstonwakin, where it crossed Loyalsock. It then kept on the edge of the ridge, on account of the swampy ground, until it reached what is now East Third street, Williamsport. The course from Third and Penn streets is believed to have been a little north of the former, following an elevated piece of ground near the line of Willow street, and as far north as Edwin street, until a point was reached near Park street, when what is now West Fourth street was followed to Lycoming creek, where it crossed at a fording, and then continued down that stream to French Margaret's Town. From here it continued up the river to Linden, where another Indian village was located. The route was then over what is now the public road to Great Island. It ran over the ground where Jersey Shore stands and crossed Pine creek at or near the present bridge, near the Hays place. This route was an important one and was frequently traveled. The Moravians in their visitations to the Great Island followed it, and war parties descended this way.

What was known as the Sheshequin path left the trail up the west side of the river, near the mouth of Black Hole creek (Montgomery), followed that stream almost to its source, and then crossed Bald Eagle mountain through Loyalsock gap to the river; thence northwesterly by a fording at the head of what is now known

as Canfield's island to the north shore of the river. From this point it ascended what was called Bonsul's run in olden times, but is known at the present day as Miller's run. Where it crossed the path leading up the river was the point where Rev. David Brainerd, the Presbyterian missionary, met and preached to a large number of Indians in August, 1746. Before the Moravian records at Bethlehem were found and translated, the early writers supposed that he was the first white man to preach to the Indians west of Muncy Hills. But later research showed that Count Zinzendorf had preceded him by four years as a missionary. Brainerd speaks in his journal of preaching to the savages, and gives them credit for being very attentive.

The path then bore away in a northwesterly direction through what is called Blooming Grove, and descended through a gap to Lycoming creek, coming out near Hepburnville. There it united with the path leading up that stream. In a piece of timber not far north of Williamsport, traces of the path are still plainly visible, and it can easily be followed for some distance. It is deeply beaten into the earth at many places, showing that thousands of travelers passed over it in early times. It shortened the distance considerably between the point where it intersected the great path leading up Lycoming creek, and from Otstonwakin, on Loyalsock, by avoiding French Margaret's Town.

Conrad Weiser on making his journeys to Onondaga generally used it, and Zeisberger and other Moravians traveled that way. It was a favorite route for war parties coming in from the north, and over it many prisoners were conducted.

The foregoing were all the Indian paths of any consequence known to run through the territory of Lycoming county when it was held by the original owners; and if the reader is familiar with the geography of the country, he will readily see that they were laid out so as to enable the traveler to reach any given point by the shortest distance.

NAMES OF THE PRINCIPAL STREAMS.

Having indicated as definitely as possible the Indian paths which ran through the section of country now forming Lycoming county, it will not be out of place to describe the principal streams, give their Indian names, and the meaning thereof, as far as it is possible. Indian names, although very poetic, are often difficult to pronounce and hard to understand. This comes of the peculiarity of the languages. Bancroft informs us that they are usually concrete and synthetic, not abstract nor analytic. They can not say father, son, master, separately. The noun must be limited by including within itself the pronoun for the person to whom it relates ; so they could not say tree or house — the word must always be accompanied by prefixes defining its application. They have special terms for each kind of oak, but no generic term including them all. The noun, adjective, and pronoun are all blended into one word. Hence one part of a stream or place might receive one name, and the other part a very different one.

The principal stream flowing through Lycoming county is the West Branch of the Susquehanna river. It runs through almost the center of the county, on the north side of Bald Eagle mountain, in a direction due east until it reaches the end of the mountain opposite Muncy, when it bears around it in a graceful curve and

flows south by west until it passes into Northumberland county at the Montgomery railroad bridge. It is difficult to define the word Susquehanna, as it is spelled and pronounced to-day. In early times it was written "Sasquehanna," which, according to Rev. W. C. Reichel, of Bethlehem, is a corruption from *Que-ni-schach-ach-gek han-ne*, compounded of *quin*, long, *schach-ack-ki*, straight, and *hanne*, stream,—the name by which the Delawares originally designated the "reach" of the West Branch westward from Muncy creek, then the West Branch, and finally the main stream of the great river. What is known at this day as the "Long Reach" proper is a long stretch of water west of Williamsport. It *reaches* for several miles, and the ground over which it flows is so level that scarcely a current is perceptible.

By some tribes the West Branch was called the *Ot-zin-ach-son*, but the Indian historians have failed to define the meaning of the term. That it possessed some peculiar significance is evident, for the late Professor Guss informs us that the *Ot-zin-ach-son* were people of the Demon's Dens, but he offers no explanation of the phrase. Count Zinzendorf, when he came to Shamokin in 1742, and ascended the West Branch, says in his journal: "To the left of the path, after crossing the [main] river, a large cave in a rocky hill [Blue Hill] in the wilderness was shown us. From it the surrounding country and the West Branch of the Susquehanna are called the Ot-zin-ach-son, i. e., the 'Demons Den,' for here the evil spirits, say the Indians, have their seats and hold their revels."

The word, or combination of words, is a soft, poetical, and beautiful expression, and it strikes us as singular that it should represent evil spirits. The river flows through a valley noted for the beauty and picturesque grandeur of its natural scenery, and at many points it rises to the degree of sublimity. Some writers have claimed that *Otzinach* was the Iroquois name for Shamokin, but no testimony in support of the theory has been advanced.

That the term *Ot-zin-ach-son* was current in early times, whatever may have been its meaning, is well supported. Conrad Weiser occasionally refers to it in his journal as the "Otsinackson," the "Zinahton," "Zinachton," and the "Rinacson" river. Great confusion in the pronunciation of Indian names was caused by the different ways of spelling them by persons of different nationalities. The Germans wrote them according to their ideas of expressing the sound, the French did the same, and the English ditto. The result has been a curious combination of words based on sounds, so puzzling to Indian linguists that they can not correctly define them.

Susquehanna, by some authorities, is claimed to be a corruption from a Delaware word, signifying the *winding river*. The Iroquois called at least the upper part, if not the whole stream, *Ga-wa-no-wa-na-neh Ga-hum-da*, signifying the Great Island river. But it is useless to speculate.

The West Branch, which has its source in Cambria county, is fed by several large tributaries in its passage through Lycoming county, some of which rise to the dignity of mountain rivers. On the southern boundary the first tributary worthy of mention in this connection is Black Hole creek. It flows through the borough of Montgomery and falls into the river on its west side. It drains an extensive district on the south side of Bald Eagle mountain.

The next two streams on the east side are Glade run and Muncy creek. The

latter is a large and important tributary, having its sources in Sullivan county. It flows through a mountainous region, and as it has many tributaries, it drains a large district. It takes its name from the Monsey Indians, who once inhabited that part of the county, but there has been some dispute as to the true origin of the name. By some early writers and explorers it was called *Oc-coh-po-cheny*, but subsequent investigation showed that this name applied to the flats, or hickory grounds, at its mouth. Conrad Weiser, in his frequent journeys through through the valley, speaks of it as *Can-a-so-ragy*, and others called it *Lone-e-se-ran-go*. But whether these terms referred to the *town* or the *creek*, we are left in doubt. We are inclined to think that they referred to the town, or towns, in the valley, and that Muncy is but an easy transition from Monsey, the name of the tribe once occupying the valley now bearing their name.

According to Schoolcraft the term Oc-coh-po-cheny is derived from the Shawanee language, and signifies "Hickory ground," or flats, from the word *Oche-ab*, a hickory tree. The term *Can-a-sor-ago* is from the Iroquois, and signifies "town on a rock or high place," from the word "Canada," town, "ar," rock, and "ago," a place. The fact that extensive ruins once existed on a high bluff near by would seem to prove conclusively the appropriateness of the name.

Heckewelder, in his glossary of Indian names, says that the word Muncy is corrupted from *Mins-ink*, signifying "where there are Minsies." A colony of Monseys drifted up the stream and had a small town near the mouth of Orcutt's creek, in Athens township, Bradford county. They did not remain there long, but moved westward with their tribe. The Monsey Indians made their way finally to Indiana, and their name is perpetuated by the town of Muncie in that State, as well as by the borough of Muncy, and the creek and valley, in Lycoming county.

From the foregoing it would seem to be clearly established that the stream derives its name from this tribe of Indians, and in the absence of conclusive proof to the contrary, we must accept that idea. The fact, too, that they had a village near Tioga, would indicate that they frequently traveled up and down the creek, and that in time it came to bear their name.

The next great affluent of the river from the north is what is known as Loyalsock. It rises in Sullivan county, and after receiving the waters of numerous tributaries, flows past the borough of Montoursville and falls into the river. It is a large stream and drains a wide scope of country. According to Heckewelder the name is corrupted from *Lawi-saquick*, signifying the middle creek—that is, a creek flowing between two others. The name, therefore, is singularly appropriate, as it lies midway between Muncy and Lycoming creeks, the distance both ways being about six miles. It is a historic stream and has figured in Indian annals from the earliest times. The aboriginal villages of *Ots-ton-wak-in* and Ots-tua-gy were situated on its banks—the former on the west side and the latter on the east. When white men first visited the place they found the celebrated Madame Montour and her son Andrew living in Ots-ton-wak-in. And as the latter received a grant of land at this place from the Proprietary government in consideration of his valuable services as an interpreter and agent, the place came to be known as Montoursville, a name which it still bears. Many thrilling events occurred on the banks of the stream in the vicinity of the present borough which will be described at the proper place.

Lycoming creek, which lies west of Loyalsock, is another important tributary, because it pours a large volume of water into the river. Its source is a spring about half a mile east of Penbryn station (Carpenter's) on the Northern Central railroad. The tracks of a switch now pass over it. The stream is small at the beginning, but as it flows southward it gathers strength from numerous tributaries, until it passes through the western part of the city of Williamsport and reaches the river. The name, according to Heckewelder, is corrupted from *Legani-hanne*, signifying sandy stream. The Delawares called it invariably by this name. On Scull's map it is written *Lycaumick*. It is plainly seen, therefore, how easy the transition was to Lycoming.

This large stream is noted for its tortuous course, as it winds through the narrow valley, shut in by high mountains on both sides. When first visited by white men an impenetrable mass of briers, laurel, and underbrush lined both shores of the creek; and at several places there were great swamps which were dangerous to venture into. At many places penetrated by the narrow Indian path, on the sides of the creek and on elevated ground, we are told that the early travelers were often compelled to creep on their hands and feet for some distance to get through. The overhanging foliage of the pine and the hemlock were so dense as to darken the way and add to the discomforts of the journey. Accounts left by travelers who were caught in these thickets in dark, stormy weather, depict the scene as one not only gloomy in the extreme, but bordering on the horrible.

Zeisberger called it "The Limping Messenger," and the "Diadachton." We are at a loss to account for the application of the first name, but the second can be explained. The phrase, "Limping Messenger" is used by no other writer. This has lead to a theory that it was not the stream he referred to, but that a "messenger" had been met on it who was "limping" in his walk. It is well known that "messengers" were constantly traveling between Shamokin and Onondaga bearing information. There was no other way of communicating intelligence in those days. Is it not reasonable, therefore, to suppose that at the point where the path over which he and his party were traveling came to the creek, they met an Indian bearer of dispatches who was "limping" in his gait, and he noted the fact in his journal that at dusk "we came to the 'Limping Messenger?'" No other construction can be placed on the expression that would seem to be so reasonable, and we are disposed to adopt it.

Larry's creek is a tributary worth noticing. It heads in Cogan House township, Lycoming county, and empties into the river a mile and a half east of the borough of Jersey Shore. It has a number of affluents and drains a large territory. Larry's creek derives its name from Larry Burt, an Indian trader, who had his cabin near its mouth. The early surveyors found him, but he soon afterwards disappeared. Tradition says that he had an Indian woman for his wife. His name does not appear among the regularly licensed Indian traders, which leads us to believe that he might have been an adventurer and went with the Indians when they moved westward.

The last great tributary on the north side of the river is Pine creek, and it forms the western boundary line between Lycoming and Clinton counties for a long distance. It heads in Potter county and is fed by numerous streams on its descent to the river. Pine creek carries a greater volume of water than any other tributary

of the West Branch, and is entitled to be called a mountain river. For many miles it flows through a wild ravine, with steep high mountains on both sides. The scenery is bold and greatly admired by travelers. The Indians never had a path up the gorge through which it emerges from between the highest mountains. On account of its narrowness, there being barely room enough for the stream, it was very likely considered inaccessible by the projectors of Indian paths. The thickets must have been very dense in aboriginal days, and as the mountains were covered from base to summit with a heavy growth of pine and hemlock, the gloom which prevailed must have bordered on night all the time.

For many years this stream was a disturbing factor in Indian negotiations, and caused no little trouble for the early settlers along the river. When the purchase of 1768 was made the Indians claimed that Tiadaghton creek, which was to be the line on the north side of the river, was Lycoming creek. The commissioners claimed that Pine creek was the *real* Tiadaghton, but the Indians denied this so emphatically that they were compelled to accept Lycoming as the line. This was, no doubt, the reason why Zeisberger spoke of it as the "Diadaghton" in his journal. In this bit of deception the Indians exhibited more than their usual sagacity in dealing with the whites. And it would seem, too, that they applied this name to Lycoming long before the treaty of 1768, else Zeisberger would not have known to speak of it by that title in 1745, more than twenty years before.

Many of the whites had a suspicion that deception had been practiced in designating the line of the purchase, but as the treaty called for Lycoming as the dividing stream they had to accept it. The doubt that prevailed caused many adventuresome settlers to go beyond the forbidden line, notwithstanding the Proprietary government issued a proclamation warning all settlers that if they located westward of Lycoming it would be at their own risk, and they must not expect assistance in the event of trouble with the Indians. The warning did not deter them for they flocked in and occupied the country. It was this condition of affairs that led to the establishment of the Fair Play system for their own government and protection.

It was not until the last treaty with the Indians at Fort Stanwix in 1784 that they finally admitted that Pine creek was the *real* Tiadaghton, and that they had deceived the whites with regard to the line in 1768. The troubles and litigations which grew out of this affair will be more fully described when we come to speak of the settlers.

The meaning of the term *Tiadaghton* has never been explained. Heckewelder makes no reference to it in his glossary, and Professor Reichel, who edited the same as late as 1872, is likewise silent. There is a mystery about it that, probably, will never be solved. Heckewelder, however, speaks of *Pine creek*, and says that the name in Delaware was *Cawen-hanne*, a *pine stream*, or a stream flowing through pine lands. This was a very appropriate name, when we consider the dense forest of pine that once lined its banks. The other name though unique, if not poetical is meaningless to white people.

On the south side of the river, near the western line of the county, is a tributary called Antes creek, which, though short, discharges a large volume of water. It is the outlet for the waters of Nippenose valley, which sink beneath the limestone rocks

underlying the soil. At the head of the valley the accumulated waters emerge in the form of a great spring, of sufficient power to drive a grist mill and woolen manufactory but a short distance from the source. The total length of the creek is less than three miles, and it flows through a deep, narrow ravine in Bald Eagle mountain. It takes its name from the celebrated Col. John Henry Antes, who was a conspicuous as well as representative man in colonial times.

The foregoing comprise the principal tributaries of the river in Lycoming county. Many other streams of lesser note, but quite important in their commercial and manufacturing relations, emptying into these main arteries, will receive attention when we come to describe the minor civil subdivisions of the county.

DECLINE OF FRENCH DOMINATION.

With the victory of Bouquet over the Indians at Bushy Run in 1763, and the occupation of Fort Duquesne soon after, began the rapid decline of French domination in the northwestern part of the Province. All the available forces on the Susquehanna had been withdrawn for the purpose of aiding this western expedition, but as the hostile Indians were also called in that direction by the French, the settlers in the valley suffered no molestation.

On the way home in 1764, the officers who participated in the expedition held a meeting and entered into an agreement to make application for a grant of land on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, in consideration of their services, where they could found a colony of sufficient strength to resist any further encroachments of the enemy. Each member of the compact was to have "a reasonable and commodious plantation," which was to correspond with his rank and subscription.

Commissioners were appointed to lay their application before the Proprietaries, which duty they performed on the 30th of April, 1765. They asked for 40,000 acres lying on the West Branch of the Susquehanna. The Penns felt kindly disposed toward the petitioners, because they appreciated their services in saving a large portion of the Province from the control of a troublesome enemy, and they took their application and at once gave it thoughtful and careful consideration.

In due time Thomas and Richard Penn decided that they would grant the application, providing they could secure more land from the Indians. Commissioners were appointed to hold a treaty with the Six Nations at Fort Stanwix, November 5, 1768. The treaty was held, and in consideration of $10,000 the Indians conveyed another slice of their territory to the Penns on the Susquehanna. The boundary line is thus defined in the deed:

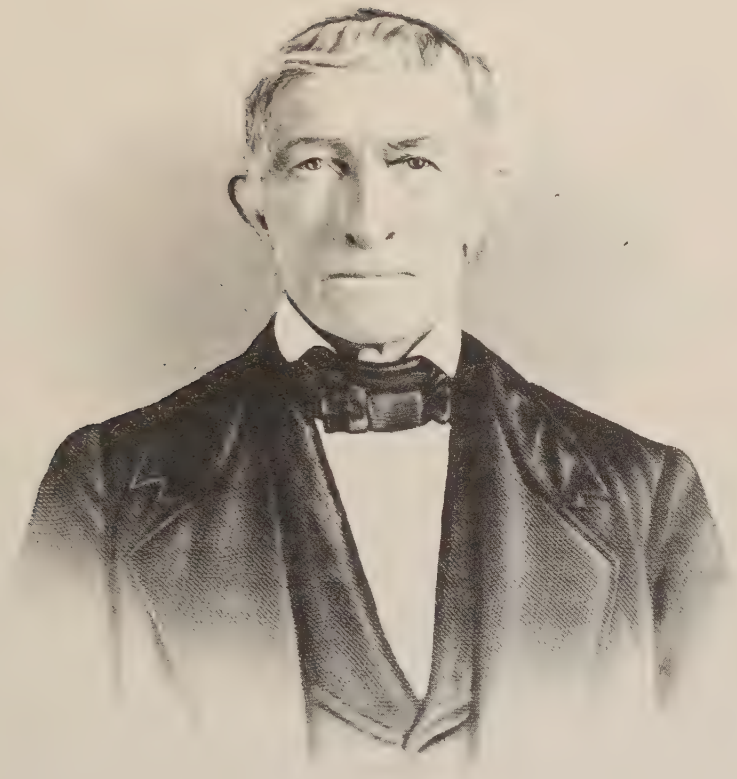
> Beginning on the north boundary line of the Province to the east side of the east branch of the Susquehanna at the place called "Owegy," and running with the said boundary line down this branch till it came opposite the mouth of a creek, called by the Indians *Awadac* (Towanda), then across the river, and up said creek on the south side thereof, and along the range of hills called Burnett's Hills by the English, and by the Indians ———, on the north side of them to the head of the creek running into the West Branch, called *Tiadaghton*, and down it to the river; then crossing and running up the south side to the forks which lie nearest a place called Kittanning, on the Ohio; from thence down the Ohio to the western bounds of the Province; thence around the southern boundary to the east of the Alleghenies to the line of the tract purchased in 1758 by the said Proprietaries, and from thence along the line of a tract purchased in 1749, around to the place of beginning.

INDIAN TRICKERY.

Much trouble grew out of this sale. The Indians had discovered the value set on their lands by the whites, and the arts and arguments used by different parties to obtain them. They therefore determined to dispose of the coveted land as often as a purchaser could be found to pay them their price. Having sold the Susquehanna valley in 1754 to the New England people, in 1766 they gave the Christian Indians all that part of it from Wyalusing to above Tioga, and in 1768 they sold the same tract again to the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania. These Christian Indians, under the protection of the Moravians, had founded a town at Wyalusing which was called Friedenshutten. This sale resulted finally in its evacuation and the flight of the Moravians down Muncy creek to the river, and up that stream to the Great Island, thence over the mountains to Ohio. To show the extent of Indian duplicity practiced at that time, it may be stated that the sale of these lands was kept a profound secret from the Indians of Wyalusing for a time, and they had no intimation of what had been done until the 5th of December, when it was told them by a trader. They straightway sought to learn the truth, but evasive answers were returned. After much parleying, and a correspondence with the Penns, they finally became satisfied that the lands had been sold and they at once decided to leave their settlement, not feeling safe to remain longer among those who had so grossly deceived them.

Owing to the importance of this purchase, and the chicanery resorted to by the Indians to deceive interested parties, the boundary line is given. The tract included about sixteen miles in width of the Province of New York, from the Delaware to the Susquehanna. From the head of Towanda creek along Burnett's Hills would undoubtedly be the range now known as the Elk mountains, and further west Brier or Laurel Hill. This is an unbroken range until pierced by the second fork of Pine creek, the stream called Tiadaghton. No other stream will answer the description, as the head of the main branch of Pine creek is some thirty miles northwest of the head of the second fork, which can not be reached by following the range of hills mentioned as running from the head of Towanda creek, and crossing the main branch of Pine creek one mile below Big Meadows, at the mouth of the third fork, fifty-five miles from the river. From the geography of the country the stream described as forming the western boundary of this purchase, on the north side of the West Branch, was the stream known as Yarnell's creek, then down the same to the second fork of Pine creek, thence to the river, a distance of fifty-three miles. The line then passed up the south side of the river to the Canoe Place, now the corner of Clearfield, Cambria, and Indiana counties, and thence to Kittanning. This line was run by James Galbraith, by order of Surveyor General Lukens, April 17, 1768.

It has always been a question what was meant by "Burnett's Hills." No explanation has ever been offered. It is possible that they bore some relation to William Burnett, who was Governor of the Province of New York from 1720 to 1728. He was a man of great activity and advocated obtaining control of Lake Ontario in order to frustrate the project of the French for establishing a chain of forts from Canada to Louisiana. For this purpose he began the erection of a trading house at Oswego in the country of the Senecas in 1722, and in 1726, at his own expense,



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built a fort at the same place for the better protection of the post and traders. He had much business with the Indians, and it is barely possible that these hills were named after him.

It is not strange, perhaps, that the Indians deceived the whites by claiming that Lycoming creek was what they called Tiadaghton, instead of Pine creek. The motive for this is apparent. They wanted the territory between Lycoming and Pine creeks for hunting and fishing. It was a wild and mountainous region and abounded in game of all kinds. Elk, deer, and bear were plentiful. The streams were numerous and filled with fish. Their women and children devoted much of their time to fishing in season, while the young men engaged in the chase, and altogether they managed to secure a good supply of food. This was the principal reason, perhaps, why the Indians disliked to abandon this portion of their domain lying on the north side of the river above Lycoming creek. This fact so tempted the cupidity of the Indians that they were induced to tell a deliberate falsehood, when the law of self-preservation stared them in the face. If the white man lied to cheat the Indians, why should not the Indians retaliate by lying also? was the logic they employed. The lie resulted in making some lively times, which will be described in the proper place.

MONTOUR'S RESERVE.

The land having been acquired the Penns granted the application of the officers, and on the 3d of February, 1769, it was ordered by the Board of Property that "Col. Turbutt Francis and the officers of the First and Second battalions of the Pennsylvania Regiment be allowed to take up 24,000 acres, to be divided among them in distinct surveys, on the waters of the West Branch of the Susquehanna, to be seated with a family for each 300 acres within two years from the time of survey, paying five pounds sterling per hundred and one penny sterling per acre." The records show that the officers agreed to the terms, and at a meeting held at Fort Augusta in the latter part of February, they appointed Captains Hunter and Irvine to accompany William Scull in making the survey of their lands. The work of survey was performed, and 6,096 acres set aside for the applicants on the east side of the West Branch. The survey included what are now the boroughs of Milton and Watsontown, and the town of Dewart. Samuel Maclay reported that he had surveyed 8,000 acres in Buffalo valley (now Union county) and John Lukens reported that his survey on Bald Eagle creek (now Clinton county) embraced 9,004 acres. Very few of the officers settled on the tracts of land assigned them.

Between the time of the confirmation of the purchase of 1768 and the opening of the Land Office, a number of special grants to various individuals for valuable services rendered the Proprietary government were made. Among these grants was one to Andrew Montour on the 29th of October, 1768. This was perhaps the first made within the present territory of Lycoming county, and was located on what is now the site of the borough of Montoursville. It took in lands lying on both sides of Loyalsock. According to the survey it contained 880 acres and was called "Montour's Reserve." This fine grant took in both the Indian villages of Otstuagy and Otstonwakin. The draft shows that Samuel Purviance claimed lands bounding the "Reserve" on the east and north, and James Tilghman on the west. The southern boundary was the river. This certificate is appended to the draft:

By virtue of an order of survey dated the 29th day of October, 1768, surveyed the 3d day of November, 1769, unto Andrew Montour the above described tract of land, situate on Loyalsock creek (Stonehauger) and the West Branch of the river Susquehanna, in the county of Berks, containing 880 acres and allowance of six per cent.

PR WM. SCULL.

Montour did not retain the land very long. Surveyor General Scull in his return says that the survey was make January 9, 1770, but a patent was not issued till June 17, 1785, the land in the meantime having passed into the hands of other parties. The patent was granted to Mary Norris and Peter Zachary Lloyd, and the consideration money was £142 7s. 9d. The five pounds sterling, reduced to dollars and cents, equaled $22.22 per hundred acres, or twenty-two cents for one acre! At this rate "Montour's Reserve" originally cost the purchasers $193.60. Compared with the prices prevailing to-day, the reader will see that there has been a vast appreciation in value. There is land lying within the limits of the "Reserve" to-day that could not be purchased for $200 per acre, and lots in the borough would reach a much higher rate.

The following extract from the Land Office records, showing the history of the transfer, is of interest to the inhabitants of the borough of Montoursville to-day:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, *ss.*

WHEREAS by Virtue and in Pursuance of an Order of Survey dated the Twenty-ninth Day of October, 1768, granted to Andrew Montour, there hath been surveyed a certain Tract of Land, Containing Eight hundred and eighty acres and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., Situate on Loyalsock Creek and the West branch of Susquehanna river, in the County of Northumberland, And whereas the said Andrew by the name of Henry Montour by Deed dated 12th Augt. 1771, Conveyed the same to Robt. Lettes Hooper, who by Deed dated 27th Feb'y, 1773, conveyed to Jos. Spear, who by Deed dated 9th Dec'r. 1773, conveyed to James Wilson, Esq'r, who by Deed dated 26th June, 1777, conveyed to Mary Norris who by Deed dated 27th June 1777, conveyed one Moiety thereof to Peter Zachary Lloyd, Esq'r, And the said Mary Norris & Peter Zachary Lloyd have paid the Purchase Money at the Rate of Five Pounds Sterling, per Hundred Acres, with the Interest thereon due, agreeable to an Act of Assembly, passed the ninth Day of April, 1781, entitled "An Act for Establishing a Land Office, &c." and a Supplement thereto, passed the twenty-fifth of June, then next following THESE are therefore to authorize and require you to accept the said Survey into your Office, and to make Return thereof into the Office of the Secretary of the Land-Office, in Order for Confirmation, by Patent to the said Mary Norris & Peter Zachary Lloyd, And for so doing, this shall be your Warrant.

IN WITNESS whereof, the Honourable James Irvine, Esquire, Vice President of the Supreme Executive Council, hath hereunto set his Hand, and caused the lesser Seal of the said Commonwealth to be affixed the seventeenth Day of June, in the year of our Lord *One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-five.*

JOHN LUKENS, Esq. Surveyor General.

The policy adopted by William Penn in the early history of the Province, was to reserve out of each purchase from the Indians one-tenth of the lands, to be selected and laid out in manors or reserves before the Land Office was opened, for the purpose of making grants to individuals for special services, which were to be regarded as the property of himself and successors until disposed of. This practice was continued, with some variations, to the beginning of the Revolution.

MUNCY MANOR.

The next warrant, in the order of date, was issued by John Penn, December 25,

1768, directing the survey of a tract of land to be called Muncy manor. This fine body of land was recommended by Job Chilloway, the friendly Indian and guide, and the words, "Job's Discovery," were written on the draft. Lying at the mouth of Muncy creek, it was considered the most important point on the West Branch, on account of its fine location, the richness of the soil, and the beauty of the natural scenery surrounding it. The river washed its western boundary, whilst a chain of mountains shut it in on the east and south. It was also the converging point of Indian paths leading east, west, north, and south, and from the earliest times had been known as a favorite place of resort by Indian chieftains when seeking repose, or for the purpose of counseling with each other regarding the condition of their people. The certificate reads :

By virtue of a warrant dated the 24th day of November, 1768, surveyed the 26th and 27th days of December, 1768, for the use of the Honorable the Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania, the above described tract of land situate on the West Branch of Susquehanna River at the mouth of Muncy *alias* Cannassarago *alias* Ocochpocheny Creek, containing one thousand six hundred and fifteen acres with allowances of six per cent. PR. WM. SCULL.

Returned into the Secretary's office the 8th of February, 1769.

JOB CHILLOWAY.

Job Chilloway, the discoverer of Muncy manor, was a Delaware Indian and a faithful friend of the whites in the West Branch valley. He was born at Egg Harbor, New Jersey, early in 1737, and in 1759 he was employed as a spy and guide by the provincial authorities. He learned to speak English, and having a knowledge of several Indian dialects, made himself valuable to the early officers and settlers. Job, from long association, preferred to live among the whites. He was thoroughly acquainted with this portion of the State, knew all the Indian paths, and frequently made long journeys as a messenger and bearer of despatches. His personal description shows him to have been "a tall, muscular man, with his ears slit so as to hang pendant like a pair of ear rings." The Moravians exercised a good influence over him. The hostile Indians did not like him, and when war prevailed they would have killed him if he had come in their way. His squaw was named "Betsy," and was quite handsome, but she never took kindly to the whites ; in fact, she did not like them, and sought every opportunity to give information to the Indians. Her conduct annoyed Job greatly, and it is said he requested his white friends not to be communicative with her. She roved about a great deal and finally left him to follow the fortunes of her race.

Job saw much military service before and during the Revolution, and was at the battle of Red Bank with Colonel Potter's regiment. Some interesting anecdotes are preserved of him, and one in particular will serve to show his sagacity, as well as faithfulness to his white friends. One day, when the times were perilous, he was loitering about Antes Fort on the bluff near the mouth of Antes creek, when he discovered a sentinel leaning against a tree asleep. Quietly slipping behind him he reached around the tree, grappled, and held him fast. The sentinel could not see who it was and was badly frightened. He struggled to release himself but was unable to do so. At last he discovered that it was Job, when he begged him not to inform Colonel Antes, as his punishment for such an offense would be serious. Job promised that he would not report him, but took occasion to remind him if it had

been an enemy that seized him he might have been killed and scalped. "Yes," replied the sentinel, "I might have been caught by an Indian and killed and scalped before I had known who my assailant was." "It was an Indian that caught you," replied Job with a grin, "but you may thank God he was your friend!"

This circumstance so amused Job that he would burst into a fit of laughter whenever he thought of it. His frequent outbursts of merriment finally attracted the attention of Colonel Antes, and he asked him what was the cause of it, but no persuasion would induce him to tell for a long time. At last he informed the Colonel that a serious circumstance had happened to one of his men, but he had pledged his word not to tell. But he intimated that he might detect the guilty man by his countenance when the company was on parade. The Colonel scrutinized the countenances of his men sharply when paraded, which caused the guilty man to confess what had befallen him. The circumstance, and the manner of its revealment through the suggestion of the Indian, so amused him that he did not punish the man, but admonished him not be caught that way again.

On the restoration of peace Job lingered for a long time in the valley engaged in hunting and fishing, when he finally drifted westward and joined the Moravians at their settlement in Ohio. Great injustice has been done the memory of this faithful Indian by some writers in stating that towards the close of his life he became much addicted to strong drink, and finally was found dead in his cabin on Spring creek, in what is now Centre county. Rev. Edmund de Schweinitz, in his "Life and Times of David Zeisberger," (page 629) referring to the deaths of two noted Christian Indians near Fort Erie, Canada, thus speaks of Job: "One was William, or Job Chilloway who died on the 22d of September, 1792. In his youth a special favorite of Sir William Johnson, and one of his interpreters, he had joined the mission in 1770, and served it for twenty years with ability and faithfulness, especially in negotiations with heathen chiefs." He was identified with the Moravian mission at Wyalusing and took charge of the houses and property when they abandoned the place in June, 1772. It was no doubt, when traveling up and down the Wyalusing path, on missions to the settlement at Shamokin, that he discovered the fine tract of land with the meadow, near the mouth of Muncy creek, and reported the fact to the Penns or their agents, which induced them to issue orders to have a manor laid out.

A few days after the order to survey Muncy manor was issued, another was made, on the 31st of January, 1769, to survey 1,000 acres, one-half of which was to be located at the mouth of Lycoming creek, and the balance in some other part of the Province. As that portion of the survey embraced lands now lying within the limits of the city of Williamsport, and as it was the cause of some litigation in after years, the orders are quoted in full:

{ L. S. } PENNSYLVANIA, *ss.*

BY THE PROPRIETARIES.

These are to authorize and require you to survey and lay out, or cause to be surveyed and laid out for our use, the quantity of one thousand acres of land, viz.: Five hundred acres thereof at the mouth of a creek known by the name of Lycoming, and extending thence down and upon the river Susquehanna, and the other five hundred acres in any part of the purchase lately made at Fort Stanwix of the Six Nations, that shall not interfere with any previous warrant, and to make return of the same in our Secretary's Office; and for the so doing this shall be your suffi

cient warrant. Witness, John Penn, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor and Commissioner of Property of the said Province, who by virtue of certain powers from said Proprietaries, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the seal of the Land Office to be affixed at Philadelphia, this thirty first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine.

To John Lukens, Esq., Surveyor-General.

JOHN PENN.

To William Scull, Deputy Surveyor:

Execute this warrant, and make return of survey into my office.

JOHN LUKENS, S. G.

February 3, 1769.

ORME'S KIRK.

As the Lycoming creek land, specified in the order, was found to lie a few miles west of Andrew Montour's line, the surveyors on the 20th of March, 1769, surveyed 579 acres on the east side of Lycoming creek. The balance was surveyed in two tracts elsewhere. These were the last of the reserve surveys in the Province of Pennsylvania.

The Lycoming creek portion of the survey included all the western part of Williamsport. The order was dated January 31, 1769, and returned May 5, 1770. On this survey a patent was issued to Rev. Richard Peters, August 11, 1770, for 599 acres and called Orme's Kirk. Peters, who was a great speculator in land, sold the same to the famous Col. Turbutt Francis, November 23, 1772. As he was a greater land speculator than Peters, he sold the tract to Hawkins Boone, January 19, 1775. Boone was a descendant of "Squire" Boone, of Exeter township, Berks county, and a brother of the celebrated Daniel Boone, the bold hunter and explorer of Kentucky. Hawkins Boone fell in the battle at Fort Freeland. As he died intestate Robert Martin, Robert Arthur, and Jean Hardy were appointed to administer on his estate. Finding that the personal property was not sufficient to pay the debts, they applied to the court at Sunbury for permission to sell enough land to pay off the indebtedness. Authority was granted, and on July 2, 1791, they sold 287¼ acres to William Winter for £350, "lawful money of Pennsylvania," and gave him a deed which was recorded at Sunbury, January 4, 1792, in Deed Book E, page 317.

William Winter was a brother-in-law of Hawkins Boone, his first wife being Ann Boone, whom he married in 1747 in the Province of Virginia. She died here in 1771, leaving eleven children, four sons and seven daughters.

The remainder of the 599 acres constituted what was afterwards known as the Amariah Sutton farm, and after undergoing more changes of ownership, finally became the property of Hon. R. J. C. Walker.

CHAPTER III.

OPENING OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Form of an Application—Excitement and Rush for Lands—The Lottery System Tried—Trouble with the Indians—Proclamation by the Governor—Old Surveys and Improvements near Muncy—Lawsuit between John Penn and Samuel Wallis—Joseph Galloway's Legal Opinion—First Dwelling Houses—Penn Defeats Wallis in Court—Muncy Manor Divided into Five Tracts and the Land Ordered to be Sold.

THE custom of making special grants of land to individuals and selecting choice tracts for the personal benefit of the Proprietaries having been abandoned, a new order of business was adopted. This was done for the purpose of giving all a chance to apply for lands. It was high time this policy was adopted. Too much favoritism had been shown and too much bad feeling engendered thereby for the prosperity of the Province. Certain individuals, whose opportunities enabled them to be better informed than others, took advantage of their position to acquire lands for speculative purposes. The seat of the provincial government was the headquarters of this class, and the history of land speculation does not show a more grasping set than those who existed during the seventh decade of the eighteenth century; and nowhere were their operations conducted with more vigor, or on a larger scale, than in this valley and the entire northwestern part of Pennsylvania.

It having been decided to open the Land Office for the reception of applications, the following official announcement was made:

The Land Office will be opened on the 3d day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, to receive applications from all persons inclinable to take up lands in the New Purchase, upon terms of five pounds Sterling per hundred acres, and one penny per acre *per annum* quit-rent. No person will be allowed to take up more than three hundred acres, without a special license from the Proprietaries or Governor. The surveys upon all applications are to be made and returned within six months, and the whole purchase money paid at one payment, and patent taken out within twelve months from the date of the application, with interest and quit-rent from six months after the application. If there be a failure on the side of the party applying, in either proving his survey and return to be made, or in paying the purchase money and obtaining the patent, the application and survey will be utterly void, and the Proprietaries will be at liberty to dispose of the land to any other person whatever. And as these terms will be strictly adhered to by the Proprietaries, all persons are hereby warned and cautioned not to apply for more land than they will be able to pay for in the time hereby given for that purpose.

By order of the Governor.

James Tilghman,
Secretary of the Land Office.

Philadelphia Land Office, February 23, 1769.

The conditions were stringent and showed the avaricious disposition of the Gov-

ernor. But their severity did not lessen the number of applicants. The land fever had broken out with great violence a year before the proclamation was issued, and scores of adventurers had flocked up the river as far as Bald Eagle creek, and many of them had marked trees or driven stakes to indicate where they proposed to take up land. It was a knowledge of this fact, perhaps, that induced the Governor to be so severe in the terms, thinking that many who were unable to meet the requirements of the contract might be prevented from entering the contest. But it made little difference. Many squatted upon their selections and ran the risk of being attacked by the savages, or of losing their time and what rude improvements they might make.

The report had gone abroad through the lower part of the Province, and into New Jersey, that the "New Purchase," as that portion of the valley above Lycoming creek was called, was unsurpassed in beauty and fertility, and many yearned to occupy it. The same feeling prevailed with reference to Muncy valley.

LAND LOTTERY.

Books were opened at the Land Office in which every application was numbered and entered, giving the name of the party and a description of the tract, by noting some boundary or distinguishing mark to enable the surveyors to begin. The price fixed was at the rate of twenty-two cents per acre, with one cent for quit rent. Those desiring to secure more than the allowance (three hundred acres) to each person found a way to avoid this restriction by employing others to secure lands and then transfer their warrants to them in consideration of "five shillings." It being understood that several applications were likely to be made for the same tract, a new difficulty confronted the officers of the Land Office. How to reconcile the applicants, or establish a degree of priority, was a serious question. Without some rule to guard against conflicts of this kind, great dissatisfaction would arise. Finally it was decided to dispose of the applications by lottery. Wherever there was found to be more than one party applying for a tract of land, the names were written on slips, placed in a box, and drawn therefrom. The first ticket drawn would entitle the party whose name was written on it to the land, when it was numbered and entered. This plan, it was thought, would prove more satisfactory, as there could be no partiality in awarding the application. It was tried, but not followed very long, because it had the effect of lessening the number of applicants for one tract; or they agreed among themselves not to oppose each other.

The official form of an application for land was worded as follows:

No. 1085.

GEORGE GRANT hath made application for three hundred acres of land, on the north side of the West Branch of Susquehanna, joining and above the Honorable Proprietor's land at Muncy creek, including Wolf run.

Dated at Philadelphia, this 3d day of April, 1769.

To William Scull, Deputy Surveyor: You are to survey the land mentioned in this application, and make return thereof into the Surveyor-General's office within six months from the above date; and thereof fail not.

JOHN LUKENS, S. G.

Instructions were also issued by the surveyor general, John Lukens, to the deputy in whose district the tract was to be surveyed, and they accompanied the

application. Four deputy surveyors were appointed for field work. Their names were: William Gray, for the southeastern part of the purchase; Charles Stewart, for the district lying up the North Branch; William Scull, for the north side of the West Branch above Chillisquaque creek, and Charles Lukens, for the south side, bounded on the south by the treaty line of 1754. His district also extended to the head waters of Bald Eagle creek, and embraced the valleys of Nittany, Nippenose, Sugar, White Deer Hole, and the upper part of Buffalo valley.

THE NEW PURCHASE.

When the Land Office opened on the 3d of April, 1769, there was a great rush of applicants and excitement ran high. On the first day 2,782 applications were received, and instructions were issued to the deputy surveyors to run the lines for the claimants. These claims, it will be understood, were for lands lying in the territory secured by the terms of the treaty of 1768, and known as the "New Purchase," because it was the *last* made from the Indians. The Proprietaries, as well as the claimants, supposed Pine creek was the line on the north side of the river, beyond which they must not go. But they were disappointed. The Indians claimed that Lycoming was the creek known to them as Tiadaghton, and was the treaty line mentioned in the deed; consequently all the lands lying west of Lycoming belonged to them. They vigorously asserted their claim, and gave notice that if settlers went beyond the line (Lycoming) it was at their peril. The Proprietaries declared that Pine creek (Tiadaghton) was the line, and if it was not they had been misinformed or deceived. The Indians were so firm that the Proprietaries were forced to instruct their surveyors to keep off the disputed territory. This dispute caused much ill feeling which lasted for sixteen years, or until the *last* treaty was made in 1784, which took *all* the lands in the State to which the Indians laid claim.

The settlers on this disputed territory were recognized as "squatters;" but, undeterred by Indian threats and the warnings of the Proprietary government, they remained on their claims and clamored for the surveyors to come and run their lines. This they could not do in the face of positive orders to the contrary. The interim of sixteen years was, therefore, a period fraught with fear, uncertainty, and bad blood, which resulted in many lawless and desperate acts.

On account of the alarming state of affairs the Governor felt it to be his duty to issue a proclamation stating that "several ill disposed persons, in disobedience to His Majesty's express orders, and in direct violation of the laws," had "presumed to seat themselves upon lands within the limits of this Province not as yet purchased from the Indians." And as the making of "such settlements doth greatly irritate the Indians, and may be productive of dangerous and fatal consequences to the peace and safety of His Majesty's good subjects," the Governor called attention to an act of Assembly "passed for the purpose of preventing persons from settling upon lands not purchased of the Indians," and drew their attention to the fact that a violation thereof imposed a fine of £500 and twelve months' imprisonment.

The Governor concluded his proclamation by ordering all squatters to "immediately evacuate their illegal settlements, on pain of being prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law." And he strictly enjoined "all magistrates, sheriffs, and other peace officers" to "carry the law into strict execution."

The stringent language of the proclamation did not in the least frighten the squatters west of Lycoming creek, or deter others from entering the territory to take up land. We are not informed whether any arrests were made, but the presumption is that the setters were not molested by "His Majesty's" officers. Their sympathies were with the settlers, and as all believed the Indian had "no rights that white men were bound to respect," it would have been hard to enforce the law.

The applicants were clamoring to have their surveys made so that they could occupy their tracts. In William Scull's district we find the surveyors at work on Muncy creek in the vicinity of where Hughesville now stands. July 1st they were in Black Hole bottom, and on the 4th, 5th, and 6th, in Nippenose. The first survey in Black Hole was made on the application of Elizabeth Brown, numbered 44, and took in the mouth of the creek. It was made, July 4, 1769, but independence had not then been thought of. The name probably should be Eleanor, wife of Matthew Brown. They were among the earliest settlers.

Applications for land were granted until the 31st of August, 1769, when it was found that they amounted to 4,000. As nine-tenths of these applications were for land lying in the West Branch valley, the reader will readily see what a rush there was. It is probable that surveys were not made on half the applications; and it is also probable that four and five applications were sometimes made for the same tract. The Land Office in some instances ignored their lottery plan and considered priority of claim, and the first applicant generally succeeded in securing the grant. Many applications, too, were surveyed on other tracts, several of which lay opposite Jersey Shore in Nippenose bottom. The surveyors generally found a tract to fit the application. An application cost one dollar for office fees, and a small sum had to be paid to the guide or explorer. Such persons were expert woodsmen and generally knew where the best land was located.

Hawkins Boone, like his noted brother Daniel, was a leading woodsman and explorer. His calling enabled him to familiarize himself with the country, and he became valuable as a guide. His journeys extended as far as Bald Eagle, and Nittany, and other valleys, and he visited the cabin of the chief, Bald Eagle, near Milesburg. It was known among the explorers and surveyors as "The Nest," and was a noted landmark. In many cases the tracts were located by means of letters cut on trees standing in a particular place, or by other signs, such as streams, deer licks, and rocks, or whatever the explorers could select as a distinguishing mark. Many selections were not found for years afterwards, as the Indians forced the settlers to leave before the surveyors had completed their work; and some, on account of the deaths of the applicants, were not surveyed in their names at all.

In an old paper found among the effects of Samuel Wallis, covered with drafts of early surveys on Lycoming creek, it is shown that "H. and J. Thompson" claimed the applications which had been filed by John James and Richard Cantwell in April, 1769. The cabins of the Thompsons are indicated on the draft, as well as the Indian village known among the early settlers as Eeltown. A number of other tracts are noted, and the route of the Sheshequin path is indicated by a dotted line. These old drafts are curious relics and carry us back to the period when all this portion of the country about Williamsport was a wild, with nothing but the rude cabins of a few pioneers scattered about.

THE OLDEST CLAIM.

The *oldest* improvement of which we have any evidence of having been made within the present limits of Lycoming county was on Muncy creek, a short distance above its mouth. An old paper belonging to the Wallis collection shows that Dennis Mullin as early as 1760 "had taken up 300 acres adjoining James Alexander, and about two miles southwestward of land claimed by Charles Moore." No other evidences of older claims in this section are known to be in existence by the writer. There may have been others, but it is doubtful. This was nearly nine years before the opening of the Land Office and nearly three years before the battle was fought with the Indians in Muncy Hills. These parties must have been early adventurers from Cumberland county, as it will be remembered that some of those accompanying the expeditions up the river for the alleged purpose of punishing the Indians said they were looking for places to take up land and settle.

There seems to have been some dispute about the tract taken up by Dennis Mullin, judging from this affidavit, which was found among the Wallis papers:

> The 14th day of December, 1765, came before me, John Rannells, Esq., one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Cumberland, in the Province of Pennsylvania, Moses Harlan, and qualified according to law that the improvement on the above located land consists of about four acres of cleared land, about half fenced, and further this deponent saith not.
>
> [Signed] MOSES HARLAN.

A note below the signature says: "Improved in the year 1760!" James Tilghman, secretary of the Land Office, then appends the following certificate:

> In testimony that the above is a true copy of the original location, and of the affidavit thereunder written, on which a warrant was granted the 1st of August, 1766, to Dennis Mullin, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the Land Office of Pennsylvania this 12th day of March, 1772.

This is conclusive that the improvement was made at that day, or over seven years before Andrew Montour was granted his "Reserve" at Montoursville, and nearly eight before the manor of Muncy was surveyed and set apart for John Penn.

It appears from the original deeds, still in existence, of Robert Roberts, James Alexander, Charles Moore, and Bowyer Brooks, who had taken up tracts adjoining Dennis Mullin, that they all conveyed their claims to Samuel Wallis "in consideration of five shillings lawful money of the Province." The surveys were made in August, September, and October, 1766. Roberts conveyed 313 acres, Brooks 217, Moore 213, and Alexander 232. These surveys were not made by authority of Penn, as the Land Office was not opened until several years afterwards, and surveyors appointed. The question arises: Who authorized these surveys and who did the work? The claimants were squatters without authority of law, and assumed all risks of retaining their scalps and getting any remuneration for their claims and labor.

UNKNOWN SURVEYS.

Litigation grew out of these early surveys on Muncy creek, and as subsequent law suits showed a complicated state of affairs, it is almost impossible at this day to get at all the facts. Jonathan Lodge leaves a paper saying that in the summer of 1769 he was employed as a deputy surveyor by William Scull, who sent him to Muncy creek, above and adjoining the manor, and in the neighborhood, to make

surveys for Robert Guy, John Mourer, Thomas Seaman, James Robb, William Foulk, Mr. Campbell, and others, who were with him, in pursuance of orders from the Land Office, dated the 3d of April, 1769. After arriving on the ground he was met by Samuel Harris (June 16th), who informed him that there were older rights to these lands, and forbid him making surveys. Lodge paid no attention to him at first and proceeded to survey, when he soon found a tree marked as a corner, "which," to use his words, "appeared to be old marks, on the bank of Wolf run." He called the attention of those with him to the marks and they expressed surprise. In a short time he found other marks which proved clearly that surveyors had been there before him. He then proceeded to the camp of Harris and informed him what they had discovered. Harris told him that the blazed tree was the corner of an old survey, and that he could show all the corners if he would accompany him. Lodge does not say what he did, but it is inferred that he ceased surveying. Harris was a historic character. He was the son of the first John Harris, of Harris's Ferry (now Harrisburg) where he was born, May 4, 1733. He was an early settler on the West Branch and lived for a long time at Loyalsock. He took an active part in affairs. In after years he removed to Cayuga Lake, New York, where he died, October 19, 1825. At Bridgeport, on the shore of the lake, a monument was erected to his memory.

There are a number of old drafts of Muncy manor in existence drawn for the purpose of showing how the lines of these disputed tracts overlapped the manor lines.

As the dispute between Wallis and the Proprietary government regarding the legality of these surveys grew warmer, the question was finally submitted to Joseph Galloway, Esq., a distinguished lawyer of Philadelphia, for his opinion. Wallis had purchased the tracts of land in good faith and he insisted upon having the property. These surveys took in fully one-half of the Manor, which was surveyed later, and as the land was valuable, Penn was loath to let it slip out of his hands. Galloway, after a careful examination, submitted a written opinion, a copy of which is still in existence. It reads as follows:

The Land Office at Philadelphia did at different times issue warrants and orders of survey to sundry persons for locating and taking up a quantity of vacant land in the county of Cumberland, and Province of Pennsylvania, to wit:

1. Warrant to Dennis Mullin for 300 acres, dated the 1st day of August, 1766, and situate adjoining James Alexander, and about two miles southward of land claimed by Charles Moore, in Cumberland county.

2. Order to James Alexander, same date, for 300 acres situate adjoining land of Dennis Mullin, and land of Robert Roberts on the west, and vacant land on the north and southward.

3. Order to Robert Roberts, same date, for 300 acres situate and adjoining land of James Alexander on the eastward, and westward by land of Bowyer Brooks, and northward by vacant land.

4. Order to Bowyer Brooks, same day, for 300 acres, situate adjoining land of Robert Roberts on the east, and by vacant land southward, northward, and westward.

5. Order to Robert Whitehead, dated March 17, 1767, for 200 acres, situate and adjoining land surveyed for Bowyer Brooks, northerly, barrens west, and by a large piney hill south and east.

All of which warrants and orders of survey were purchased from the different grantees by Samuel Wallis, as will appear by their deeds of conveyance regularly executed, etc. On the 26th day of October, 1767, and on the 28th day of May, 1768, regular surveys were made in pursuance of the Proprietary warrants and orders upon vacant, unappropriated land, and unpur-

chased of the Indians by the Proprietaries' regular commissioned deputy surveyor, or by some person employed by him as a deputy, which surveys were certified and returned into the surveyor general's office by the said commissioned deputy; and it since appears that they contain within their butts and boundaries a considerable quantity of overplus land.

On the 25th day of September, 1768, and on the 12th day of April, 1770, Samuel Wallis obtained the Proprietaries' patents for all the lands so surveyed and returned. Immediately after the grand Indian purchase was concluded in November, 1768, the Proprietaries' officers laid out a manor, now called the Muncy manor, which interfered with a part of the foregoing patents, and such part of these patents as the manor did not interfere with, the Proprietary's officers granted away upon common orders in what was called the land lottery on the 3d day of April following, to different people, who have since obtained surveys and returns, so as to cover the whole of the land so patented by Samuel Wallis. The Proprietary's officer's now contest the legality of Samuel Wallis's title, and urge the following reasons, to wit:

1. That a title to land obtained before it was purchased of the Indians can not be valid in law, because it is contrary to their common mode of granting.

2. That they (the superior officers) were deceived, or rather not made acquainted with the true situation of the land, but that the returns of survey were blind and vague, and did not sufficiently describe the place on which they were laid.

3. That the surveys contain a considerable quantity of overplus land.

As to any particular, fixed mode of granting away the Proprietaries' lands has been generally understood not to exist, but that their order was as often altered as it suited their own purposes, and that the granting of lands unpurchased of the Indians is well known to have been frequently done by them. That if the Proprietary's superior officers were deceived, the deception was from their own inferior officers, and not from Samuel Wallis, who, in the obtaining of these lands, did in every respect pursue the common method of negotiating business through each of the respective offices. And as to overplus land, Samuel Wallis can prove that he did as soon as he was made acquainted with it, offer to the Proprietaries' receiver general to pay him for any overplus which his surveys might contain.

The question then is, whether or not the Proprietaries, by their commissioners of property, have a right to grant lands that are unpurchased of the Indians, and when so granted by letters patent, are they valid in law? or whether they have a right to vacate Samuel Wallis's patents on what is now called the Muncy manor, by reason of their containing overplus land, when it does not appear that he was privy to, or concerned in any deception or fraud intended against the Proprietaries in obtaining the lands?

Upon the facts above stated I am of opinion, in answer to the first question, that under the royal grant, the Proprietaries have good right to grant patents for land not purchased of the Indians, and that there is no law depriving them of that right. Of course the above mentioned patents must be valid. And as to the second question, I apprehend the surveys containing a quantity of overplus land are not a sufficient reason for vacating the patent, there being no fraud in the purchase in obtaining such overplus, and more especially as he has offered to satisfy the Proprietaries for it.

JOSEPH GALLOWAY.

March 21, 1771.

FIRST DWELLING HOUSES.

Under date of December 14, 1765, Moses Harlan made an affidavit before John Rannells, a justice of the peace for Cumberland county, that in 1761 the improvement on Bowyer Brooks's tract consisted of "about four acres of cleared, half-fenced land;" that the improvements on the tract of Robert Roberts, made the same year, consisted of "about three acres cleared, with a dwelling house," and that there were "about four acres cleared and a small dwelling house" on the James Alexander tract. These houses, although rude log cabins, were undoubtedly the *first* dwellings erected in what is now the territory of Lycoming county. This was one hundred and thirty-one years ago, and as they stood upon Muncy manor, *to the borough of Muncy belongs*

the credit of having the first habitations erected by the hands of white men upon her site! There is no proof in existence to show any older improvements.

In the warrant to Dennis Mullin, dated August 1, 1766, and signed by John Penn, these words occur: "Provided the land does not lie in or interfere with our manor of Lowther." From this it appears that it was contemplated at one time to call it by another name than Muncy manor. Possibly it was intended to name it after Sir John Lowther Johnston, who was a son of Sir George Johnston, the eldest brother of William Johnston, who married into the Pulteney family and became known thereafter as Sir William Pulteney.

WALLIS AND PENN GO TO LAW.

Wallis was not satisfied with the opinion of Mr. Galloway regarding the validity of the title to the lands in question. A careful reading will show that it leaned in favor of Penn; but as he was willing to pay damages, as no fraud was intended, and the transactions were made in good faith, the attorney concluded that the original patents were valid. This dispute retarded the work of making further improvements on these lands, and little was done until it was settled. As Wallis refused to give up his claims a suit in ejectment was brought against him, in which the lessees of John Penn were made plaintiffs. Before trial, however, an effort was made, presumably by Penn, to amicably settle the dispute by selecting viewers to meet at Fort Augusta in October, 1772, and proceed to examine the lands and the lines. Sheriff Nagle, of Berks county, had selected the jurymen, and several had started for the place of rendezvous, when word was received from the secretary of the Land Office, that owing to the illness of Mr. Wallis in Philadelphia, it had been decided not to go on with the view. The sheriff dispatched an express to overhaul those viewers who had started and notify them to turn back. And, he remarks in one of his letters, they were very glad to get rid of making the journey.

From the papers it appears that an amicable settlement was not effected, and the suit came to trial in the provincial court sitting at Reading on the 7th of April, 1773. A few of the subpœnas for jurymen are still preserved, which show the date set for the trial. Joseph Reed, Esq., attorney for Wallis, and Edward Biddle, Esq., appeared for John Penn.

One of the most curious papers in connection with this great lawsuit is still in existence. It contains the names of the panel of forty-eight jurors drawn for that court, from which the jury was to be selected, with remarks opposite each name setting forth the character and standing of the man, and his qualification to serve as a juryman. It is evidently in the handwriting of Mr. Wallis; is clear, distinct, and business-like, and evidently was prepared as a guide for his attorney in challenging when the names were called. It shows that no more confidence was reposed in jurymen at that early day than now; or rather, that the juror who could be tampered with existed at that time as well as the present. In this list the name of Abraham Lincoln appears with the remark that he is "illiterate and apt to be influenced by the pleadings of lawyers." This Lincoln was an ancestor of the illustrious President.

The suit went on and Wallis lost. Penn then issued an order to divide the manor into five tracts and sell them, which was done.

CHAPTER IV.

SAMUEL WALLIS, THE LAND KING.

His Vast Landed Operations and Remarkable History—The House He Built in 1769 Still Standing—His Muncy Farms and Their Extent—How He Was Ruined by James Wilson, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence—Wallis Dies of Yellow Fever and His Immense Estate is Sold by the Sheriff—The Plantation Now Known as Hall's Farms—His Widow and Family, and What Became of Them.

THE most active, energetic, ambitious, persistent, and untiring land speculator who ever lived in Lycoming county was Samuel Wallis. His energy was marvelous, and his desire to acquire land became a mania, which followed him to the close of his life.

He came here as a surveyor in 1768, and noting the richness and beauty of the lands of Muncy valley, at once entered upon a wild career of land speculation. He was of Quaker origin, born in Harford county, Maryland, about 1730. Little is known of his parentage. He received a good education and inherited a large fortune. Early in life he showed that he possessed a talent for business, and was active and untiring in whatever he undertook. Among other branches of trade in which he engaged when quite a young man was that of a shipping merchant in Philadelphia. This was before the Revolution. He studied surveying with a view to following that profession, his keen business faculties pointing out to him that much work of this kind would be required in a new country. We first hear of him with the surveyors on the Juniata as far up as Frankstown early as 1768, then on the Indian path leading from that place to the Great Island in the West Branch. This was the year of the "New Purchase," and he hurried here to take advantage of whatever opportunities offered for speculation in land. Descending the river and noting the country, his business instinct told him that the magnificent valley of Muncy was the place to halt and begin operations.

"MUNCY FARMS."

Having taken up all the land that he could in his own name, his next course was to get others to secure land in their names and then transfer it to him by deed in consideration of "five shillings." By this means he acquired thousands of acres. His famous plantation known as "Muncy Farms," figures more in history than the balance of his vast landed possessions. Old records show that the original warrants for these tracts were in the name of John Jarvis, Jr., and they were first known as the "Jarvis tracts." The place selected for his seat was near what is now known as Hartley Hall, at the junction of the Williamsport and North Branch, and Philadelphia and Reading railroads, three miles west of the borough of Muncy and ten miles east of Williamsport. He acquired tract after tract until his plantation

numbered 7,000 acres in one body. Here he commenced the erection of a stone house early in 1769, which is still standing. It is without doubt the *oldest* house in the country to-day and is a noted landmark. One or two houses were built two or three years earlier, but they long since disappeared. This one still remains and is the last link that connects the troublous times of early colonial days with the present period of thrift and prosperity. It was built on high ground on an arm of the river, which encloses a large island, near the mouth of Carpenter's run. The location was well chosen. A few hundred yards north of the house Fort Muncy was afterwards erected and became a rallying point for the settlers.

With the possession of such a splendid estate as the Muncy Farms, most men would have been content. But not so with Samuel Wallis. His ambition knew no bounds. He was so deeply imbued with the speculative fever, that he constantly thirsted for the acquisition of more land and was ever on the alert to make purchases. Tract after tract was mortgaged to raise money to buy more.

There is among his papers an ancient draft showing the outlines of a tract of 5,900 acres, which took in the ground on which the borough of Jersey Shore is built, and the surrounding country. The draft shows the winding course of the river from the mouth of Larry's creek to Pine creek, and included Long Island. As it is a historic document of more than ordinary interest at this time, showing to whom the land was originally granted, the description of the survey, written upon the back, is copied as follows:

Surveyed the 17th & 18th Days of June in 1773, for Samuel Wallis, in Pursuance of Eighteen orders of survey Dated the 3d Day of April 1769 & granted to the following persons, viz: One order No. 1573 granted to Samuel Nicholas & one other order No. 1588 granted to Samuel Nicholas. One Order No. 1701 granted to Thomas Bonnal. One order No. 327 granted to Joseph Couperthwait. One order No. 464 granted to William Wilson. One order No. 592 granted to John Sprogle. One order No. 318 granted to Thos Morgan. One order No. 118 granted to Richard Setteford. One order No. 1147 granted to John Cummings. One order No. 1373 grated to Samuel Taylor. One order No. 2231 granted to Joseph Knight. One order No. 107 granted to William Porter. One order No. 807 granted to Joseph Paul. One order No. 2127 granted to Henry Paul, Junr. One order No. 724 granted to Joseph Hill. One order No. 608 granted to Isaac Cathrall. One order No. 1546 granted to Benjamin Cathrall & one order No. 1558 granted to Peter Young.

Beginning at a marked Elm standing on the North side of the West Branch of Susquehanna above and to the mouth of Larry's Creek & Turning thence N. 45° E. 400 p. thence N. 67 W. 310 p. thence S. 77 W. 765 p. thence S. 51 W. 700 p. to Pine Creek thence Down the said creek by the several courses thereof to the mouth thereof, thence down the northerly side of the West Branch of the River Susquehanna by the several courses thereof to the place of beginning at the mouth of Larry's Creek containing & laid out for five Thousand Nine Hundred acres with Allowance of six acres p cent for Roads and Highways.

The description of this large and early survey is signed: "John Lukens, Esq., Surveyor General, by order and direction of Jesse Lukens, per Samuel Harris."

The draft shows the river and Pine creek along the two sides of the survey; the large island in Pine creek, the almost obliterated island in the river at the mouth of Pine creek, and the Long Island opposite Jersey Shore, as well as the mouth of Aughanbaugh's run, a stream which is now but a mere rivulet, "Nepenosis" creek, and Larry's creek.

The names of a few of the original holders will be recognized, because some of their descendants yet live in this county. But the majority are strangers. They

took up the land for speculative purposes and soon disposed of it according to the custom of the times.

KILLED FOR A BEAR.

Another curious paper, in the form of an affidavit, recites the circumstances of a hunting accident which occurred on the 19th of September, 1769. John Dallam, of Baltimore county, Maryland, the affiant, states that on the previous evening Samuel Wallis, Joseph Jacob Wallis, John Farmer, William Beaver, and a negro man, met at the house of Samuel Wallis, when John Farmer and John Dallam agreed to go in search of bears on Muncy creek early in the morning of the 19th. Joseph Jacob Wallis and William Beaver also made preparations to go along. It was agreed which way each party would travel, so that they might not shoot each other before it was daylight. Farmer and Dallam decided to go to Muncy creek, while Joseph Jacob Wallis said he would go up the run above the house, and Beaver said he would follow on another run close by. Dallam then said to Beaver: "So you have aimed to have a chance at Selim," (meaning a buck they saw at the head of the run the day before,) upon which Beaver answered "yes," and so they parted, leaving Beaver with the rest of the party. Farmer and Dallam parted in the woods and were gone several hours. When Dallam returned about 10 o'clock, he was met at the door by Samuel Wallis, who appeared to be greatly agitated, and on being asked what the trouble was, he replied that William Beaver had been shot by Joseph Jacob Wallis in mistake for a bear! Dallam then went inside the house, where he saw the dead body of Beaver, which had been brought in from the woods. Wallis declared that, although it was an accident, he could not get over it as long as he lived.

Beaver's body was decently interred that afternoon. Who he was, or whence he came, is unknown. The affidavit was made and sworn to for the purpose of showing how the man came to his death, though it does not say that affiant witnessed the killing. His place of burial is supposed to have been in what is now Hall's cemetery, and very likely he was among the first, if not the *first* man, buried there.

Joseph Jacob Wallis was a half-brother of Samuel Wallis. He married a daughter of John Lukens, surveyor general, and they had a son who was named John Lukens Wallis. He was the *first* white male child born west of Muncy Hills in 1773. He grew to manhood and married Mary Cooke, a daughter of Col. Jacob Cooke, a distinguished patriot of the Revolution. John Lukens Wallis was one of the heirs of John Lukens, and was cut off in his will by the word "propitious." There were seven heirs and the estate, which was large, was to be divided among them at the most "propitious" time, but it never came in their lifetimes. John Lukens Wallis was a great lover of the chase and made "a happy hunting ground of this earth." He died, July 27, 1863, and lacked but four months and three days of being ninety years old. His remains lie in the cemetery at Hughesville.

One point settled by the affidavit is that the Wallis house was built in 1769, for Dallam says that on the 18th of September of *that* year they, (meaning the party,) were "at the house of Samuel Wallis," and made arrangements to go on the hunt.

Another is that colored men were here at that early day, for mention is made of a "negro man" being at the Wallis residence when the hunting party was organ-

John A. Gamble

ized. This man probably was a slave, for Wallis had several on his great plantation. An old receipt found among his papers shows that on April 23, 1778, he purchased "Mary," a "negro woman," from George Catto, for "one hundred and twenty pounds current money of Maryland." In the receipt Catto states that Mary left him and "went to Philadelphia with the British army in September."

WALLIS'S MARRIAGE.

When Samuel Wallis purchased the Muncy Farms and built his stone house, he was a single man, for on the 1st of March, 1770, he married Miss Lydia Hollingsworth, of Philadelphia, and brought her to his house on the Susquehanna. It was a wild region at that time for a bride. But she seems to have been a practical woman, possessed of good sense, and soon adapted herself to the new situation. Their home became a haven of rest for weary travelers; and there they continued to reside, with only occasional interruptions during the Indian troubles, almost to the close of the century, and dispensed a liberal and elegant hospitality for the rude times in which they lived. Mr. Wallis early became a leading man in the valley. On the 24th of January, 1776, he was appointed captain of the Sixth company of the Second battalion of the Northumberland County Associated Militia, James Potter, colonel, for the protection of the frontier. He represented his county in the Assembly in 1776, which met at that time in Philadelphia. He also filled many minor offices.

His life was one of great activity. He was constantly expanding his land operations, and never seemed to despair of meeting his heavy obligations, notwithstanding many men would have sunk under the weight which pressed upon him. So vast was his business, and so great his speculations, that at one time he owned or controlled nearly every acre of ground lying along the river—except a few small tracts—from Muncy creek to Pine creek, including the Susquehanna bottom, besides thousands of acres in other portions of the State. His name was known far and wide, and he was looked upon as the land king of the State.

In 1774 Samuel Wallis and Joseph Jacob Wallis, his half brother, entered into an agreement to engage jointly in farming and stock raising on the Muncy plantation. The article shows that the partnership was to last for eleven years, beginning on the 1st of January, 1774. All the "servants," stock, farming utensils, etc., which were on the farm were to be valued at their original cost, and an estimate of the value of the crops was also to be made. Joseph Jacob Wallis, "the party of the other part," was to pay one-half of the full amount of the valuation, "estimate and original costs of the *servants*, stock, etc." Each of the said parties were to have equal privilege and share of the dwelling house for their families, and all costs and expenses which might arise in the "purchase of servants," stock, and other incidental charges necessary for conducting the farm were to be equally borne by the respective parties. All the "servants" and other property purchased by Samuel Wallis previous to entering into the agreement, were to be the joint property of the parties, and all moneys arising from the sales of produce were to be equally divided. In consideration of Samuel Wallis giving to Joseph Jacob Wallis for the term of eleven years "one-half of the benefits and advantages of a well improved farm," the latter agreed to undertake the sole care and management

of the "said farm and premises for their joint benefit, except at such times" as Samuel Wallis might choose to be there, when the said parties were to "manage in conjunction." It was also agreed that their accounts should be settled annually; but in the case of the death of Joseph Jacob Wallis, then the partnership was to be dissolved and everything connected with it equally divided between the heirs of the said parties.

The article was duly signed by the respective parties after binding themselves in the penal sum of £1,000 each for its faithful observance. But a difficulty evidently arose after the execution of the agreement, for the signatures are partially torn off and the word "canceled" is written on the back. No reasons are given for its abrupt termination. The most important feature of this instrument, and the reason reference is made to it in this connection is that it establishes the fact beyond doubt that Mr. Wallis was the owner of the slaves, else why would he speak of the *cost* of servants, which were his "property," and make it obligatory for his partner to pay one-half of their value? This is the first evidence we have of slaves being brought to this valley at that early date. That they came a few years later in considerable numbers there is abundant evidence.

Farming at that time was not a very pleasant business. The country was largely a wilderness, and hostile Indians were constantly prowling about to murder the settlers and destroy their improvements. When the great flight took place in 1778, known in history as the "Big Runaway," Mr. Wallis, like all others, was forced to abandon his improvements to the mercy of the savages and seek a place of safety. His house was not destroyed, because it was built of stone and the walls were very thick and strong, as may be seen by examining it at the present day. Very likely the roof was burned and the casings defaced, but they were easily replaced.

That Wallis quickly returned on the restoration of peace and renewed the work of making improvements, is shown by a draft for a mill found among his papers. The site selected was just below the canal aqueduct over Carpenter's run, a few hundred yards east of his house, and a portion of the excavation for the race is still visible. According to the draft, which is a quaint piece of drawing, it called for a building "20x24 feet, with glass windows, two doors 4x6½ feet, and a chimney, clear, 5x6½ feet 9 inches. Light holes and shutters, 2x2½ feet. Water house, cog-pit, gate hole, mantle piece and shaft," all clearly specified and indicated by letter on the plan. For the machinery "120 cogs, 3 inches square and 13 inches long, together with 40 round cogs 3 inches in size and 16 inches long. The whole to be of good, tough hickory, well seasoned." The specifications further called for "12 oak boards one inch thick; 17 inch boards and 15 feet long for water-wheel buckets; 800 feet of well seasoned pine boards, 6 pieces of pine scantling 4¾ inches square, 16 feet long, well seasoned, if possible." It was also specified "that the mill irons should be sent to the smiths to be repaired and altered according to directions to be given by Mr. Antes." From this statement it is inferred that the irons were second-handed, and that Colonel Antes, who had built a mill previous to this time at the mouth of Antes creek, was entrusted with the work of getting the new mill under way. The plans and specifications were signed by George W. Hunter. The mill was built in 1785, and although it was a small affair, it doubtless did good service in those early days.

That the stone dwelling house was not destroyed after its abandonment to the

enemy, is further proven by a contract still in existence, made with one Thomas Sisk, a plasterer of Philadelphia, on the 27th of June, 1787, to proceed to Muncy Farm and "plaster certain buildings." It is probable that the house was not plastered at the time it was erected, owing to the inability of the owner to secure the services of a plasterer, and the lack of facilities to do the work.

The contract was witnessed by Laurence Ross and Matthew Conroy, and there is nothing on record to show that it was not carried out according to the terms. One of the houses plastered at that time has long since disappeared, but the stone house still stands.

MICHAEL ROSS.

Who Laurence Ross was is not known, but it is possible that he was the father of Michael Ross, afterwards the founder of Williamsport. It is well known that Michael Ross (if not his father) was long in the employ of Samuel Wallis, and through him he got his start in life. This is only a theory but the circumstances are such as to make the conclusion appear reasonable.

February 8, 1773, the application of Joseph Schute for 300 acres was conveyed to Samuel Wallis, and on May 8, 1776, was by him conveyed to Michael Ross for five shillings and other valuable considerations; also the application of Samuel Richards for 300 acres of land above the mouth of Toby's creek, dated, April 3, 1769, was conveyed to Wallis, and on May 8, 1796, was by him conveyed to Michael Ross for five shillings and other valuable considerations. There is no positive evidence to establish it, but it is believed that the Toby's creek referred to is what is now known as Grafius run, which passes through the central part of Williamsport. The fact that Michael Ross afterwards located on this tract and founded the city, lends color to the supposition.

After an unusually busy life Samuel Wallis died at Philadelphia, October 14, 1798, aged sixty-seven years, eight months, of yellow fever contracted while on a visit to North Carolina to look after his great creditor, James Wilson. On his return he stopped at a lonely inn and was put in a bed where a man had died with the fever but a few days before!

His wife, who had shared in his triumphs and sorrows for twenty-eight years, was called upon to undergo more trials and tribulations. She survived him about fourteen years. Her death occurred, September 4, 1812, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Cassandra Smith, at Milton. She was aged sixty-eight years and five months.

Thus closed the mortal careers of two of the earliest and most prominent settlers within the limits of Lycoming county. They bore a conspicuous part in the days of trial and their names are inseparably linked with our early history. Samuel Wallis and Lydia Hollingsworth left the following issue:

1. Mary, born April 25, 1771, in Philadelphia. She married Dr. William Kent Lathey, June 30, 1800. He was a native of Exeter, England, where he was born, January 29, 1772, and died at Northumberland, July 28, 1809.

2. John, born March 20, 1775. Never married. Died, September 14, 1810, at Northumberland.

3. Cassandra, born October 6, 1776, at Muncy Farm. Married Daniel Smith, Esq., an attorney, who lived at Milton.

4. Sarah, born August 19, 1778, at Elkton, Maryland, whither the mother and family had fled during the Indian troubles in the valley. She grew up to be a very beautiful woman, and married Gen. Hugh Brady, of the United States Army, and died at Detroit, August 25, 1833. She left five children, and her descendants still live in that city.

5. Hannah, born February 21, 1781, at Philadelphia. Married William Miller in 1816, Rev. John Bryson, of Warrior Run church, performing the ceremony. Died, February 28, 1859, at Muncy. They had three children who became of age, viz.: Cassandra S., who married J. Roan Barr, of Muncy; Samuel W., now residing at Waverly, New York, and Susan H., who married Joseph Stauffer, of Muncy, and died in 1865.

6. Samuel Hollingsworth, born January 18, 1784, at Philadelphia. He studied medicine and became a practicing physician. Married Elizabeth Cowden, April 17, 1807. Dr. Wallis died at Dunnstown, Clinton county, April 19, 1832, and was buried in the Friends' burying ground at Penn's Dale, Lycoming county. He left a son and a daughter, viz.: Mary, who married Phillip Shay, and Cowden Smith Wallis. Mrs. Shay left one son, W. Field Shay, Esq., now an attorney at Watsontown, Northumberland county. Cowden S. Wallis died at Muncy, April 24, 1862. He left the following children: Sarah C.; Mary M.; Elizabeth; Roberta; Samuel H. (died December 15, 1887,) and Howard R., the civil engineer. They all reside at Muncy. Dr. Samuel H. Wallis was the grandfather of these descendants, and Samuel Wallis, the pioneer, was their great-grandfather, but he left but two sons, John and Samuel Hollingsworth, to perpetuate his name. John never married. The last son did and left two sons, one of whom is deceased. The other, Howard R., survives and has one son, so that the name is likely to be continued.

Samuel Wallis left a very large estate, consisting almost entirely of lands, but as they were heavily encumbered, it proved a very difficult one to settle. John Wallis, his eldest son, Daniel Smith, his son-in-law, William Ellis, and John Adlum, were appointed administrators.

The administrators qualified and entered upon their difficult and intricate task. After satisfying themselves of the condition of the estate, they made a report to the orphans' court of Lycoming county, sitting at the April term, 1799, in these words:

"That according to the debts and credits, which they had been able to learn, and from the value of the personal estate as appraised by persons legally appointed and returned into the office of the clerk of the court, it appeared that the estate of Samuel Wallis was indebted in the sum of £33,798 13s 3½d, and that the debts due the estate amounted to about the sum of £99,904 14s; that the amount of the personal property returned by the appraisers was £2,932 18s 10d." They said furthermore: "The amount of the debts which the estate owed far exceeded the amount of the value of personal property; that the debts owing the estate were, many of them, against persons supposed not to be able to pay them to their full amount; that none of the said debts could be recovered until suits were brought, and of course could not be collected for some time; that, on the other hand, the debts owing by the estate had many of them been put in suit during the life time of Samuel Wallis and judgments obtained thereon and executions issued—particularly a judgment at the suit of Charles Bitters, on which about $20,000 remained due; and one at the suit of Ruth Piret, executrix of Palatiah Webster, on which about $18,000 remained due. On each of these suits executions had been issued and levies made on the mansion house and adjoining property, otherwise than by a sale or mortgage of part of the lands. They therefore prayed the court to make an order authorizing them to mortgage any lands for a sum not exceeding one-third of the value thereof, or sell the lands of deceased bought by him

at sheriff's sale in August, 1798, in Luzerne county, for which lands a sheriff's deed had been executed to the administrators in trust for the heirs, in order to pay off the executions."

On the 2d of May, 1799, the court granted the petition and directed the administrators to give four weeks' notice in the *Gazette* of Luzerne county, and in a paper in Philadelphia, there being no paper published in Lycoming county.

In addition to his own large personal business, Wallis had served as agent for the Holland Land Company a long time, and in order to raise money to carry on their business he had mortgaged his plantation known as the Muncy Farms. The Holland Land Company was largely interested in western lands. It was composed of capitalists in the United Netherlands, who had advanced large sums to Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, and at its close, either from choice or necessity, received payment in lands in western New York and Pennsylvania. In the History of Venango County we are informed that the first lands acquired in Pennsylvania consisted of a number of 1,000 acre tracts east of the Allegheny river in the purchase of 1784.

The same work informs us that one of the largest transactions in the history of Pennsylvania land titles was a purchase aggregating half a million acres, negotiated for this company in 1793 by its agents at New York, Herman Leroy and William Bayard, from James Wilson, of Philadelphia, a judge of the United States Supreme court. The land in question consisted of 912 tracts of 430 acres each lying on French creek and the Allegheny river (History of Venango County, page 76), which John Adlum had agreed to secure for Judge Wilson by a contract bearing date April 26, 1793. In Deed Book A, pp. 62–66 (Lycoming county), will be found an article of agreement entered into with certain parties to survey one and a half million acres lying on both sides of the Allegheny mountains. Adlum was engaged for some time in making the survey, after which he acquired land near the Wallis plantation.

When the Holland Land Company commenced winding up its business it was able to pay all its debts. But from some cause not clearly understood, Samuel Wallis allowed Judge Wilson to assume the debt owed him by the Land Company. And on settlement a mortgage was executed by James Wilson to Samuel Wallis for 22,000 acres of land, being an undivided part of 300,000 acres in Northumberland county, (now Lycoming,) which were a part of the million and a half acres already referred to.

This land was subject to a mortgage given by Judge Wilson to John Adlum, February 3, 1793, to secure $60,000. Some time elapsed before Wallis could get a final settlement with Wilson. An elaborate statement of the account is still among his papers. All the items are given in detail and fill six large folio pages. The statement shows that the first article of agreement between James Wilson and Samuel Wallis was dated April 14, 1793, and the second April 1, 1795.

The account was audited by referees — Joseph Thomas, attorney for James Wilson, and T. Duncan, Jr., for Samuel Wallis, who signed the same July 6, 1797. The report provides an allowance of twenty days for filing exceptions. The account as stated showed a debt of £116,077 17s 2½d and a credit of £27,577 1s, leaving a balance in favor of Mr. Wallis of £88,500 16s 2½d. This shows how vast his business was for that period. An affirmation on the back of the statement made before

Isaac Howell, an alderman of Philadelphia, August 16, 1797, sets forth that on July 21, 1797, at Burlington, New Jersey, Samuel Wallis delivered a copy of the account to the "Hon. James Wilson," in the presence of William Johnson, who made the copy from the original, and up to that date he had not been served with any written objections. The notations by the auditors appear on the margin written in a neat and delicate hand. The statement bears this indorsement on the back: "On the 21st day of last July I received a copy of this account. James Wilson, 1st September, 1797." The signature of Mr. Wilson is clear and distinct.

The account recites the items of expense for securing titles, locations, surveys, court costs, traveling expenses, interest on money advanced, etc., for James Wilson and the Holland Land Company, between the second fork of Sinnemahoning and Boston; on locations west of the Allegheny river and Conewango creek; on the Mahopeny and Bowman's creek, in "Westmoreland county;" on Sugar creek, Luzerne county; on Loyalsock creek; in Huntingdon county, besides several transactions with John Adlum at Fort Franklin.

At the final meeting between Wallis and Wilson, tradition informs us, the latter said that he did not have money enough to wipe out all his indebtedness, but he could pay one-half in cash, or furnish him (Wallis) with wild lands for the whole debt. No papers were signed, but they separated, evidently expecting to meet again soon and close up their business.

Here comes the most mysterious part of this strange business transaction. Judge Wilson, who was a member of the Supreme court of the United States by appointment of General Washington, started for North Carolina to hold court. But his mind seems to have been so greatly disturbed that he resolved to end his life. He was found dead in bed at Edenton, North Carolina, August 28, 1798, from an overdose of laudanum. This was less than a year after his meeting with Wallis for the purpose of making a final settlement.

Judge Wilson was a man of high legal attainments, conspicuous as a member of Congress, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. His sudden death was the beginning of grave troubles for Mr. Wallis, which culminated in the sacrifice of a magnificent estate.

Had the acting administrators for Wallis—Smith and Ellis—shown more business tact, it is believed they might have saved a portion of the estate. Creditors commenced clamoring for their money and pushed their claims. Finally a writ was issued by the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, directed to Henry Vanderslice, sheriff of Northumberland county, and that officer seized "a part of that valuable body of land commonly called the Muncy Farm," and advertised it for sale, at Williamsport, on the 3d of May, 1802. The sale bill, a copy of which is still in existence, says that the tract contained about 3,900 acres, and extended for five miles along the river between Loyalsock and Muncy creek, and also comprised an island in the river called Spring island. The land was sold in tracts for the convenience of purchasers, and the conditions were "one-half part of the purchase money to be paid to the sheriff at the time and place of sale; otherwise the premises to be immediately re-sold, etc., and the remaining part of the purchase money to be paid to the sheriff on the return day of the writ, to wit, the first Monday of September next, at the court house, in the city of Philadelphia."

The Muncy Farm tracts were numbered from one to eight, and those in Bald Eagle township from nine to fourteen. No. 8 was the tract on which the mansion house was situated, together with "barn, stables, and outhouses," and contained about 700 acres. The sale took place according to announcement and the bill of sale, which is still in existence, is given herewith:

Charles Bitters for the use of Mahlon Hutchinson *versus* Samuel Wallis, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Acct. of the sales of the real property of S. Wallis made by Henry Vanderslice at Williamsport on the 3d and 4th days of May, 1802, in pursuance of his advertisement, dated at Sunbury, 17th of April, 1802.

Sales made on the 3d of May, 1802, viz:

No.	9	containing	310	acres.	Sold	to	Thos.	Grant,	Esq.,	for	$882.67
"	10	"	321	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	353.00
"	11	"	310	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	631.00
"	12	"	338	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	100.00
"	13	"	313	156 p.	"	"	"	"	"	"	50.00
"	1	"	400	acres.	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,803.00
"	2	"	400	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,661.00
"	3	"	400	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,652.00
"	4	"	500	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,012.00
"	5	"	500	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,014.00
"	6	"	500	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,702.00
"	7	"	500	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,525,00

Sales made on 4th May:

No.	13	containing	282	acres.	Sold	to	Thos.	Grant,	Esq.,	for	$301.00
"	8	"	700	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4,502.00
Acres	-	-	5,766	156 p.							$19,188.67

Thomas Grant, who was a resident of Sunbury, and afterwards sheriff of Northumberland county, made the purchase for Henry Drinker, a prominent land speculator, and creditor.

That splendid domain of nearly 6,000 acres brought less than $4 per acre. To-day the greater portion of it could not be bought for $200 per acre! What an appalling sacrifice! The proceeds of the sale fell far below the indebtedness of the estate and left the heirs penniless.

A letter written by John Wallis and Daniel Smith, the acting administrators, to Henry Drinker, under date of March 10, 1803, states that "the Muncy Farm contained in one connected body 7,561 acres, and the debt and interest due on the mortgage was £4,443 16s 8d." The farm extended to Loyalsock. Spring island contained about 500 acres. After deducting Grant's purchase at sheriff's sale, 2,300 acres remained unsold. The letter recites at great length the encumbered condition of the estate, and refers by name to the holders of various mortgages, liens, executions, etc., including claims of servants for pay. The letter continues: "The 2,300 acres, although much inferior to those purchased by Grant, are nevertheless valuable, and depressed as the price of land is, and speaking with our hands on our *hearts*, we solemnly declare that we believe the 3,960 acres purchased by Grant to be worth at a cash valuation $20 per acre. This estimate is low, and we believe that indifferent persons, good judges of lands, would make the price higher. But, further, it is to be remarked that the amount of Grant's purchase is $19,188.67 !"

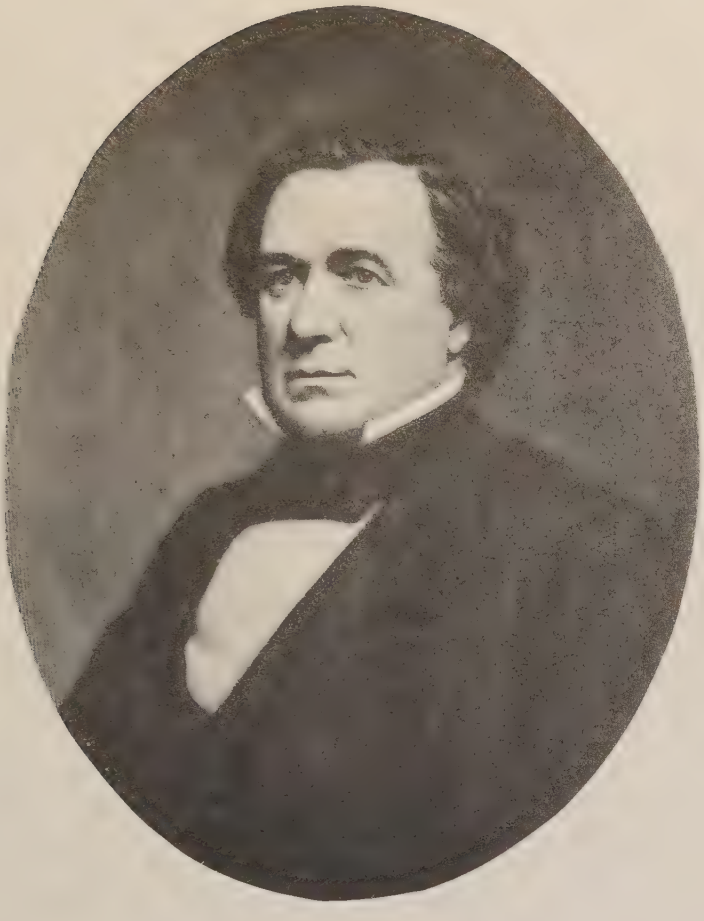
That the appeal of the administrators failed to soften the hearts of the creditors, or excite sympathy on the part of Drinker, is evident, for nothing appears to have been done to stay the ruinous storm which was sweeping over the estate and everything available was finally swept away. There were those who harbored resentful feelings against Wallis and they seemed to take pleasure in seeing his wife and children driven from under the roof which had so long sheltered them.

From the tone of a letter written in January, 1805, by Henry Drinker to Robert Coleman, it appears that he was tired of his purchase and anxious to sell. He admitted that the title for the "valuable estate formerly possessed by Samuel Wallis" was now vested in him. He enclosed a map of the farm and a description of the several subdivisions. "I may own I have been greatly disappointed in my expectations respecting this estate, having for many years entertained an opinion and heard it described as equal if not superior to any farm in this State," he writes, "and under this impression believed it would invite numerous purchasers, and command a speedy sale; especially as it was agreed to offer it at rates much lower than lands, neither equal in quality, nor so well situated, had been selling for." "It is true," he adds, "many applications have been made by persons who wished to be indulged with extended payments for a considerable part of the money," but in his situation, and under the pressure of heavy advances made by him "to remove and relieve" Mr. Coleman's "estate from every incumbrance," distant payments could not be assented to. He then proposed to sell to Mr. Coleman on easy terms, but does not state them in the letter. "Several wealthy farmers," he adds, had been treating with him for a large part of the estate with the view of founding a colony or community, but had given up the project. He then closed his letter by soliciting an offer from Mr. Coleman.

Among the many old papers in the Wallis collection bearing on this subject, is one, now yellow with age, containing this endorsement: "Henry Drinker and wife to Robert Coleman." It is dated November 18, 1805, over eleven months after his January letter was written, and gives the "courses and distances" of "the several tracts of land in Muncy township," purchased by them "in consideration of £11,558 1s 4d." This is the only paper found in the collection which mentions the price paid for the farms, aside from the sheriff's bill of sale.

Another paper, signed by the administrators, contains a proposal to Robert Coleman to "sell a quantity of land at a place called the Long Reach, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, at $4 per acre." The proposal states that Mr. Coleman "heard a description of the quality of the land when last at Lycoming." This sum they "deemed to be not more than one-third part of its real value," but they "would rather take it than run the risk of an approaching sacrifice." They informed him, furthermore, that they would "have the lands sold on the earliest judgment and bought in, and conveyed to him by the purchaser. There are at least 1,200 acres free from dispute as to title — perhaps something more. It must also be understood that these lands are subject to the purchase money due to the Commonwealth. It may be necessary also to state that this sum must be paid in cash, and $4,800 must be at Williamsport on the 3d of May next." Signed and dated, April 27, 1802.

Some uncertainty existed for a long time as to where these lands were located



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on the "Long Reach." All doubt, however, was removed recently by the discovery of a beautifully executed draft among the Wallis papers, which shows that they were located on the south side of the river, and embraced what is known as the "Upper Bottom," lying opposite the present village of Linden. The line commenced a short distance above the present borough of DuBoistown, and continued up the river for 967 perches, taking in all the rich alluvial lands now embraced in the highly cultivated farms of the Messrs. Gibson and others. There were five tracts surveyed for Samuel Wallis in the right of sundry persons, April 3, 1769, and a table is given on the draft as follows:

Jacob Heltzheimer,	conveyed	to	Samuel	Wallis	by	deed	dated	5th October, 1769,	acres 313
Mary Litton,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6th October, 1769,	" 310
William Lofflin,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	12th March, 1770,	" 310
Jacob Steel,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9th August, 1769,	" 338
Ann Stamp,	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	20th August, 1772,	" 321

Lands belonging to Andrew Culbertson bounded the tracts of Ann Stamp and James Steel on the south, and William Hepburn on the west. These five tracts were sold on the 2d and 3d of May, 1802, in Williamsport, by Sheriff Vanderslice, and purchased by Thomas Grant.

The fact that these lands were offered at the low price of $4 per acre shows how the administrators were pressed, and how they struggled to raise money to pay off claimants and save a fraction at least of the estate from sacrifice. That Mr. Coleman missed a splendid bargain there is no doubt, for to-day these lands are among the choicest lying on the river and would readily sell for $200 an acre.

Two other beautifully executed drafts show that Wallis also acquired all the lands on the north side of the river from Lycoming creek to a point above "Level Corner," where the Pine Creek railroad cuts through the rocks on the estate of the late John King. These lands were also designated as lying on the "Long Reach."

The line of the survey of the first tract commenced at a point on Lycoming creek, on the west side, and ran up near where bridge No. 1 of the Northern Central railroad crosses the stream, or as the survey designates it, "opposite the point of the first large hill." This took in the present residence of George W. Youngman, Esq. The line then turned and followed the route of the present public road "to a marked locust on the bank of the river a small distance below the mouth of *Cuinashahaque* run, thence down the river by the several courses to the place of beginning." The "survey was made on the 22d and 23d days of June, 1773, for Samuel Wallis, in pursuance of seven orders of survey dated the 3d day of April, 1769," and contained 2,328 acres. The name of the seven persons to whom the applications where granted appear on the draft, but they are not familiar names of to-day.

After much negotiating an agreement was finally reached between Drinker and Coleman, and the latter purchased the mansion house property and presented it to his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Charles Hall, Esq., of Sunbury. Other portions of the farm were purchased from time to time and added to the original, until the estate comprised about six thousand acres and it came to be known as "Hall's Farms." After the death of Charles Hall, in 1821, his widow and her twelve children removed to the farm, which she improved and carried on. At her death the estate was divided among her children, and a portion of it is still held by descendants.

Such in brief is the history of the career of Samuel Wallis and the princely estate he founded. Had it not been for his mistake in refusing to accept one-half of the amount which Wilson owed him—and which he offered to pay him in cash—he might have been able to discharge the bulk of his obligations and saved enough of his estate to make his family comfortable. But when he died misfortunes seemed to multiply and everything was finally swept away by the stern mandate of the law. The heirs realized nothing and his widow died penniless!

CHAPTER V.

THE CLAIM OF CONNECTICUT.

An Invasion from Wyoming—Townships of Judea and Charleston Formed—Expulsion of the Invaders—Northumberland County Erected—Muncy Township Created—First Public Road to Lycoming Creek—Names of the Viewers—First Grist Mill—Original Settlers at Muncy—Flight of the Moravians—Beginning of the Revolution—Military Company from the West Branch—Tim Murphy Kills General Frazer—Pine Creek Declaration of Independence—Fithian's Visit.

THE year 1769 having closed, the system of filing applications for land ceased with it also, and in 1770 the work of issuing warrants commenced. These were busy times at the Land Office. The conditions were fully set forth in the warrant, which was signed by the Governor and the seal of the Land Office attached. The original was filed in the surveyor general's office, and a copy directed to the deputy in the district where the land was located, for which the warrant had been granted. When it was doubtful where the land lay they were in many cases directed thus: "To the proper deputy surveyor," and he was supposed to be able to find the land. In the scramble for land great confusion often ensued, and in many instances sharp practices were resorted to by applicants to secure eligible locations, especially along the river.

The year 1770, therefore, was one of great activity. Settlers commenced pouring in from the lower counties, and from New Jersey; in fact, a very large number who settled along the river on land now embraced in the county of Lycoming came from the latter State. They were attracted by the reports of explorers concerning the beauty of the valley, the richness of the soil, and the ease by which land could be obtained by the warrant system. Among the very earliest squatters on a tract at the upper end of the borough of Jersey Shore was a man named James Armstrong, who made some improvements. James Alexander ascended Pine creek a short distance and built a cabin on what is now the Tomb estate. When the Indian troubles broke out he disappeared. Simon Cool settled at the mouth of Larry's creek and very likely took possession of the premises abandoned by Larry Burt, the Indian trader, who had followed his retreating red friends.

"CONNECTICUT INVASION."

As early as 1769 the Susquehanna Land Company, of Connecticut, decided to found a colony in the West Branch, as they claimed that their territory extended from Wyoming to that point and beyond. One authority states that they resolved to send 540 emigrants to Wyoming, 300 of whom were to have lands as a gratuity in the West Branch valley. Two townships, named Charleston and Judea, were surveyed in 1771. They embraced the Muncy settlement. A few settlers came, but there are no records to show the exact number. There were a number in the Warrior run district, and their leaders intimated their intention to hold the country, if they had to resort to force. At first this portion of the Province was not included in the limits of Westmoreland by the Connecticut grant, which extended only fifteen miles beyond the North Branch. Later, however, an act was passed by the Connecticut council to extend the limits of the town of Westmoreland as far westward as the line fixed upon with the Indians at the treaty of 1768. This took in the West Branch territory as far westward as Lycoming creek.

The presence of these Wyoming settlers was not agreeable to those who had preceded them, and bad feeling between them was the result. They were looked upon as interlopers, or invaders of a territory that did not belong to them. Finally the feeling among the original settlers assumed such a pitch that they remonstrated against the "Connecticut invasion," as they termed it, by petitioning Richard Penn, then acting Governor, for legal redress and protection. They charged that a large body of armed men had invaded this territory, and intimated that if they were not protected by the government they would resort to arms to defend themselves and their rights. The petition was laid before the Board of Council, June 9, 1773, and after careful consideration the Board decided to lay the matter before the Assembly, accompanied by a message from Governor Penn. The Governor was very emphatic in his declarations and denounced the act of invasion as an "insolent outrage by a set of men who had long bid defiance to the laws of the country," and closed by recommending that they be repelled by force, as their presence threatened the "destruction of that infant county," and "the peace of the whole Province." The Assembly instructed the Governor to issue a proclamation requesting the magistrates of Northumberland county to be vigilant in the discharge of their duty, and see that the intruders from Wyoming no longer imposed upon the Pennsylvania settlers.

Zebulon Butler, the Connecticut leader, also issued a proclamation and distributed it through Northumberland county, announcing that he had been appointed a justice by the authorities of Connecticut. To counteract this "manifesto," Governor Penn issued a proclamation forbidding the people to pay any attention "to this usurper," as he had no right to exercise the functions of a justice in the Province.

Excitement continued to increase among the people. The Connecticut colonists were determined to occupy the land and the Pennsylvania settlers were resolutely determined that they should not. The former insisted that the land belonged to them, the latter that it did not, and they determined to expel them by force of arms if they did not leave.

At last it became evident that the intruders did not intend to obey the orders to leave, but were preparing to bring 300 colonists to the valley. Samuel Wallis gave information to this effect and warned the authorities to be on the alert. Dr. Plun-

kett, who was serving as president judge, was informed that large reinforcements had arrived, when a force of fifty men was despatched from Fort Augusta to "meet and demand the reason of this intrusion and hostile appearance." Colonel Plunkett accompanied the expedition under orders from the government to destroy the settlements at Charleston and Judea. How much resistance was offered is nowhere stated, but it must have been small, as only one man was reported killed and several of the Connecticut people wounded. After burning the buildings and collecting what property he could, Colonel Plunkett returned to Sunbury with a number of prisoners. The women and children were sent to their friends at Wyoming. William Judd and Joseph Sluman, the leaders, were captured and sent to jail in Philadelphia. This broke up the Connecticut settlement on the West Branch.

A NEW COUNTY FORMED.

The rush of settlers continued during the years 1771 and 1772, and the population soon became so great along the river that the settlers began to clamor for the erection of a new county. Berks and Cumberland counties embraced the territory, and their seats were too far away. Residents on the east of the Susquehanna, north of Lancaster, were in Berks, whilst those on the west side belonged to Cumberland. The idea of going to Reading and Carlisle, over almost impassable roads, for the transaction of county business, could no longer be entertained. Finally an act was passed by the Assembly on the 21st of March, 1772, erecting a new county out of parts of Berks, Bedford, Cumberland, Lancaster, and Northampton, to be called Northumberland. The name selected was in honor of the most northerly county of England.

The county seat was established at Fort Augusta and the courts ordered to be held in the fort until a court house could be built. The Governor was authorized to nominate a competent number of justices, any three of whom could hold the several courts on the fourth Tuesday of February, May, August, and November. The first court met, April 9, 1772, as a "private sessions of the peace," in the "twelfth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Third, etc.," when it was announced that a commission had been received from the Governor appointing justices to hold the several courts. Dr. William Plunkett was chosen president. One of the first motions was to divide the new county into seven townships, one of which was named Muncy. It embraced an extensive territory, out of which a large number of townships have since been made. At that time it was probably the most thickly settled portion of the West Branch valley. The first constable appointed was James Robb. He resided in the Muncy settlement and became quite conspicuous afterwards. Amariah Sutton and John Alward were appointed road overseers. The first lived on the east bank of Lycoming creek, and the latter at Muncy.

FIRST ROADS.

The first court of general quarter sessions was held at Fort Augusta, May 26, 1772; and the first important business that came before it for consideration was a petition from "sundry inhabitants of the West Branch of Susquehanna and places adjacent," setting forth the inconvenience they labored under for want of public highways, and praying that proper persons should be appointed "to view and lay

out a road from the end of the road lately opened from the head of Schuylkill to Fort Augusta, across the North Branch of the River Susquehanna to the main point opposite Fort Augusta, thence up the easterly side of the West Branch of said river to the line of the late Indian purchase at Lycoming." The court appointed Richard Malone, Marcus Hulings, Jr., John Robb, Alexander Stephens, Daniel Layton, and Amariah Sutton to lay out the proposed road. Those that did exist at that time were little better than bridle paths and followed the principal Indian trails. The proposed road on which a view was ordered was authorized at the October term, 1772. It was to be thirty-three feet wide, but it does not appear to have been laid out for some time afterwards, for we find that Lieut. Col. Henry Antes and others were appointed at the August sessions, 1775, "to view, and if they saw cause, to lay out a bridle road from the mouth of Bald Eagle creek to the town of Sunbury."

This order evidently led to the construction of a highway to the settlements at Muncy, Lycoming, and beyond, for soon afterwards we hear of wagons loaded with emigrants passing over it.

One of the most curious documents that survived the "Big Runaway," and the exciting years following, is the notes of the surveying party which laid out this public road. It was found in the Wallis collection and the material portions are condensed and reproduced here.

Courses of the new road from Fort Augusta to Laycauming.

Beginning as follows:

Course & Distance of a road viewed and laid out in Pursuance of an order of Court for the same. Begin'g at fort augusta thence n. 56 east to Sergt Grants 160 Perches, thence to a mark Hickery nigh the Bank on the north side of the East Branch, thence N 50 west 90 P to the first street of Northumberland along the man street of sd Town 200 Perches, thence north 56 west 200 perches, and so on by several courses and distances 726 perches to "John Alexanders." Thence by several courses and distances 546 perches "at a fording of Chisquaque." Thence 306 perches "to William Plunkets Esqrs." Thence 836 perches "to John Doughertys." Thence 512 perches "(Marcus Hulings)."

Marcus Hulings lived at what is now Milton. After leaving his place no definite point is noted until the "Gap of Muncy Hills" is reached. 318 perches beyond the "gap" occurs this sentence: "Thence by northward and westward by a line of marked trees to Laycauming." But this appears to have been considered too indefinite, as it is marked "Canceled," and the followiug substituted, carefully giving the courses and distances:

"To the fording of Muncy Creek," "to Wolf run," "to Mr. Wallis's Run," "to the run above Wallises." "Across LoyalSock Creek thence N 74 W. to the upper end of Barbers field 100 P." and finally "to Lycauming."

Signed,

RICHARD MALLONE,
AMARIAH SUTTON,
ALEX'D STEPHENS,
MARCUS HULINGS.

Of the six viewers originally appointed by the court, all signed the report but Robb and Layton. This view resulted in the *first* regularly authorized highway through the valley, and the route selected has undergone but few changes since that day.

The second public road of which we have any account, was from John Scudder's place, on the east bank of the river, to the crossing of Muncy creek by the Wyalus-

ing path. This order was made by the court in August, 1773, and Samuel Carpenter, Robert Robb, John Scudder, John Micheltree, John Alward, and James Robb were designated as viewers. As the distance was not very great, it is supposed the road was promptly laid out and built.

At the May term, 1773, John Harris, who lived near the mouth of Loyalsock, was confirmed as constable; Amariah Sutton and John Alward, overseers of roads; Samuel Wallis and Nathaniel Barber, overseers of the poor. Sutton lived on Lycoming creek and Alward at Muncy. Wallis lived on Muncy Farm, and Barber on the west side of Loyalsock creek.

FIRST GRIST MILL.

The first grist mill west of Muncy Hills was erected on Muncy creek by John Alward in 1772. It stood on the spot now occupied by the "old plaster mill," a few yards from the brick mill now owned by the Jacob Cooke heirs. Henry Shoemaker, grandfather of Charles Shoemaker, bought the mill before the Indian troubles of 1778–79 began. When the savages invaded the valley the mill gearings were concealed and saved, but they destroyed the building. The mill stood outside the present borough limits.

John Alward was from Berks county. An autograph letter, written in 1784 to Samuel Wallis, shows that he was living in Windsor township at that time. In 1786 he was imprisoned for debt at the suit of Baltzer Neyfang for £3 10s. In his petition to the court of Berks county for discharge upon the ground of being an insolvent debtor, he shows that Samuel Wallis owed him £1,000. Others owed him large sums but he could not collect them. Upon assigning his estate for the benefit of his creditors he was discharged, March 12, 1788.

The mill was no doubt small and rudely constructed, but it served the purpose for which it was erected and was of great service to the pioneers. People came to it with grists a long distance, and "going to mill" in those days was an event of more than ordinary importance. Alward, the original builder, was a man of considerable enterprise and very useful in the settlement.

NAMES OF ORIGINAL SETTLERS.

It may be interesting to know the names of the *original* settlers of Muncy township. Several of them were conspicuous participants in the stirring times of that period, and their names frequently occur in history, but the majority at this lapse of time are unknown. The following list embraces the names of all who were *bona fide* settlers in 1774, when it was returned by the assessor to the commissioners at Sunbury:

John Alward, (servant, one negro,) David Austin, John Archer, John Andrews, David Berry, Daniel Brown, David Benjamin, Jonathan Benjamin, John Brady, Matthew Blukeny, (carpenter,) Benjamin Burts, Nathaniel Barber, Joseph Bonser, Thomas Bonner, John Coats, Nicholas Cline, Albert Covenhoven, Joseph Craft, John Covenhoven, Joseph Carpenter, John Carpenter, Thomas Collins, John Curr, Cornelius Cox, Margaret Duncan, Robert Guy, James Giles, Henry Gerner, William Gannon, Samuel Gordon, Charles Gallipsy, Samuel Herod, Jacob Hooke, John Hall, William Hall, John Hall, Jr., Thomas Hunt, James Hampton, Joseph Hog-

land, Samuel Harris, James Harris, David Hamman, William Hamman, Peter Jones, Benjamin Jacobs, Enos Lundy, Frederick Leuf, Cornelius Low, Jr., Cornelius Low, Sr., Thomas Lemier, Henry Marratt, (two servants,) Godlove Millers, Edward Masters, John Morris, Warrick Miller, Convert Nap, Hannah Newman, Thomas Newman, Jr., John Newman, Joseph Newman, Thomas Newman, Sr., Thomas Oliver, Daniel Perine, Israel Parshall, Abraham Parr, Alexander Power, James Parr, Robert Peoples, James Richardson, James Robb, Robert Robb, David Robb, John Robb, James Reader, Ephraim Row, Ralph Slack, John Scudder, Paulus Sheap, Peter Smith, Samuel Sealy, Michael Sealy, George Silverthorn, Oliver Silverthorn, Joseph Sutton, John Stryker, Bernard Stryker, Oaky Stevens, John Sutton, William Snodgrass, Amariah Sutton, Turbutt Francis, John Thompson, Eaton Thorp, William Thorp, Jerome Tanner, Michael Tray, Andrew Workman, David Workman, Peter Wykoff, Tray White, Samuel Wallis, James Wilson, Daniel Williams, Joshua White, Joseph J. Wallis, John Young.

None of the names of the settlers west of Lycoming creek are given in the above list, because they were living in forbidden territory outside the limits of the county. Many of those mentioned above left descendants who still reside in the county, and there are others who left none, because they were either killed or never returned after the flight. And all of the above, with few exceptions, had improvements and were possessed with more or less stock, which indicated that they intended to become permanent settlers. Conspicuous among them were the Robb brothers, who, at that early day, were surrounded with more than the comforts usually found in a new settlement. The Covenhoven family, consisting of father and two sons, settled on Loyalsock, a short distance above Montoursville. They suffered much at the hands of the savages, but Robert, one of the sons, lived to mete out vengeance to them for what they did to his family, and he became conspicuous as a guide, patriot, and soldier. They, like many of the other settlers, came from New Jersey. John Scudder enjoyed the proud distinction of being the father of the first girl baby born west of the Muncy Hills. Peter Wychoff, also from New Jersey, was an uncle to the Covenhoven boys. He settled on Loyalsock, near the present borough of Montoursville, and established a tannery for the dressing of leather. Probably it was the first in the valley.

FLIGHT OF THE MORAVIANS.

June, 1772, was noted as the time of the flight of the Moravians of Wyalusing through this part of the county on the way to their new place in Ohio. Reference has been made in a previous chapter as to how they were deceived by the sale of the land on which their town was built, at the treaty of 1768. Failing to receive assurance from the Proprietary government that their land would be held in trust for them, they decided to abandon the place. One party descended the North Branch in canoes and then ascended the West Branch. The other party, in charge of Bishop John Ettwein, came overland by way of the Wyalusing path down Muncy creek. The party by the overland route numbered fifty-four souls. The journey was a perilous one. The Bishop in his journal informs us that on entering the great swamp in what is now Sullivan county, "the undergrowth was so dense that oftentimes it was impossible to see one another at the distance of six feet. The path,

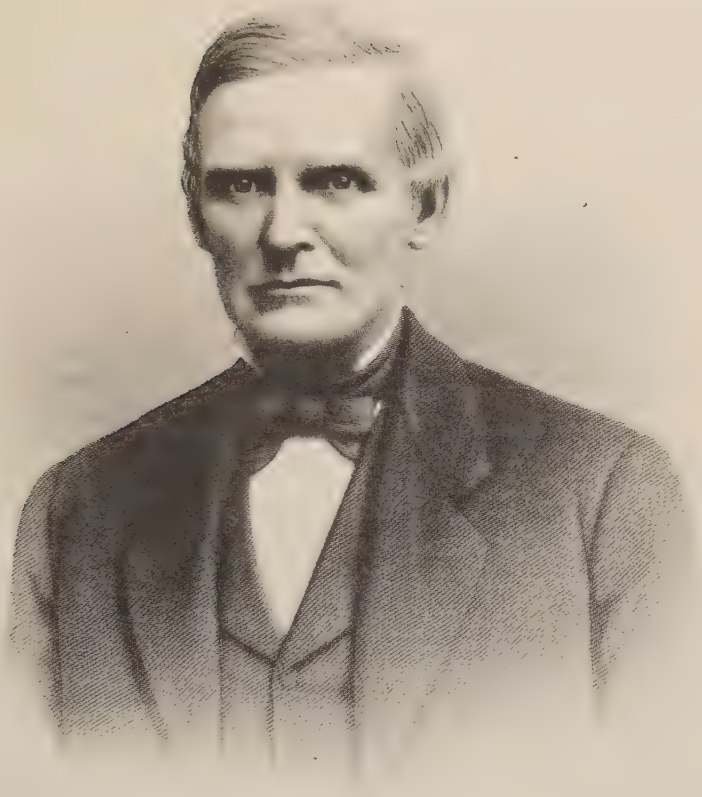
too, was frequently invisible, and yet along it sixty head of cattle and fifty horses and colts had to be driven." And to add to their discomfort it rained incessantly as they were passing through this wilderness. The path "led thirty-six times across Muncy creek." The journey consumed five days to reach the beautiful valley of Muncy, which was on the 15th of June. "Here," remarks the Bishop, "the hunters in two days shot fifteen deer, the meat of which was dried at the fires for use on the journey."

On the 20th the party that came by the canoes, numbering 140 souls, joined them on the river a short distance above Samuel Wallis's plantation. While tarrying here they held religious services at Wallis's house on Sunday, the 21st, and Bishop Ettwein preached "to from fifty to sixty hearers, all English, some of whom had come twenty miles distance."

When Monday came they "had a market day in camp." Samuel Wallis bought "fifteen head of their young cattle and some canoes." Other persons "bought bowls, firkins, buckets, tubs, chains, and diverse iron ware." An incident occurred while the traffic was going on. The Bishop says: "A trader's agent had smuggled some rum into the purlieus of the camp. The transgression was soon discovered, and after threatening him to his great anxiety we handed the contraband merchandise [rum] to Mr. Wallis for safe keeping, until the trader should return from the Great Island. Twenty hundred-weight of flour, which I had purchased with the money presented to our Indians by friends in Philadelphia, were here distributed." Ettwein brought with him £100, the gift of benevolent friends in Philadelphia. The appearance of this great caravan, mostly composed of converted Indians, was an event of more than ordinary consequence in the settlement and attracted much attention.

They tarried here to the 24th, when they broke camp and moved up the river. The Bishop says they "passed the Loyalsock at the spot where the sainted disciple [Zinzendorf] visited thirty years ago, and Lycoming creek, which marks the boundary line of lands purchased from the Indians." At both places he found white settlers, but he does not mention their names. After passing Lycoming creek and "the site of the old Indian town," their "cattle were driven to grass into the woods." The Bishop undoubtedly has reference to "French Margaret's Town," which appears to have been destroyed at that time. He also speaks of the Indian town of "*Quenischaschachki*," which stood on, or near, what is now the site of the village of Linden. From his brief remarks concerning it we infer that it, too, had been destroyed. It must have been a place of some note in aboriginal times, because it was frequently visited by the Moravian missionaries prior to 1754. Nathaniel Davis, a converted Indian, lived there six years, and there Grube and Mack visited him in 1753. At the time of their sojourn in the town two Shawanese Indians, who where opposed to the whites, had demanded Grube of Davis that they might murder him, alleging that he was an evil spirit. Davis informed them that he (Grube) was his guest, he had heard nothing evil from him, but he was very kind to his (Davis's) children, and he would protect him. This caused the Indians to desist from their murderous intentions. The name of this Indian town is perpetuated by a creek which falls into the river near where it stood.

Continuing their journey, the Bishop notes in his journal that they "encamped



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above Larry's creek" on the 24th. Here Newholecka's wife visited them. Her husband was a Delaware chief and lived at the Great Island. She was acquainted with some of the Indians in the Bishop's party. Owing to the illness of the chief he was unable to accompany her.

On the 25th of June they encamped "opposite Long Island." This was probably on the ground now occupied by the borough of Jersey Shore. The Bishop makes this entry in his journal concerning the place: "Here rattlesnakes seemed to hold undisputed sway, and they were killed at all points. Not more than a half-hour after our arrival a horse was brought in that had been bitten in the nose. His head swelled up frightfully, and as it rained the remedy failed to take the proper effect and the poor animal perished the next day, as we lay in camp at the lower end of Long Island and halted there on the 26th. Here I assembled all the men, told them that we had progressed but thirty miles during the past week, and that if we failed to make more rapid headway our company would come to serious want."

The conditions of the country have undergone great changes since this motley caravan camped on the site of the town one hundred and twenty years ago. A rattlesnake would now be a rarity.

The Bishop and his party continued their journey to Great Island and over the mountains to their new home in Ohio. While tarrying at the Great Island on the 28th the Bishop, by request, preached to "the English settlers from the Bald Eagle creek, and the south shore of the West Branch." He informs us that "a goodly audience assembled," and as "no ordained minister of the Gospel had as yet settled in the neighborhood," he was requested to administer the rite of baptism to "the new born daughter of a Frenchman, Fourney by name, calling her Conigunda, and to the son of a Catholic, Antoine White," whom he named John. As Conigunda was probably born in the latter part of June, 1772, as the Bishop speaks of her as a "new born daughter," her birth must have occurred in the settlement near the mouth of Bald Eagle, and less than a year after the birth of Mary Scudder (May 21, 1771) at Muncy, who has always been claimed as the *first* female white child born in this valley west of the Muncy Hills.

THE REVOLUTION BEGINS.

The breaking out of the Revolution caused much excitement in the country, but it did not stop the tide of emigration to the West Branch valley, and the region beyond the line laid down by the treaty of 1768. No portion of the Province seemed to fill up more rapidly than the "New Purchase." It was an El Dorado to those seeking homes and thither they bent their footsteps, prepared to brave all dangers. They were patriotic, however, and when the government called for aid they were ready to furnish their quota.

With the beginning of the war the Proprietary *regime* soon ceased and the State government took its place. The first movement looking to its organization was the "Meeting of the Provincial Deputies" at Philadelphia on the 15th of June, 1774. Notification of the meeting was given in a letter from the committee of correspondence, addressed to William Maclay, William Plunkett, and Samuel Hunter, at Sunbury, on the 28th of June, 1774. They were the highest officials of the new

county, and to them the wishes of the committee were conveyed. In compliance with instructions the different townships chose a Committee of Safety which met July 11, 1774, and selected William Scull and Samuel Hunter to represent Northumberland county. The delegates to the Provincial Convention of January 23, 1775, were William Plunkett and Casper Weitzel, of Sunbury; to the Provincial Conference of June 18, 1776, William Cooke, Alexander Hunter, John Weitzel, Robert Martin, and Matthew Brown; and to the Constitutional Convention of July 15, 1776, William Cooke, James Potter, Robert Martin, Matthew Brown, Walter Clark, John Kelly, James Crawford, and John Weitzel. The latter were elected on the 8th of July. At this meeting Thomas Hewitt, William Shaw, and Joseph Green served as judges. In accordance with the ordinance of the Constitutional Convention, the old justices were superseded by new ones on the 3d of September following.

In a patriotic letter, dated April 20, 1775, and directed to John Lowdon and Samuel Maclay, Charles Weitzel announced the beginning of the struggle for liberty, and called their attention to the importance of holding a meeting "in order to form some regular plan, in conjunction with our countrymen, to give every opposition to impending tyranny and oppression, either by force or otherwise." The appeal had a good effect. June 15th Thomas Willing announced by letter that Congress had resolved that as many of the best marksmen as possible should be raised and forwarded to Boston. For this purpose it was expected that out of the force required Northumberland and Bedford counties would raise one company. John Lowdon was commissioned captain and instructed to raise a company of riflemen. He performed the duty assigned him with alacrity. In the list of privates the following names of residents of what is now Lycoming county are recognized: Samuel Brady, Robert Carothers, Thomas Kilday, Edward McMasters, *Timothy Murphy*, Peter Pence, John Robinson, George Saltsman, George Silverthorn, Henry Silverthorn, John Shawnee, (a Shawanese Indian,) John Smith, Arad Sutton, and James Sweeney.

The company rendezvoused at Sunbury; marched thence to Reading and Easton; thence through the northern part of New Jersey, crossed the Hudson at New Windsor, not far from West Point; thence through Hartford, to Cambridge, where it arrived about the 8th of August, having started on the 8th of July. Of the members of the company one writer informs us that "thirty came from the Great Island." This evidently means from the West Branch valley, as there were not inhabitants enough at that time about the island to have contributed such a large number. The company on its arrival at Cambridge became part of the battalion of riflemen commanded by Col. William Thompson, of Carlisle. This battalion became the Second Regiment "of the Army of the United Colonies, commanded by his Excellency, General George Washington," and, on the 1st of January, 1776, the First Regiment of the Continental Army. Thatcher in his Military Journal thus describes the company: "They are remarkably stout and hardy men, many of them exceeding six feet in height. They are in rifle shirts and round hats. These men are remarkable for the accuracy of their aim, striking a mark with great certainty at 200 yards distance. At a review a company of them, while on a quick advance, fired their balls into objects of seven inch diameter, at a distance of 250 yards. They are now stationed on our lines, and their shot have frequently proved fatal to British

officers and soldiers." In the Hand papers there are many references to this company. Gen. Edward Hand was then lieutenant colonel and afterwards colonel of the regiment.

On the 14th of March, 1776, the company left Cambridge with the battalion which was detached by General Washington, with five other regiments under General Sullivan, to prevent a landing of the British at New York, when they evacuated Boston. They arrived at Hartford on the 21st, and at New York on the 28th. The company was stationed on Long Island during May and until June 30th, when it was mustered out of service on the 1st of July, 1776.

The company, however, re-enlisted almost to a man for the term of two years, but in October the limit was extended to the close of the war. Captain Lowdon, who became a member of the Supreme Executive Council, was succeeded as captain by James Parr. Thirty-two of his company were enlisted out of the old battalion and fourteen from the flying-camp.

The company was in the battle of Long Island. Col. James Chambers, who succeeded General Hand in command of the First Regiment, wrote as follows from "Mount Prospect Camp," June 18, 1777: "We have a partisan regiment—Colonel Morgan commands—chosen marksmen from the whole army compose it. Captain Parr, Lieutenants Lyon and Brady, and fifty men from my regiment are among the number."

Morgan's famous riflemen included many men from Northumberland county, drawn from the companies of Captain Parr, of the First Pennsylvania, and Captain Boone, of the Twelfth. They joined the northern army in August, 1777, and took part in the battles of Saratoga, September 19th and October 7th. For accuracy of aim some of these riflemen were remarkable. Timothy Murphy, who came from the town of Northumberland, achieved great distinction in that battle. William L. Stone in his "Campaign of General Burgoyne," page 61, says: "Brigadier General Frazer, who had been stationed on the right, noticed the critical situation of the center, and hurried to its succor with the Twenty-fourth Regiment. Conspicuously mounted on an iron grey horse, he was all activity and vigilance, riding from one part of the division to another, and animating the troops by his example. Perceiving that the fate of the day rested on that officer, Morgan, who, with his riflemen, was immediately opposed to Frazer's corps, took a few of his sharpshooters aside, among whom was the celebrated marksman, Tim Murphy, men on whose precision of aim he could rely, and said to them: 'That gallant officer yonder is General Frazer; I admire and respect him, but it is necessary for our good that he should die. Take your station in that cluster of bushes and do your duty."

"Within a few moments, a rifle ball cut the crouper of Frazer's horse, and another passed through his horse's mane. Calling his attention to this Frazer's aide said: 'It is evident that you are marked out for particular aim; would it not be prudent for you to retire from this place?' Frazer replied, 'My duty forbids me to fly from danger.' The next moment he fell, mortally wounded by a ball from the rifle of Murphy, and was carried off the field by two grenadiers." "The distance between Frazer and Murphy," adds Stone in a footnote, "when the latter fired, was about one quarter of a mile. In those days this was considered a great shot." There has been some dispute as to the killing of Frazer by Murphy, General Mattoon, who was

a lieutenant in the battle, taking the position that he was killed by an "elderly man with a long hunting gun." See his letter in Stone's Burgoyne, page 373. Subsequent investigation, however, has pretty clearly established the fact that Frazer was killed by Murphy.

It is not pertinent to our work to give the names of all the officers of the companies of "Associators and Militia" for Northumberland county; therefore only such as relate to this territory are noted. The county lieutenants, however, were: Samuel Hunter, William Wilson, and Bernard Hubley, Jr. The First Battalion was commanded by Samuel Hunter, with the rank of colonel; the second by Col. James Potter.

The Fifth Company of the Second Battalion was officered as follows: Captain, Cookson Long, January 24, 1776; first lieutenant, William McElhatton, January 24, 1776; second lieutenant, Robert Fleming, January 24, 1776; Ensign, Robert Fleming, Jr., January 24, 1776.

Sixth Company.—Captain, Samuel Wallis, January 24, 1776; first lieutenant, John Scudder; second lieutenant, Peter Jones, January 24, 1776; ensign, James Hampton, January 24, 1776.

Eighth Company.—Captain, Henry Antes; first lieutenant, Thomas Brandon; second lieutenant, Alexander Hamilton; ensign, Simon Cole. All were appointed, January 24, 1776. Under date of March 13, 1776, these same company organizations were continued with the same officers. In October the organizations were still in force with but few changes in officers.

Each captain was ordered by the Committee to return at least forty privates, and each battalion consisted of six companies. They were held in readiness to move on short notice.

THE PINE CREEK DECLARATION.

The spirit of patriotism ran high among the majority of the settlers on the West Branch at this time, and when it was rumored that the Continental Congress contemplated declaring the colonies independent the leading Fair Play men, living on the forbidden territory west of Lycoming creek, were greatly elated. As they lived on Indian lands, outside of the jurisdiction of all provincial law, they at once set about making preparations to indorse the proposed action of Congress by an emphatic expression of their sentiments. Accordingly, on the 4th of July, 1776, they met in mass meeting on the plain a short distance west of Pine creek. From the meager accounts that have been handed down, the meeting was organized, when its object was stated by one of the leading men. The proposition was warmly discussed and a number of patriotic speeches made, when it was decided to indorse the proposition under discussion in Congress by a *formal declaration of independence!* A series of resolutions was drawn up and passed, absolving themselves from all allegiance to Great Britain, and henceforth declaring themselves free and independent!

The result of this meeting was the most remarkable coincident of the Revolutionary struggle. The declaration was proclaimed about the same time the Declaration was signed in Philadelphia. It was remarkable that the Continental Congress and the *Squatter Sovereigns* on the West Branch, separated by more than 200 miles, and without any knowledge of what each other was doing, should declare for

freedom and independence about the same time. The coincidence stands without a parallel in the annals of history!

It is regretted that the names of the officers of this meeting, and the record of the proceedings, have been lost. The names of the following who were present and participated have been preserved: Thomas, Francis, and John Clark, Alexander Donaldson, John Jackson, Adam Carson, Henry McCracken, Adam De Witt, Robert Love, and Hugh Nichols. Among the names will be recognized several whose descendants still live in that part of Clinton county. Their ancestors, notably Hamilton, Love, and Clark, were men distinguished for their ability and representative character, and did much in their day to give tone and stability to the new settlement.

APPEARANCE OF FITHIAN.

During the summer of this momentous year the Rev. Philip Vicars Fithian made his horseback journey through this valley, and left a charming account of it in his journal. He was licensed to preach by the First Presbytery of Philadelphia, November 6, 1774. On the 4th of April, 1775, he received an honorable dismission from the presbytery, as there were no vacancies within its boundaries, and he soon afterwards started on a horseback journey through Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, preaching by the way and conferring with the people as an evangelist. Monday, July 24th, he passed over "Muncy Hills and Muncy's beautiful creek to Mr. Crownover's on the bank of the river." The residence of Crownover was really on Loyalsock creek. Here he remained over night and made an entry in his journal as follows:

> This gentleman came from Stonybrook, near Princeton, in New Jersey, and is intimately acquainted with many there. He has here a large and most excellent farm, is yet busy with his harvest, seems to be a moderate, pleasant person, and which I shall always after this voyage admire; he has a clever, neat woman for his wife. Opposite to this farm is a very high hill on the other side of the river under which the river runs without any level country.

Bald Eagle mountain is the "hill" he has reference to. The following morning, Tuesday, July 25th, he entered in his journal:

> I slept soundly and fine without being disturbed by either a bug or a flea. And the house is as poor and as much surrounded with woods and brush as other houses, where, through entire carelessness, I am surrounded by numberless numbers of these insects. A very foggy morning; I drenched myself with a most stinging bitter, and left Mr. Crownover's by eight; expenses, 3s 8d.
>
> I rode up the river, course west and to the southward of west, over several fine creeks and rich lands to Lycoming creek, all the way a good wagon-beaten road. Here the Pennsylvania "New Purchase" ends and the "Indian land" begins. On I rode, however, on a worn path, over the enemy's country, with much reverence and am now at one Ferguson's, on the very bank of the river, and scribbling this while my horse, who is now my only agreeable companion, eats a sheaf of oats.
>
> Since I left Muncy there is on the other side of the river, and to the very edge, a high ridge of hills, which makes that side uninhabitable. I rode on to Pine creek, on both sides of which is a large, long clearing, said to be anciently Indian towns, clear, level, and unbroken, without even a stump or hillock—only high, thick grass. On this common I saw many cattle and droves of horses, all very fat, wantonly grazing. In passing over this creek I met an Indian trader with his retinue. Himself first on horseback, armed with a bright rifle, and apparatus, then a horse with packs, last his men with baggage. Meeting these in the dark part of a lonely road startled

me at first. On I rode over a part of the river on to the Great Island, and thence over the other branch to Esquire Fleming's. He was out, but his daughter, Miss Betsy, was at home. She was milking. She is chatable, and I was soon entered upon useful business.

The compliment he pays Mrs. Crownover for her excellence as a housekeeper can not fail to be very gratifying to her great-granddaughters of to-day, one of whom at least lives on the very spot where her house stood at the time of Fithian's visit, and they are noted for their neatness and cleanliness as housekeepers.

He speaks of there being a "good wagon" road from Loyalsock to Lycoming creek. As this was 117 years ago, and only a few years after the first road view had been ordered by the court, it shows that the "road masters" had either succeeded well in having a highway constructed, or the reverend traveler had a poor conception of what constituted a good road. There were swamps at that time east of Williamsport which were regarded by travelers a few years later as almost impassable.

The Ferguson Mr. Fithian speaks of resided a short distance above the present borough of Jersey Shore. He was an early settler on the Indian lands and an original Fair Play man. Some of his descendants are still living in that part of the county. There were very few settlers between Loyalstock and Pine creek at that time.

When the first white men came they found the "clearings," or "barrens," as they were called, on both sides of Pine creek. But the most extensive "clearings" were above the creek. The lack of timber on these grounds led many to believe that the land was poor, and it is on record that several parties, after living there a short time, abandoned their claims and sought other places in the hills. It was on this opening that the famous meeting was held two weeks before he passed through, that declared for independence.

Mr. Fithian spent several days very pleasantly at the house of "Esquire Fleming" and enjoyed himself greatly, if we may judge from what he entered in his journal. He then passed up the Bald Eagle valley and over the mountains to the Juniata and on to his home in New Jersey.

CHAPTER VI.

SETTLERS ON MUNCY MANOR.

Capt. John Brady Among Them—His Stockade Fort—The McKinney and Scudder Families—First White Child Born There—Committee of Safety and Its Troubles—The Robb Case and How It Ended—Beginning of Trouble—Seizure of Salt—The Stilling of Whiskey—Roll of Cookson Long's Company of Militia—The Brown-Benjamin Tragedy—Trouble About the Election of Magistrates—A Petition to Council.

AS the Revolution was now in progress, and the future outlook not encouraging to the Proprietary interests, John Penn, who was then acting Governor of the Province, gave orders on the 15th of May, 1776, to have Muncy manor divided into farm tracts and sold. A number of parties had squatted on this fine body of land and made improvements, with the object of ultimately becoming possessed of them by priority of right when they would come into market. Among them was Capt. John Brady. He built a log house, which was stockaded, and afterwards known as "Brady's Fort."

The survey was made in accordance with the order of Penn. A copy of the report is given herewith, showing the size of each tract into which the manor was divided, and the names of the parties who occupied them :

No. 1.—Containing 300 acres and 139 perches and an allowance of six per cent., etc. Settled on and improved by Mordecai McKinney.

No. 2.—Containing 299½ acres and allowance, etc. Settled on and improved by Peter Smith and Paulus Sheep.

No. 3.—Containing 300 acres and 76 perches and allowance as aforesaid. Settled on and improved by John Brady.

No. 4.—Containing 300 acres and 61 perches and allowance, etc. Settled on and improved by Caleb Knapp.

No. 5.—Containing 301 acres and 105 perches and allowance, etc. Settled on and improved by John Scudder, who is displeased with the manner in which it is laid out, alleging there is not timber sufficient on it for fencing, etc., and desires his lot may be laid out agreeably to the red lines, (which contains 254 acres and 74 perches and allowance, etc.) which would greatly lessen the value of the lot Brady possesses. The S. thirty degrees E. line runs through Brady's improvement, and takes near all the rail timber from Brady's lot, that is on the south side of the Glade run, so that upon the whole we judge it most convenient, and to the general advantage of the plantations, that the black line should remain as the boundary between Brady and Scudder. We have therefore laid down Scudder's complaint that it may be judged of by his Honor the Governor.

It is by no means convenient that any of the plantations should cross the creek, as the banks on the north side are high, and the creek in time of freshets flows so very considerable that it is thereby rendered impassable for several days. It is settled on and improved by Jerome Vanest and John Young, as described in the draft, etc.,—in Young's improvement thirty acres, and in Vanest's sixty-seven acres. Signed,

Jo. J. Wallis,
Jno. Henderson.

To John Lukens, Esqr., Surveyor General.

John Penn continued to act as Governor until September 28, 1776, when the new Constitution took effect and the Penn *regime* in Pennsylvania ended. This was two months and twenty-four days after the Declaration of Independence. The surveys made under his warrants were afterwards legalized by act of Assembly and all trouble as to titles removed.

THE M'KINNEY FAMILY.

Mordecai McKinney, who appears as the occupant of tract No. 1, came from Middlesex county, New Jersey, in the spring of 1775. He served as a member of the Committee of Safety for six months from August 13, 1776. In 1778 he was appointed a justice of the peace for Northumberland county. At the time of the Indian invasion he fled with his family to Harris's Ferry and never returned. His improvements were destroyed. He had three sons and three daughters: John, who became a major in the Continental Army, and was living at Alexandria, Virginia, in 1803; Mordecai, Jr., who settled at Middletown (he engaged in mercantile pursuits and afterwards carried on business at Columbia and Newport. Judge McKinney, of Harrisburg, author of McKinney's Digest, was his son); Jacob, the third son, who settled near Ovid, in the State of New York. Mordecai McKinney, Sr., had brothers, and quite an extensive relationship among the early settlers in this valley. One of the wives of Rev. Asa Dunham was a niece. John Buckalow married a daughter of Mr. McKinney, October 21, 1773, and removed with him to the vicinity of Muncy. He served as a member of the Committee of Safety six months from February 8, 1776. John Buckalow leased a grist and saw mill from John Hinds, of Muncy township, for four years, and carried them on until compelled to stop by the Indians. He fled with his father-in-law to Harris's Ferry and never returned. Catharine, a daughter, married Cornelius Low. They afterwards settled in the State of New York. Nancy, the third daughter, married Nicholas Elder and they lived at Middletown, Pennsylvania.

No. 3, which is within the present borough of Muncy, is the tract on which Capt. John Brady settled and built his log fort. His family were occupying it at the time he was killed, and thither his body was carried. Where the "fort" stood is now a cultivated field and it is owned by Mrs. Dr. William Hayes. A slight rise in the ground is pointed out as the place where the fort stood.

BIRTH OF THE FIRST CHILD.

John Scudder, who appears on the draft as the occupant of tract No. 5, came from New Jersey, where he was born, January 29, 1738. He was one of the first to find his way to Muncy manor and settle. January 24, 1776, he was appointed a lieutenant in the Sixth Company of the Second Battalion of Associated Militia, commanded by Samuel Wallis; on the 13th of March following he was transferred to the Second Company of the same battalion with the same rank, commanded by Wallis, who appears to have been transferred also. Scudder's wife was named Susan, and was born in New Jersey, June 2, 1746. They were probably married in 1765. Three children were the fruits of their union. William, the eldest, was born in New Jersey, April 4, 1766, and died at Muncy, April 19, 1825. John Scudder, accompanied by Richard Stockton, came to Muncy manor in 1769, on a prospecting

tour. Some time in 1770 Scudder moved his family from New Jersey, as Mary, their second child, and the *first* female child born west of Muncy Hills, came into the world May 21, 1771. When she grew up she married Benjamin Shoemaker, became the mother of nine children, and died at the place of her birth, April 14, 1850. Her children were named: John; Henry; Susannah; Sarah; William; Hannah; Benjamin; Mercy, and Mary. Hannah, the youngest child, born February 1, 1776, married a man named Bell, but the date of her death is unknown.

John Scudder served in the Revolutionary army. He died at Muncy, February 12, 1786. When he settled on the manor he erected a log cabin. It stood on the high bank or terrace of Glade run, between the canal and railroad, a short distance from the river. The exact spot is pointed out near the rear of the large barn on the Walton estate, but no trace of the cabin is visible. Several aged apple trees near by indicate an early settlement. There was no wooden floor in the cabin, and it was without windows. The bed was supported by four stout posts, each with a fork, well elevated above the earthen floor to protect the sleepers from rattlesnakes and copperheads, which were very numerous. The Scudders were well-to-do people for the time, and as Mrs. Scudder was the *first* white woman to locate in the settlement, her advent was an event of more than ordinary importance.

On the breaking out of Indian hostilities John Scudder fled with his little family to New Jersey, as many of the settlers from that State did. When peace was restored they returned and occupied their improvement. Scudder and his family saw much of the hardships of pioneer life and tasted of the bitter cup.

ORGANIZING THE MILITIA.

As the Revolution progressed the times became more critical in the valley. English agents were at work to cause disaffection among the Indians and turn them against the settlers on the frontier. The Committee of Safety, therefore, had to be extremely vigilant. Complaint being made that the battalion of the upper division of the county had not yet met to hold an election for field officers, a resolution was introduced and passed recommending to the officers that three committeemen from each township meet at the house of John Scudder, February 24th, elect officers, and return them on the 26th, so that they might be recommended to the Committee of Safety. It does not appear whether the terms of the resolution were carried into effect or not. At the meeting held on the 26th progress in officering and forming companies was reported, when the Committee adjourned to meet March 13th. At this meeting the following officers for the Third Battalion were reported: Colonel, William Plunkett; lieutenant colonel, James Murray; majors, John Brady and Cookson Long. Seven companies were organized. Henry Antes was captain of the First, with Thomas Brandon and Alexander Hamilton as first and second lieutenants, respectively. Samuel Wallis was captain of the Second company, with John Scudder and Peter Jones as first and second lieutenants. John Robb was captain of the Third company, and William Watson and Robert Nelson, first and second lieutenants.

THE COMMITTEE PERPLEXED.

At this meeting Chairman Hambright was instructed to inform the Committee of

Safety that applications are frequently made to them by parties for recommendations as officers to go into immediate service, and that the Committee is at a loss what to do. If, however, men are to be taken out of the county for Continental service the Committee preferred that officers should go with them. If more men would be required the Committee begged to suggest, inasmuch as Northumberland was a frontier county, that two or three companies be raised, officered, disciplined, and put under pay, and held in readiness to go upon any service that might be required of them. The Committee had information that Hawkins Boone had enlisted several men, and that he declared he had authority and money for that purpose from Congress, and that he was "to be a guard to the Congress." In this way he had "drawn off some men from the different companies of military associators." This the Committee did not like, and Chairman Hambright stated that they had cited him to appear before them and show by what authority he was so acting. It appears, however, that Captain Boone treated the Committee with contempt by refusing to appear. The Committee thought that when men were enlisted in the county they had a right to know for what service they were intended.

The friction between the authorities and the Committee seemed to increase, which was largely caused by the demoralization of the times and the excitement consequent upon the war. At a meeting held March 25, 1776, it was reported "that several recruiting officers belonging to battalions of different counties in this Province" had lately come to this "infant frontier county and drained it of a number of useful men, to the prejudice of the same." A resolution was passed to the effect "that for the future no officer or non-commissioned officer be allowed to recruit men in this county, except the officers who are or may be appointed therein."

Chairman Hambright wrote to the Committee of Safety informing them of the condition of affairs and recommending that the officers of the new battalion, of which William Plunkett had been chosen colonel, be commissioned. In behalf of his committee he then entered a remonstrance against the way the people of the county were being treated by the Committee of Safety, in allowing recruiting officers to come here and enlist men. He considered such action a grievance that should be resented.

At a meeting of the Committee held on the 13th of August, 1776, new officers were reported to have been chosen in the respective townships to serve on the Committee of Safety for six months from that date. Muncy township reported the following: Mordecai McKinney, James Giles, and Andrew Culbertson.

SALT CONFISCATED.

The Committee met monthly, unless called together earlier by some extraordinary business. The next meeting was held September 10th. Complaint was made against Aaron Levy and John Bullion that they had a quantity of salt on hand which they refused to sell for cash, according to a former resolution of the Committee. A resolution was passed that the salt be seized and placed in the hands of William Sayers to be sold at the rate of fifteen shillings per bushel, but no single family was to be allowed more than half a bushel at one time. Sayers was instructeded to keep a particular account of every bushel sold, and when it was all sold he was to return the money to the Committee, after deducting one shilling per pound for his trouble for selling it, "and six shillings and four pence for porterage."

Levy and Bullion were disposed to hold their salt for a high price. They were traders. The peremptory seizure of the salt was the first act of confiscation in this valley of which we have any account.

Two disaffected persons, named William Chattim and James Parker, were reported to the Committee as "not behaving themselves as friends to our country in general, and had armed themselves with two pistols." They were brought before the Committee, when they confessed that they were "two of his Majesty's soldiers," and were prisoners. The Committee ordered them to be sent to Lancaster, where a number of English prisoners were already held, and their arms (the two pistols) were ordered to be sold at public sale and the money arising therefrom to be applied to the expense of sending them away.

The Committee was in session again on the 12th of September, and it was reported to them that "the two different quantities of ammunition heretofore forwarded to the care of the Committee," was found to afford a quota of only half a pound of powder and one pound of lead to each associator! This was a very limited supply to fight Indians and guard the frontier.

The Committee being informed that there was "a dividend of salt in Philadelphia," which was "allotted for this country by a late resolve of Convention," it was decided to appoint William Maclay and Mordecai McKinney to proceed to Philadelphia, take charge of the salt, and have it forwarded here and placed in their charge for distribution among the people. Instructions were also issued that it should not be sold at a higher rate than fifteen shillings per bushel.

On the 23d of November, 1776, Robert Fruit, chairman of the Committee, acknowledged that he had received "seventy-seven bushels of salt" from the Committee of Safety in Philadelphia, which he had delivered to Marcus Hulings to be forwarded here. The bill showed that it had cost at 15s per bushel, £57 15s; cost of casks and packing, £3; porterage and cooperage, 18s; transportation from Philadelphia to Middletown, £13 9s 6d; storage at Middletown, 8s 6d; carriage from Middletown to Northumberland, £11 11s—total, £87 2s. The transportation from Middletown was by batteaux up the river. Compared with the price of salt to-day it will be seen that it was an expensive luxury at that time.

At this meeting the Committee instructed Robert Fruit their chairman, to memorialize the Committee of Safety in Philadelphia by letter, setting forth the condition of affairs on the West Branch. He at once informed the Committee that the exposed condition of the northwestern frontier had caused his Committee to be vigilant. Every movement of the Indians was carefully watched, and there was no longer any doubt but their sympathies were with the enemy. Those Indians who were lately friendly to the settlers had withdrawn from among them, and they were fearful they would next appear as enemies.

Such being the outlook, he thought some men should be raised for the defence of the frontier to keep up the spirits of the people. They were much dispirited because they had not been surported. "We are not now able," he continues, "to keep the single and disengaged men in the county; they consider fighting as inevitable, and choose rather, under pay, to have to do with a humane enemy, than at their own expense to encounter merciless savages. The county by this means loses not only the most useful of our men, but the best of our arms are carried out of the

county, so that upon a late review a general repair of the remaining arms was found necessary."

THE ROBB CASE.

As the feeling of uncertainty increased, and the excitement caused by rumors from the battle fields of the Revolution kept the public mind inflamed, the labors of the local Committee became more onerous. At a meeting on the 14th of December, 1776, convened by "express from Capt. John Brady," several grave charges affecting the loyalty of Robert Robb, of Muncy, were laid before them. The charges were:

1. That the Congress had blinded the eyes of the people.
2. That he has discouraged the men drafted to go in the militia, and that he had influenced George Silverthorn so that he nor any of his family would not fight against the King of Great Britain.
3. That the terms Lord Howe had proposed were such as we should accept of, or what would be pleasing to him.
4. That Benjamin Franklin, one of the Congress, was a villain, and had behaved as such often.
5. That it was Mr. Robb's opinion there was bribery in the Convention.

Accompanying these charges were a number of affidavits. Thomas Newman, who made his mark, swore that he heard Robb say that the conditions of peace offered by Howe suited him, and that he believed Franklin was a rogue; "that he had led the government into two or three scrapes already known to him; that it was thought Franklin had a pension from home; that the Convention was bribed." Lord Howe had used the Committee sent to treat with him politely, but they had used him ill. Deponent thought that the Committee should consider these things.

Joseph Newman, probably a brother or son, confirmed the foregoing charges, and then signed his name.

John Morris, who was also able to write his name, testified that he had heard Robb say that peace was kept back by Congress, and that it was well known what Rittenhouse and Franklin were; that it was a minority that held this new form of government, and that the majority should not be ruled by the minority.

Another witness, James Giles, had seen Robb pull out a paper and read Howe's terms of peace, and then heard him say that he believed our rulers kept peace back.

John Silverthorn had been at Robb's house and then went with him to a "chimney raising in the neighborhood;" that while there "Robb pulled out a hand bill which gave an account of General Washington's army being in need of a reinforcement, and said in public that it was necessary for every one to turn out that could go; after a while he pulled out another paper, which he said was a declaration of peace from Lord Howe and read it in public; after reading said paper Mr. Robb said he came on purpose to see Mr. Newman, whether or not he thought proper to call some of the neighbors together in order to see whether the declaration was of any effect or not, (as he was one of the town Committee,) and how they would take it, as he could not depend on his own judgment on such an occasion, as being but one person." Deponent further said that "after the papers came out with an account of what passed between General Howe and the Committee at Staten island, he was telling Robb that he heard them read at Mr. McKinney's, and Mr. Robb said that he thought it would

not be proper to lay down their arms till peace would be concluded on better terms than these for the benefit of the country."

Lieut. John Scudder swore that "Robb said that the King's troops are able to learn us to beat themselves, as Peter the Great said of Charles, King of Sweden, and Robb never did anything against the cause of America, but always encouraged the same to the best of his knowledge."

After hearing the evidence on both sides the Committee concluded that Robb had behaved so as to give just grounds for the Committee "to *suspect* him of being not only unfriendly but even inimical to our common cause," and it was resolved that "Robert Robb shall either take his gun and march immediately with the militia of this county into actual service for the defence of the United States, in order to wipe off the present evil suspicions, or otherwise be committed to the care of Col. James Murray, to be by him sent to some proper place of confinement until released by further authority." The sentence was signed by Paul Geddes, chairman, by order of the Committee.

Robb, however, did not feel inclined to submit to the sentence, and he notified the Committee that he desired "to appeal to the Council of Safety of this State." The Committee therefore passed a resolution that he "might appeal to said Council under the care of the said Colonel Murray."

The trial and sentence of Robb by the local Committee of Safety evidently caused some feeling in the community, which required years to efface. Robb no doubt felt aggrieved, as he doubted the authority of the Committee to so act toward him. And it is likely that the whole affair grew out of personal feeling on the part of a few individuals, who took advantage of the excited condition of the public mind to manufacture sentiment against him. The evidence of two of the most reputable witnesses, Silverthorn and Scudder, is to the effect that he never did anything inimical to the cause of the people, but really favored the war for independence.

Robb evidently had been goaded into making remarks about the moral standing of a few members of the Committee, and smarting under these charges, they wanted to punish him for treasonable utterances. The Robb family was a prominent one in the settlement and had taken an active part in the struggle for liberty. They were good citizens then, as their descendants are to-day.

Robb was subsequently indicted by the grand jury of Northumberland county for misprision of treason, tried at November sessions, 1780, acquitted, and discharged upon payment of fees. The fact that his trial was for misprision of treason shows that he was not regarded as clearly guilty of the charges made by certain parties, but that his remarks were misconstrued. His prompt acquittal bears out this conclusion. Years afterwards he was appointed a justice by Governor Mifflin, which attests the esteem in which he was held by his friends and neighbors.

A NEW COMMITTEE.

The old Committee, of which Geddes was chairman, having ceased to exist, the new Committee chosen to serve for six months met at Northumberland, February 13, 1777, and organized. Muncy township returned John Coats, James Hampton, and William Hammond. Thomas Jordan was chosen chairman, and John Coats clerk. The Committee adjourned to the 11th of March. At the March meeting much business

of importance came before the Committee. Capt. Benjamin Weiser reported that a number of persons who had been out under his command in the militia of this county with the Continental Army in New Jersey, had deserted and returned home. This was a grave charge and demanded prompt action. It was ordered that a day of muster be designated for these persons to meet and march off to camp and serve out their time; and if they failed to obey this order they were to be taken up and committed as deserters.

It was announced that a letter had been received from the Committee of Bald Eagle township, together with a resolution, against the selling of grain, which they wished to have considered in full Committee before taking final action. The resolution was as follows:

February 26, 1777.—We the Committee of the township of Bald Eagle, met, and as a complaint was made to us by a number of the inhabitants that there is a quantity of rye that is going to be carried out of the township for stilling, and that there are some of the inhabitants who have not sold their grain as yet, nor will not sell without they get eighteen pence or two shillings per bushel above the highest market price that grain is bringing in the country, but will keep it and carry it off; and as it appears to us that a great number of the inhabitants of the township will suffer if such a practice is allowed to go on; therefore, we

Resolved, That no stiller in this township shall buy any more grain this season for to still, or still any more than what he hath already by him. And, further, we resolve that no grain be carried out of this township till the necessity of the poor is supplied, or till the 1st day of May next; and any person having grain of any kind to dispose of, and will not take the market price at Sunbury, deducting a reasonable carriage, or the highest price that it will be there when the grain is wanted, we allow to seize on it and take it by force, and pay them their money. Given under our hands the day above mentioned.

JOHN DICKSON,
ROBERT LOVE,
JAMES ERWIN.

After careful consideration of the question, the full Committee referred back the resolution in this form:

Resolved, That the Committee of Bald Eagle is the most competent judges of the circumstances of the people in that township; that therefore the affair be referred back to them to act as they shall see just cause, but in the meantime that they be cautioned against using too much rigor in their measures, and that they keep by moderation as much as possible, and study a sort of medium between seizing of property and supplying the wants of the poor.

The conditions of the country were serious at that time. The Revolutionary war was at its height; the savages were threatening the frontier, and the people were kept in a constant state of alarm and fear. But in no other part of this valley does it appear that such extreme measures were adopted as in Bald Eagle. The general Committee, judging from the cautious wording of their resolution, were in doubt as to the propriety of such sweeping measures being endorsed by them, and threw the weight of responsibility on the township Committee.

Another complaint from the same township shows that the people, or a portion of them at least, were imbued with strong notions regarding the sanctity of the Sabbath. The Committee had a complaint before them of a "certain Henry Sterrat profaning the Sabbath in an unchristian and scandalous manner, by causing his servants to maul rails, etc., on that day, and beating and abusing them if they offered to disobey such unlawful commands." This was an easier question for the Committee to solve than the one relating to the confiscation of grain, for they promptly

issued orders "that the Committee of Bald Eagle township, where he [Sterrat] now resides, be recommended to suppress such like practices to the utmost of their power." Sterrat was a settler in what is now known as Long Island, but what became of him is unknown. Perhaps after being suppressed by the Committee for Sabbath breaking and beating his servants, he left the township.

A STRANGE CASE.

At a meeting of the Committee on the 17th of April, 1777, William Read, of Bald Eagle township, was reported to them as having been taken into custody for "refusing to associate and bear arms in behalf of the States." On being brought before the Committee and asked his reasons for doing so, he informed them that he was once concerned in a riot in Ireland "commonly known by the name of the Hearts of Steel, and was taken prisoner, tried, and acquitted upon his taking an oath of allegiance to the King, and coming under solemn obligations never to lift arms against him for the future; he therefore looked upon it as a breach of his oath to muster or bear arms in behalf of the States, as the arms of the States were now employed against the King to whom he had sworn allegiance." His respect for his oath was a surprise to the Committee, and they were at a loss how to proceed. He was then asked if "he had any objections to the cause the United States was now engaged in," to which he replied that he had not, and "would be as forward and willing as any one to join in it, could he do so without breach of his oath." This was a poser for the Committee again, and caused further consideration. He was then asked if he would take an oath of allegiance to the United States, to which he promptly replied that "he would if it did not oblige him to take up arms." This seemed reasonable, as well as patriotic, and the Committee submitted the form of an oath to him, to which he was qualified as follows:

> I do swear to be true to the United States of America, and to renounce and disclaim all allegiance to the King of Great Britain, and promise that I will not either directly or indirectly speak or act anything in prejudice to the cause or safety of the United States, or lift arms against them, or be any way assistant to their declared enemies in any case whatsoever.
>
> WM. READ.

This was satisfactory to the Committee, and he was dismissed on "paying the sum of seventeen shillings and one penny halfpenny," which was the cost of bringing him before them.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

Although the outlook for peace and safety on the frontier was exceedingly gloomy, there was a constant influx of new settlers during the year 1777. They came mostly from New Jersey. That State being overrun by both the British and Continental armies had much to do with the exodus to this beautiful valley. Doubtless they imagined it would be easier to encounter the Indians than to stand the ravages of the foraging parties of the contending armies, and they were willing to take the risk in a new country.

With all the appeals that could be made by the Committee of Safety to the Supreme Executive Council, that body was slow to take any steps for the better protection of the frontier, and the inhabitants were kept in a constant state of alarm, because they

had good reasons for believing that the savages contemplated attacking them. Efforts were made by Capt. John Brady and others to make a treaty with the Monsey and Seneca Indians, who were known not to be on very good terms with the Delawares. The Indians agreed to a conference, and on an appointed day assembled at Fort Augusta to the number of 100 or more, dressed in war costume. It had been the custom at all former treaties to make large presents, but as the people, owing to their impoverished condition, had nothing to give, the Indians refused to treat. They left the fort apparently in good humor to return to their towns up the river. It was after their departure that the incident of Brady's upsetting a whisky barrel at Derr's trading post occurred. Fearing that Derr would furnish them with liquor, and dreading the consequences, he followed them, and, as he anticipated, found the Indians engaged in drunken revelry at the post. A barrel of rum stood at the door with the head knocked out, which Brady promptly overturned. Derr had thoughtlessly given it to them, because they complained of not receiving a treat at the fort. One Indian who witnessed the spilling of the rum, but was too drunk to prevent it, told Brady with a horrid grimace that he would one day regret his act. From that day Brady was a marked man. Derr's trading post stood on the great path leading up the river, on what is now the site of Lewisburg.

Soon after this fruitless conference the Indians left their habitations at the Great Island, which seems to have been their headquarters, and retired further north. Before leaving they cut down their corn and destroyed everything that might be of service to the whites.

FIRST INDIAN MURDERS.

As time wore on the Indians grew more bold and threatening, and during the summer, autumn, and winter of 1777, the settlers were kept in a continued state of excitement on account of the rumors which filled the air. It is much regretted that no full record of the names of those killed, and carried into captivity, have been preserved. The only record we have of those dark and bloody days consists of letters hurriedly written by militia officers in command of small companies scattered through the valley, and directed to the Executive Council at Philadelphia, and preserved in the Colonial Records and Archives of the State. As many of these letters were based on rumors, the statements were sometimes exaggerated, and frequently barren of details.

On a Sunday morning in June, 1777, Zephaniah Miller, Abel Cady, James Armstrong, and Isaac Bouser left Antes Fort and crossed the river into the disputed territory, with two women, for the purpose of milking several cows that were pasturing there. It did not occur to the party that Indians were lurking there, and that the cow with the bell was kept back as a decoy. They were there, however, and the cow was detained for the purpose of luring them on. Cady, Armstrong, and Miller started to find her. As soon as they entered the bushes they were fired on by the concealed foe, and Miller and Cady fell severely wounded. They were pounced upon and scalped in the twinkling of an eye. Armstrong, who was injured in the back of the head, succeeded in getting away. When the shots were fired Bouser and the women ran and concealed themselves.

The firing alarmed the militia in the fort, and a number hurried across the river,

John White

despite the orders of Colonel Antes, who feared it might be a decoy to draw the force away, when the fort would be assailed from the other side. Reaching the shore they soon found Cady and Miller where they fell. Cady was not dead. He was carried to the river bank, where his wife, who was one of the milking party, met him. He reached out his hand to her and almost immediately expired. Armstrong was taken across the river to the fort, where he lingered in great agony till Monday night, when he died.

As this party was on the land claimed by the Indians, they no doubt took advantage of this fact as an excuse for attacking them. Having secured two scalps they quickly fled, and when a pursuing party was organized and crossed the river, they were some distance away. The pursuers, however, moved swiftly and soon came in sight of them at what was known at that time as the "race ground." The Indians stood and fired, then broke and fled, pursued by the whites. They ran across what is now the western part of Jersey Shore and escaped in the swamp. It was dangerous to enter the tangled thickets and the pursuers returned. They fired several times at the retreating foe, however, and thought they did some execution, as marks of blood were seen on the trail as if they had dragged away their killed or wounded. The Indians probably fled in the direction of Pine creek and then ascended that stream to their hiding places.

EXCITEMENT AND ALARM.

This affair caused great excitement in the settlements along the river, and the authorities called upon the militia to be on the alert. Scouring parties were sent out to look for Indians. In the meantime the authorities at Philadelphia were calling for reinforcements for Washington's army, and the people of Northumberland were begging for help to protect them from the savages. The situation was truly alarming and discouraging.

Under date of September 10, 1777, Colonel Hunter informed the Executive Council that, although the "first class of militia" were held in readiness to march to join Washington's army, the inhabitants were greatly in fear of the Indians coming upon them. There were rumors that two hundred hostile Indians were concentrated "about forty miles above the Great Island." Col. Cookson Long had been sent with his company to ascertain if the report was true. The Colonel closed by saying that he wanted "five hundred stand of arms," and Captain Lowdon, who was the member of Council from this county, would state the facts to Council.

On the 27th of October, Colonel Hunter acknowledged the receipt of £750 for the use of the militia on the frontier, and 500 pounds of powder and 1,200 pounds of lead, "but no rifle guns." Ammunition without guns was useless.

Referring to the order of Council to disarm all persons who had not taken the oath of allegiance, Colonel Hunter said he "could not with any propriety take the army from those on the frontiers," because "they were willing to stand in their own defence against the savages, yet never said they would not take the oath, but wanted time to consider." Colonel Kelley, he continued, was on the frontier with fifty men looking for Indians. Favorable reports would encourage the people to go back to their habitations. "Since the first alarm," he adds, "upwards of 500 women and

children assembled at three different places on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, viz: at the mouth of Bald Eagle, Antes mill, and Lycoming."

BUILDING DEFENSIVE WORKS.

Several brave parties, among them William King, Robert Covenhoven, and James Armstrong, had commenced the erection of a stockade near Lycoming creek for the protection of refugees. It consisted of logs eight or ten feet long, planted in the ground side by side, with the tops leaning outward, so that the works could not be scaled. It covered, perhaps, half an acre, and was located near what is now known as Fourth and Stevens streets, Williamsport. It was at this place where the women and children alluded to by Colonel Hunter were assembled. The work was not completed, owing to the evacuation of the valley, which soon followed, but that it served as a temporary place of resort is not doubted.

COOKSON LONG'S COMPANY.

The muster roll of Capt. Cookson Long's company, of the Second Battalion, county militia, has been preserved, and may be found on page 329, Vol. XIV, Pennsylvania Archives. That the reader may see who composed that company of rangers along the river at that time it is reproduced in full. Many familiar names will be recognized, as descendants of these rangers dwell in the county to-day. Other names are strange, because the owners were either killed or left the valley when their terms of service expired.

Captain, Cookson Long.

First Lieutenant, James Hayes.

Second Lieutenant, Joseph Bonser.

Ensign, Joseph Newman.

Privates.—Robert Covenhoven, James Covenhoven, Ebenezer Cook, Peter Wykoff, George Barclay, Joseph Wykoff, William Jones, Peter Styker, William Snodgrass, Joseph Gannon, Frederick Leefe, Cornelius Low, James White, Ezekiel Brown, Thomas Silverthorn, Thomas Johnston, Ebenezer Green, John Andrews, Alexander Fullerton, Joseph Cowan, Adam Wisner, James Ramsey, George Stechman, Samuel King, Matthew Cunningham, Michael Brown, Henry Dougherty, Johnston Cheney, Benjamin Jordan, Samuel Blair, Ralph Slack, Joseph Hall, Edward Collopy, Joshua Napp, Philip Cotner, Henry Hill, David Richards, Robert Wilson, Abel Slaback, William Slaback, Henry Stryker, Patrick Donahue, John Muckilvaine, John Dunlap, John Williams, John King, Adam King, John Muckilear, Michael Seele, Peter Roddy, John Luce, Patrick Hughes, William Wyley, Andrew Donaldson, Thomas Clarke, Zephaniah Miller, James Van Camp, Richard Matlock, Cornelius McMickel, William Camel, Robert Fleming, blacksmith, John Reed, James McMickel, William Reed, John Kinkade, Andrew Boggs, Robert Fleming, Creek, William Dewitt, Isaac Reed, James Dunn, Barnabas Camel.

ANTES FORT.

On the point of a high bluff, just below the mouth of Antes creek, the famous Col. Henry Antes built a stockade in 1776. It became a place of some note and was frequently occupied by settlers for safety. A small body of armed miltia was

stationed here for some time, and it was here that Job Chilloway caught the sleeping sentinel, the circumstance of which has been related. No records remain to show the size of the enclosure, or whether cannon were ever mounted on its ramparts. Tradition informs us that there was a small cannon brought from Fort Augusta and placed in position; and the finding of an iron cannon ball years afterwards, near the base of the hill, leaves little room to doubt the truth of the tradition.

Colonel Antes was conspicuous as one of the defenders. He was born near Pottsgrove, Montgomery county, October 8, 1736, and when quite a young man came here and settled. July 29, 1775, he was appointed a justice of the peace; January 24, 1776, captain of the Eighth Company, Second Battalion, Associated Militia, Col. James Potter; and on the 13th of March he commanded a company in Colonel Plunkett's regiment in his unfortunate raid on Wyoming. March 13, 1776, he was made captain of the First Company, Third Battalion; April 19, 1776, captain of a company in the Second Battalion of Associators. May, 1777, he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Fourth Battalion by the Supreme Executive Council. His commission was beautifully engrossed on parchment and signed by Thomas Wharton, president of Council, and Timothy Matlack, secretary. It was kept by his descendants a long time as a precious relic.

Soon after locating he built a grist mill at the foot of the hill on which his stockade was erected. This was before Wallis built his mill on Carpenter's run. It was the first mill in the western end of Lycoming county, and was gladly welcomed by the early settlers. The original was long since destroyed, but the site is occupied by one of modern construction. Before his mill was erected, when the fort was being built, coarse flour was made by grinding wheat in a large iron coffee mill, and the bran was removed by a hair sieve. One person was kept running the mill all the time in order to keep up the supply of flour. This primitive mill was kept as a relic of pioneer days until 1865, when it was lost in the great flood of that year.

Colonel Antes was first elected sheriff of Northumberland county in October, 1782. He gave his brothers Frederick and William Antes "as sureties for the faithful performance of the duties of his office." He was re-elected in 1783, and on the 22d of November he gave the same sureties on his bond.

Colonel Antes was married twice. By his first wife, Maria Paulin, whom he married, May 11, 1756, he had five children. She died in March, 1767. On December 8th of the same year he married Sophia Snyder. By her he had eight children.

This distinguished patriot, soldier, and civil officer, died, May 13, 1820, aged eighty-three years, nine months, and five days, and was buried in the little cemetery on the hill near where his fort stood. In recent years searches were made for his grave, but no trace of it could be found. It is greatly lamented by his friends that an humble stone at least was not reared to mark his last resting place.

THE BROWN—BENJAMIN TRAGEDY.

In the autumn of 1777 a band of hostile savages appeared on the Loyalsock and committed an atrocious outrage. Daniel Brown was among the earliest settlers in this part of the county. He had two daughters married to two brothers named Benjamin, and they lived near the cabin of their father-in-law. On the alarm of

the approach of the Indians, the Benjamins, with their families, fled to the residence of Mr. Brown and made preparations to defend themseves. The Indians made an attack on the house but met with a stout resistance, which was kept up for some time. During the fight an Indian was killed by a shot from a gun in the hands of one of the Benjamins. This greatly enraged the assailants and finding they could not dislodge the besieged, they managed to set fire to the house. The flames made rapid headway and a horrible death stared the inmates in the face if they remained inside. What was to be done? Remain inside and be consumed, or come forth to be dispatched by the tomahawks of the savages? Either alternative was a fearful one.

The Benjamins finally decided to come forth and trust themselves to the mercy of their foes. Brown refused, and remaining in the building with his wife and one daughter, all three were consumed. When the Benjamins emerged from the door one of them carried his youngest child in his arms. A burly savage brandished his tomahawk and with a fiendish yell buried the glittering steel in the brain of Benjamin. As he fell his wife, who was by his side, shrieked and caught the child in her arms. His scalp was quickly torn from his head and exultingly shaken in her face. The remainder of the survivors were seized and carried into captivity. This horrible tragedy occurred on what was long known as the Buckley farm, on Loyalsock.

The Benjamin families lived a few miles northeast of Williamsport. Three brothers and a small sister were taken prisoners. Their names were William, Nathan, and Ezekiel. The name of the one who was killed is not known, and the name of the sister has been lost. After a few years the captured boys were released and returned. The young sister grew up among the Indians, married, and had several children. Long after peace was made her brother William went after her and induced her to return. She remained here some time, but being always discontented and unhappy, she was permitted to return to her Indian comrades. What became of the wife of Benjamin, the meager accounts of the affair do not inform us, but it is probable that she was soon afterwards released.

This bloodthirsty attack, when the particulars became noised about, added fresh fuel to the flame of excitement and set the inhabitants wild with terror. That the Indians had entered into an alliance with the British to make an attack in the rear could be no longer doubted, and many families left the valley for better security. What could be done to stay the avenging hand of the savage? This was the grave and imperious question which stared every settler in the face. Must they abandon their improvements to the torch, remain, and be butchered or carried into captivity? The Supreme Executive Council had been appealed to in vain. Nothing, comparatively, was being done for their protection; but, instead, the constant cry was for men to reinforce the Continental army. Were ever pioneers in a worse predicament? Helpless to protect themselves; destitute of arms and ammunition; a few poorly clad and half-starved militia all that they could rely upon to stand between them and a powerful and wily foe, backed by the sympathy, encouragement, and gold of a strong nation. Such was the condition of affairs in the territory now composing Lycoming county in the closing months of 1777.

TROUBLE ABOUT MAGISTRATES.

The troubles of the people were not alone confined to the savages. They had

some difficulty about the election of magistrates, as the following petition, the original of which has been preserved, will show. It was prepared under date of December 2, 1777, and addressed to the Supreme Executive Council, under this head: "The memorial and petitions of the inhabitants of Muncy township in Northumberland county in this State humbly sheweth:"

That WHEREAS, The General Assembly of this State was pleased to pass an act for revising and putting in force such and so much of the ancient laws of this Commonwealth as was agreeable to and consistent with our present Constitution, and for establishing courts of justice within the same, and passed an act for electing magistrates in the several townships in this State, in pursuance of which a number of the inhabitants of this township met and elected two persons for justices of the peace, viz: Messrs. Mordecai McKinney and Andrew Culbertson, each having thirty-six votes; but as said election was opposed by about fourteen designing persons, who had a separate election and made return of the same, and both returns being presented to your Honors, we were thereupon informed that you were pleased to order us to hold a new election, which we accordingly did and again elected the same two gentlemen, Mordecai McKinney and Andrew Culbertson, the former having forty and the latter forty-eight votes, and made return.

We likewise at the same time sent down a petition to your Honors signed by a great number of the inhabitants of our township setting forth the situation of the township on account of waters and other inconveniences, and craving that both the persons chosen might be commissioned, as they live one at or near each end of the township, as more fully set forth in said petition.

But we are well convinced that the approach of the enemy to our metropolis [Lancaster], where your Honors were then sitting, must of consequence put the House into great hurry and confusion, which we are satisfied has been the reason that our petition has been either postponed or neglected.

The inconvenience we labor under at present is very great, having no magistrate near us on any side, and though we are content to bear our part of hardships of whatever kind in the time of public calamity, yet we beg that your wisdoms would be pleased to grant us relief as speedily as possible by granting us the prayer of our petition, etc.

That all our trouble may end in prosperity and peace; that government may prosper in your hands, and truth and justice flourish apace, is the earnest desire and prayer of Muncy township. Signed by William Hepburn, John Coats, Israel Parshall, Nathaniel Barber, James Hinds, James Hepburn, Robert Covenhoven, Albert Covenhoven, Joseph Sutton, David Benjamin, Jonathan Benjamin, Onina Voorhees, John Stryker, Barent Stryker, John Strayker, Richard Hall, Jacob Houck, John Buckalow, James Hampton, Thomas Newman, Sr., Joseph Newman, Daniel Perine, Cornelius Low, Sr., Samuel Gordon, Cornelius Low, Peter Stryker, John Hall, John Covenhoven.

The return of this election, held August 16, 1777, is signed by John Coats as inspector, and Joseph Newman and William Hammond as judges. The petition referred to shows that the *first* election was held April 25, 1777, and the petitioners claimed that the opposition which they encountered was "by a small body of men who combined together at the apparent instigation of a reputed Tory, and held a separate election in opposition to ours under pretence of being landed freeholders." In the last election the memorialists state that they allowed no one to vote "who had not taken and subscribed to the oath of allegiance;" whereas, "on the other hand the promoters and supporters of the opposition are chiefly persons who have either refused or hitherto neglected to swear allegiance to the States, and may yet make a tool of one who bears the mask of a Whig to support their cause, which they could not with so good a grace do themselves."

This petition, which contains more signers than the one copied, is dated "Muncy

township, August 21, 1777." The name of Amariah Sutton appears on it; also William Snodgrass, John Thomson, and Daniel Brown, all of whom were soon afterwards killed by the Indians. Peter Smith, the unfortunate man, approved of it by making his mark.

The above petition is copied from a time-stained paper containing the original autographs of the signers, just as they wrote them one hundred and fifteen years ago. Andrew Culbertson lived on the south side of the river, within what are now the limits of the borough of DuBoistown, and Mordecai McKinney resided on Muncy manor. When the petitioners speak of the inconvenience caused by "waters," they have reference to Loyalsock creek, which, when swollen, was a turbulent stream and dangerous to cross; and without a magistrate at the upper and lower end of the settlement, they would be subjected to great "inconveniences." It will be noticed that the Benjamin family, several of whom figured in the tragedy, was a large one.

Richard and John Hall were, respectively, the great-grandfather and grandfather of John B. Hall, of Williamsport. They were of English origin and emigrated from New Jersey before the Revolution and located above the mouth of Muncy creek, and assisted Captain John Brady to build his palisade fort, and when he raised a company of volunteer rangers John Hall was selected his orderly sergeant. Hall was a blacksmith by trade and was the only smith at that time within a radius of twenty miles. His shop stood on the bank of the river opposite Butler's ripples, at Micheltree's Landing, and he had charge of the ferry. Both Richard and John Hall, father and son, were buried in Hall's graveyard.

There are several other signers who were prominent here during and after the Revolutionary period, notably William Hepburn. Albert Covenhoven was the father of Robert Covenhoven, the celebrated scout and guide. Descendants of the Strykers live in Williamsport to-day. Nathaniel Barber was one of the early settlers at Loyalsock.

The prayer of the petitioners was granted, for the records show that commissions were issued to Culbertson and McKinney.

CHAPTER VII.

TOMAHAWK AND SCALPING KNIFE.

The Bloody Period Preceding the "Big Runaway"—Tardiness of the Committee of Safety in Furnishing Arms—The Indians Commence the Work of Slaughter—Remarkable Escape of Hamilton and Jackson—Another Attack—Points of Concentration—Captain Berry's Expedition—The Wychoffs—Death of John Thomson, and Subsequent Experiences of His Family—A Bloody Day—Colonel Hepburn's Company—Victims and Survivors of the Massacre.

WE come now to the most bloody and discouraging period in the history of what is the finest and most beautiful part of Lycoming county—the period preceding what is known in history as the "Big Runaway."

The winter of 1777–78 was a distressing one. On the 23d of December a man

was tomahawked and scalped near the mouth of Pine creek, and on the 1st of January another met the same fate above the Great Island. Under date of January 14, 1778, Col. Samuel Hunter, writing from Fort Augusta to President Wharton, informed him of the killing of these men, and said that it had caused the inhabitants to collect together for greater safety. Colonel Antes had just visited him to consult as to what was best to be done. Three classes of Col. Cookson Long's battalion were ordered out immediately, with instructions to report to Colonel Antes for orders. These men mostly lived on the West Branch. "Colonel Antes," remarks Colonel Hunter, "is an excellent woodsman, and will use all means to come up with the savages." Colonel Hunter closed his letter by saying that the majority of the inhabitants "did not think it prudent to let any [militia] out of this county at the present call, when the frontiers are likely to suffer from the savage enemy." A party of Indians numbering eleven were seen about this time above the Great Island, and, as they evidently were bent on mischief, they were pursued by Colonel Antes's command. A light snow had fallen and they were easily tracked and soon overtaken. In a slight skirmish which followed two Indians were killed, when the remaining nine rapidly fled.

The scarcity of arms and ammunition was one of the greatest difficulties under which the frontiersmen labored, and yet the Executive Council was constantly calling for militia to assist at the front. On the 28th of March Colonel Hunter replied to President Wharton that he was doing all he could to aid the recruiting officers. "The fifth class of the militia," he observed, "was on the frontier under the command of Colonel Antes," who was the only field officer he was then allowed until the sixth and seventh classes were ordered out. "If they are to be stationed on the frontiers," he continues, "we shall be badly off for arms to accommodate three classes at one time, for in case the Indians have any intention of committing hostilities it will be very soon, as the snow is partly all gone." He also reminded President Wharton that when he was last in Philadelphia he had "endeavored to purchase some good guns, but could get none that were worth buying. Only two rifles and sixty ordinary muskets we had made for this county, are all that we have of public arms." In order to do the best he could under the discouraging circumstances he ordered all the old and broken guns repaired.

The fifth class of militia, as they were called, were only to serve two months, and as soon as their time expired the sixth class was expected to relieve them. The inhabitants complained that if no troops were stationed above Muncy they would be obliged to abandon their homes and go down the river, which would break up the settlements and leave the country to the mercy of the enemy. On the 5th of May Colonel Hunter informed President Wharton that he "would have ordered out the sixth class to relieve the fifth," but he could find no meat for their subsistence. He could not have subsisted the fifth class, "only for some beef and pork bought by Col. Hugh White for the Continental stores, and when that was done there was no more to be had to buy in this county." And as for flour there was not enough to be had to serve the sixth class for two months. The condition of the people was truly deplorable.

A party of Indians penetrated Buffalo valley and secured a large amount of plunder. They were pursued by Lieut. Moses Van Campen and a small party of men

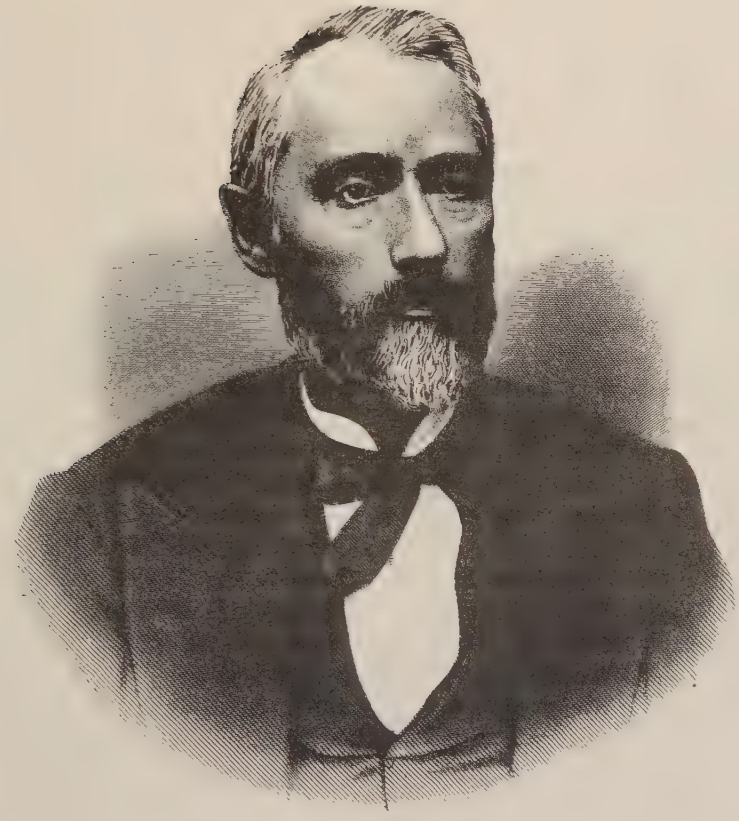
across Bald Eagle mountain, who, overtaking them at a large spring on the side hill near Jersey Shore, recovered much of the stolen goods. Where they were overtaken is probably what was afterwards known as Pfouts's spring, near the present cemetery.

The outlook became so threatening that in this month (May) the sixth and seventh classes of Col. Cookson Long's battalion were ordered by Colonel Hunter to be consolidated and scout along the frontier until the sixth and seventh classes of Colonels Murray and Hosterman should arrive at the Great Island to cover that portion of the county. The Indians were now fairly on the war path and butcheries became more frequent. On the 16th of May, near the mouth of Bald Eagle creek, three men, while engaged in planting corn, were attacked, killed, and scalped. Two days subsequently, near Pine creek, a man, woman, and child were taken prisoners, probably by the same party. On the 20th two men, seven women, and several children were captured.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER.

A few days after this, three families aggregating sixteen persons, great and small, were attacked on Loyalsock. How many were killed is not positively known, but a party of armed men who soon afterwards visited the place, reported finding only two bodies, which leads to the conclusion that the balance were carried away as prisoners. Just where they lived is not known, but it could not have been far up the creek, as few settlers at that time had ventured any distance above Montoursville. Their cabins were reduced to ashes and everything about the premises destroyed. The Indians were bent on a war of extermination, and whenever they were not too closely pressed, they left nothing but ruin behind them.

About this time the house of Andrew Armstrong, who had settled at the "big spring," a short distance east of the present village of Linden, was visited by a party of Indians. They came suddenly and stealthily. Mrs. Armstrong, who first discovered them, slipped under the bed. They entered the house, seized Armstrong, his little son, a woman named Nancy Bunday, and hurriedly departed. Armstrong called to his wife to lie still, which she did, and escaped. They were in such a hurry, on account of a small body of armed whites being near, that they neither ransacked the house nor fired it. They turned up the creek, and when Mrs. Armstrong crawled from her hiding place and peered through the window she saw her husband and little son disappear in the forest. Years rolled away and no tidings came from Andrew Armstrong. No doubt he had been cruelly murdered in the wilderness. The little son was also given up, when, one day long after peace had been restored, an aged Indian with a young man by his side knocked at the cottage door of Mrs. Armstrong. From his appearance there was white blood in his viens. The old Indian asserted that the young man had been carried away when very small and reared among his people. But he partook so much of the appearance and character of an Indian that she could not recognize him as her son. He remained with her some time, but having all the manners, customs, and actions of an Indian, he did not readily take to the ways of civilized life, and finally returned to those with whom he had been reared. He might have been her son, but she could detect nothing about him to convince her that he was. He never returned.



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Geo. W. Lentz

TWO REMARKABLE ESCAPES.

Small bodies of savages were constantly seeking for victims, and it was dangerous for any one to go any distance from protection. Near the close of May a thrilling incident occurred on the river below the mouth of Pine creek. A party of four men, composed of Robert Fleming, Robert Donaldson, James McMichael, and John Hamilton, came down the river in a canoe to Antes Fort, from Horn's Fort, to obtain a flat-boat. This latter fort was situated on a bluff on the south side of the river a short distance west of the present village of Pine, in Clinton county, and several families were collected there for safety. They wanted the boat to assist in transporting their families down the river, as the danger on the frontier was too great for them to remain any longer. Having secured the flat boat two of the party started back in their canoe, while the other two were to follow with the boat. The canoe party passed through Pine creek ripples, when they paddled over to the south shore for the purpose of waiting for their comrades in the flat, who were slowly poling up the river. As they were in the act of landing they were fired on by a body of Indians concealed in the bushes on the shore. Donaldson jumped out of the canoe, fired, and cried out to the others, "Come on!" Hamilton, who was with him in the canoe, saw the Indians rise from their place of concealment, and at the same time he noticed the blood spurting from Donaldson's back as he was trying to reload his gun. Taking in the situation at a glance, Hamilton saw the futility of attempting resistance, and quickly shoving the canoe from the shore, jumped into the water, and keeping it between himself and the Indians, held on with one hand, while with the other he worked it across the river. Several shots were fired, and the bullets flew around him lively for a few minutes, but he managed to reach the north shore without receiving a scratch. His escape was remarkable. When he clambered up the bank his woolen clothes were so heavy, from being saturated with water, that he could make but slow headway. As soon as he was beyond the range of the Indian bullets, he quickly divested himself of all clothing but his shirt, and started on a run up the river. Crossing Pine creek he dashed up a path which led through the open ground above the creek. He ran for dear life for about three miles, or until he came opposite Horn's Fort. On giving the alarm a canoe was sent to bring him over. The tradition which has been preserved of this exciting incident says that he was badly frightened and almost exhausted when his rescuers reached him.

On hearing the firing McMichael, Fleming, and a young man named James Jackson, who where on the flat-boat, and some distance behind, pushed quickly to the north shore, but before they could get out of range the first two were killed. Jackson escaped, and finding a horse in the pasture west of Pine creek, caught it, mounted, and rode to the settlement opposite the fort, when a party came over and rescued him.

A party was at once organized and sent down the river to look for the Indians, but they could not be found. Being in the vicinity of two forts, and knowing that they would be pursued, they very likely dashed up the ravine through which Aughanbaugh's run flows to the river and escaped. The pursuing party found the dead bodies of Donaldson, Fleming, and McMichael where they fell, and carried them to Antes Fort. They were buried in the little cemetery near the fort. This sad affair cast a gloom over the families congregated at both forts and they all heartily wished for deliverance to a place of greater safety.

John Hamilton, who made such a narrow escape, was only about sixteen years of age, and was looked upon as the most nimble footed youth in the settlement. He was the elder brother of Robert Hamilton, who became the father of John Hamilton, who was born October 14, 1800, and died April 24, 1891.

The same day of this bloody occurrence a number of men were driving a lot of cattle down the river from a point above the Great Island, for the purpose of placing them out of reach of the hostiles. As they were crossing the level country near where Liberty stands they were fired on by a party of Indians who had been pursuing them. The whites returned the fire and an Indian was observed to fall. His comrades promptly carried him off. One of the cattle party named Samuel Fleming was shot through the shoulder. The Indians fled precipitately and abandoned a lot of plunder which they had stolen from some of the settlers. It consisted largely of blankets, which were secured by the whites.

These repeated attacks of the Indians had the effect of rousing the Executive Council to a realization of the great danger which threatened the frontier, and on the 21st of May a letter was forwarded to Colonel Hunter from Lancaster in answer to his repeated appeals for help. It set out by saying that "it gave the Council great pain to find that the Indians had begun their horrid ravages," and that "one hundred fire arms of which thirty-one are rifles," had been procured and forwarded to Harris's Ferry," and besides this lot "seventy rifles had been obtained from the Continental store," and would be sent to the same destination for use of the inhabitants up the river. The Board of War had also ordered "one ton of lead and half a ton of powder to Carlisle," one-fourth of which was for the West Branch country.

Council admitted its belief that the attack of the savages was instigated by "our European [English] enemy, who avow in the face of the world the employment of such horried allies. It is manifestly made in concert with the invaders of the eastern side of our State." "Beyond all doubt then," continues the letter, "Pennsylvania has a claim to be supported by the force and money of the United States. Council and Assembly have therefore in a joint representation to Congress set forth the case of our suffering settlers, and demanded the aid and protection necessary." Had the appeals been heeded ere this and steps taken to properly protect the frontier the great calamity which overtook the settlers might have been averted and many lives and much property saved.

Council stated that as they experienced much difficulty in "victualing the militia of Northumberland county," they had requested the "delegation of Pennsylvania to apply for proper and adequate supplies of food and stores for use in the immediate defence of the county." The Board of War asked General Washington "to send Colonel Butler and at least 250 riflemen from the army as an immediate succor to the militia against the Indians." This aid, though small, the Committee feared might be precarious, as they did not know what the British contemplated doing, and Washington "might not be hasty in sending off this detachment." Colonel Hunter was assured, however, that everything possible would be done to assist him, and he was authorized to use any of the cannon at Fort Augusta for defending other places.

POINTS OF CONCENTRATION.

Months before any decisive measures had been adopted by the Supreme Executive

Council and the Board of War, the inhabitants had formed some plans for their protection. A movement of this kind was imperative. Stockades were placed around buildings at certain places where families could concentrate in case of great danger. Capt. John Brady had enclosed his building on Muncy manor with stockades, and it was known as "Fort Brady." The records of the time contain no description of the work, but according to tradition it was quite strong and many families in the valley fled to it for protection.

Wallis's residence on Muncy Farms was an important point for concentration, and efforts were made early to have a defensive work erected, but it was not done until after the first heavy blow had fallen. It is probable that some kind of temporary works were hastily improvised, for we hear of a number of families being collected there some time before the exodus.

It is also said that there were some defensive works at the house of Samuel Harris, on the west side of Loyalsock creek, as families fled there. There appears to have been a number of settlers in that vicinity, which early attracted the attention of marauding bands of Indians.

Then came the places of refuge at Lycoming creek and Antes Fort, already described. Fort Horn and Reed's Fort were the last. The latter, as has been shown, stood on the site of Lock Haven and was the outpost of civilization in that direction.

Among the New Jersey settlers near the mouth of Loyalsock creek was Albert Covenhoven (corrupted into Crownover). He had three sons, James, Thomas, and Robert, and a daughter, Isabella. Robert became distinguished as a guide, spy, and Indian killer. Soon after coming to the valley Albert Covenhoven lost all his effects by a sudden freshet in the creek, and the family were reduced to great distress. On the breaking out of the Revolution Robert joined the Continental army, but late in 1777 he returned home on account of the expiration of his enlistment and at once took an active part in aiding to protect the frontier. The neighbors of the Covenhovens were the Thomsons, Wychoffs, Van Camps, Van Nests, etc. All of these, save the first mentioned, were of Hollandish descent. John Thomson was a Scotchman. When he came to America he brought with him a small Bible printed at Edinburgh in 1735. He married Juda Bodine in New Jersey and recorded the dates of birth of himself and his wife, and, afterwards, that of their child. On reaching the West Branch valley Thomson located about a mile west of Loyalsock creek on the Sheshequin path, up Miller's run, less than a mile north of the place where that path was crossed by the trail leading up the river. He built his house and barn on the edge of the upland, whose watershed produced the terrible swamp lying between it and the river. When the first alarm was given Thomson took his wife and child, and such goods as they could carry, and fled to Wallis's on horseback, seven miles away. His harvest was about ripe and the promise of a good crop was excellent. There they found several of their neighbors who had preceded them. Col. William Hepburn was there and had command. Colonel Hosterman, Captain Berry, Captain Reynolds and others who had just been sent from Fort Augusta to assist in protecting the frontier were there also. It was a motley and excited collection.

CAPTAIN BERRY'S EXPEDITION.

Peter Wychoff settled on Mill creek, just above the place where it empties into

Loyalsock, and about a mile northeasterly from Thomson's. A number of horses having been stolen, Captain Berry, with a company, set out for Loyalsock on the 10th of June, 1778, to look for them. William Wychoff, son of Peter, his brother William, and his sons, Cornelius and Joseph, were along. So were their cousins, James and Thomas Covenhoven, and perhaps others of their relatives. Besides these there was a friendly Indian, known as "Captain Sharpshins," a negro, and others to the number of twelve. After starting a messenger was sent after them to advise an immediate return. The messenger was Robert Covenhoven. But Captain Berry refused to acknowledge Colonel Hepburn's authority, and persisted in going forward. As so many of his relatives were in the expedition, Robert Covenhoven determined to go along as guide. The company proceeded cautiously through the Narrows, and so on up the creek, searching in vain for the horses, until they thought they had gone far enough. They then determined to retrace their steps, and accordingly set out again down the creek. Robert Covenhoven believed that there were Indians in the vicinity, and advised a return by a safer, but more difficult, route through the woods, and over the mountain, in order to avoid the danger of an ambuscade. But Captain Berry thought there was no danger, and paid little attention to his warning. He insisted until Berry impatiently said he was needlessly alarmed, and accused him of cowardice. This irritated him, and he insisted no more. He went privately, however, to his brothers and communicated to them his fears that they would be attacked, and that if so they would probably all be killed. He urged them to keep a sharp outlook, and if the flash of a gun was seen, to spring immediately behind a tree.

They traveled on without molestation until they again reached the Narrows, a mile above the present bridge across Loyalsock, where they were suddenly fired upon by a band of savages in ambush. Most of the party, including the reckless Captain Berry, were shot down. Robert Covenhoven, however, and a few others escaped and returned to Wallis's place and reported the fate of the expedition. Night was approaching, but Colonel Hepburn at once set out with a party to rescue any other fugitives that might be in the vicinity of Loyalsock creek.

It was learned that Thomas Covenhoven, Peter Wychoff, his son, Cornelius, and the negro, were made prisoners. The negro was afterwards burned at the stake in the presence of the other prisoners, who did not know but what they would meet the same fate. But they suffered only the privations and distresses incident to the condition of captives among savages.

THE WYCHOFFS—AN EXCITING FIGHT.

Peter Wychoff was fifty-four years of age when captured and his hair was white. The Indians, however, dyed it black and dressed him in their own costume so that he should not be easily recognized. This story was magnified by repetition into the statement in Day's Historical Collections, page 455, that he was bald when captured, and on his return had a fine head of hair! Both he and his son, Cornelius, remained in captivity about two years. Joseph Wychoff, another son, was captured at the same time. While a prisoner in Canada he became acquainted with Keziah Ford, also a captive from Kentucky, and they were married by Father De Lisle, of Montreal. Their marriage certificate is still preserved by their descendants.

Joseph Wychoff had taken the oath of allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, July 30, 1777, in Northumberland county, and was appointed lieutenant of the Third Company of the Third Battalion of Militia, April 24, 1785. His commission was issued by the Supreme Executive Council.

After their release from captivity, Peter Wychoff and his son, William, returned to New Jersey and remained there till the war was over, when they came back to their place on the Loyalsock and erected a house on the old site. In a short time his wife and younger children, who had fled to New Jersey, returned also.

The family of the Wychoffs was a large one, and they suffered greatly at the hands of the savages. William Wychoff, the brother of Peter, went with him from New Jersey when they first emigrated to the West Branch. He was the "old man Wychoff," spoken of in some of the early accounts, who had a rude tannery on the Loyalsock and made leather for the settlement before the war broke out. Near the time of the affair just described he was at work in his tannery, and his nephews, the Covenhoven brothers, were mowing grass in an adjacent meadow. A dog suddenly commenced barking and exhibited great symptoms of alarm. He would run towards the woods, sniff the air, and return. The Covenhovens were confident that Indians were near, and, seizing their rifles, called to the old man to accompany them to some place of greater security. At first he refused, alleging that there was no danger, but at last yielded to their persuasions and went with them. They had proceeded but a short distance when one of them hissed to the dog, and he at once bounded into the bushes and seized an Indian by the leg, who was hiding there. He jumped up and shot the dog. The whites, who were six in number, immediately took to trees. The Indians, who had been lying in ambush, did the same, and firing began. "Old man Wychoff," who was very much hump-backed, unfortunately got behind a tree which was too small to hide all of his person. Another small tree, fortunately, stood between him and the Indians, and as they fired at him their bullets struck this tree and caused the bark to fly around Robert Covenhoven, who stood behind another tree near by. He called to Peter to stand up straight or he would be hit. As Robert was loading his rifle his ramrod was shot in two, but luckily he had a "wiper" with which he rammed down the bullet. Just at this moment he observed an Indian steadily creeping round to get a shot at the old man. Watching him closely, till he attempted to crawl over a log, he fired and shot him through the body. He sprang into the air, gave a loud whoop, and fell. His comrades rushed up and bore him away, when the whites retreated as rapidly as possible. He appeared to be a chief or commander of the party. Had Covenhoven not succeeded in hitting him the whites might have been worsted.

JOHN THOMSON—HIS DEATH AND THE EXPERIENCES OF HIS FAMILY.

When the party under Captain Berry set out from Wallis's to look for stolen horses, John Thomson began to regret that he had so hurriedly left his place a short time before, and he determined to return and bring off his cattle. The day was rainy. At last Thomson found two men who were willing to accompany him and assist in driving the cattle. One was named Peter Shufelt, a New Jersey man; the other was William Wychoff, a lad of sixteen. They were mounted and followed Captain Berry's party to the crossing of the Loyalsock, when they left them and

proceeded over the hills to the Thomson improvement and residence. Thomson found everything apparently as he and his wife had left it. Nothing had been disturbed. They tied their horses near the door and entered the house. It was now long past noon and they were hungry, and at once set about preparing their dinner.

Suddenly the horses snorted with alarm, and rushing to the door they saw several Indians approaching from the barn, where they had been lying in ambush. Thomson and his companions seized their guns and made a dash for the woods; but the Indians rushed upon them, firing as they came, and Peter Shufelt was mortally wounded. Thomson stopped and returned the fire. But this heroic effort to save his friend cost him his own life. Some of the Indians had reserved their fire for just this opportunity, and now delivered it with fatal effect. A bullet passed through his powder horn, which burned at his side as he lay in the agonies of death. William Wychoff succeeded in reaching the woods, but was severely wounded, and finally captured at the end of a skirmish which had lasted nearly three-quarters of an hour. The bodies of the men were at once thrown out of sight, in the hope that others following might fall into the same ambuscade. But this hope was not realized, for a rescue party larger than the Indians were willing to engage was close at hand. They had fired the barn, but did not have time to apply the torch to the house, when they were forced to fly with their prisoner.

After Captain Berry had started from Wallis's that morning to look for the stolen horses, Colonel Hosterman, with Captain Reynolds and a party of thirteen men, set out for Antes Fort with ammunition for that place and the militia stationed at the Great Island. They followed the public road and crossed Loyalsock creek between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and as they reached the western shore and passed over the "sand hill" they heard firing and yells which they judged to be about three-fourths of a mile up the creek. They hurried up to the place where they thought the firing was, but found nothing. Surmising that the firing might have been at Thomson's, they returned and pushed on thither as rapidly as they could across the northern, or upper, end of the great swamp. The heavy rains had made it "very ugly," and it took them nearly a quarter of an hour to cross it. Thus they arrived too late to be of service.

The wily foe no doubt knew of their approach. When they reached the place they found the barn with its store of unthreshed grain from the previous harvest on fire, and heard in the distance the triumphant shouts of the foe. Two of these shouts they recognized as "death halloos," and one they correctly took to be a "prisoner halloo." From the shouts Colonel Hosterman supposed the party to consist of about fourteen. This was a very close guess as subsequent information proved. There was a Tory with the savages, for Captain Reynolds and his men distinctly saw his shoe tracks, along with the moccasin tracks of the Indians, in the soft ground near the house. A search of the premises was made. Near the house they found Thomson's powder horn, with the bullet hole through it, but did not find the men or their bodies. Satisfied that they could be of no further service, Colonel Hosterman returned to Wallis's and wrote out a report of the events of the day. Some accounts state that a portion of the party pushed on to Lycoming creek that evening, where, the sequel will show, they were greatly needed.

The next morning, when it was learned that the companies sent out the day before had not all returned, there was great uneasiness, particularly among those who had friends in the expeditions. The full news evidently was withheld by Colonel Hosterman. Another party of men was got together under Captain Shaffer and sent to search for the missing. When they came to Thomson's they made a thorough examination of the house and premises. At last the dead bodies of Thomson and Shufelt were found lying a short distance apart, outside a cleared field, among some pine grubs, where they had been dragged. Thomson had been shot in the left side and his jacket was scorched by the burning of the powder in his horn. Shufelt was shot through the left shoulder. It is not stated whether they were scalped, but it is very likely they were, as the English paid the Indians a premium for scalps. The place of burial is not given, but they probably were taken to Wallis's, where their friends were, and buried in what is now known as Hall's cemetery.

William Wychoff, who was captured when Thomson and Shufelt were killed, suffered greatly during the journey through the wilderness from the pain of his wound and the exposure to which he was subjected, but his youthful vigor triumphed, and eventually he recovered. When his captors reached the Seneca country he was adopted into one of their families, according to Indian custom, to supply the place of one who has been killed in the war. His life, therefore, became quite tolerable, and in the autumn of the same year he was exchanged and returned home. June 17, 1786, he married Robert Covenhoven's sister, Isabella, then nineteen years of age. He was nearly twenty-five. They settled near Canandaigua, New York, on land whose value he had learned during his six months' membership of the Seneca family. There he died, April 2, 1847, and there his descendants still live.

The death of John Thomson was a cruel blow to his wife Juda. Left alone in a strange land filled with savages, with no kin but her boy, then but six years old, her lot was a hard one, but probably no worse than some of her neighbors. When the flight commenced she found her way down the river to Sunbury. How long she remained there is not known. But she availed herself of an early opportunity to set her face toward the home of her youth. Undoubtedly she traveled with others over the mountains. Her child was too small to make the journey on foot, and too large to be carried in arms. The horses had been lost the day of her husband's cruel death. "But mother-wit is quick wit, and mother love a love which overcomes all obstacles." She succeeded in securing a little cart suitable for the purpose, and in it she placed her child, with the Bible, which had been her husband's, and such light articles of apparel as she had been able to bring with her. This cart she pulled through storm and sunshine, 250 miles, over the mountains and across the streams, through beech woods to Easton, and then over the Jersey hills to her former home. Her return was like that of Naomi from the land of Moab. The one treasure she still possessed, the only relic rescued from the destruction of her home by the red handed heathen, was her husband's Bible. It is still in existence and is now the property of Rev. John Bodine Thomson, D. D., of Inverness, California, a great-grandson of the six-year-old boy. It contains this record, among others: "The 9th day of June, 1778, John Thomson departed this life—was killed and scalped by ye Tory and Indians at Shomoken." The New Jersey people at that time called this

valley the "Shomoken" country, which explains why that word was used in recording his death—although the place was forty miles north of "Shomoken" proper.

John Thomson, Jr., grew to manhood, married, and raised a large family. He became a prominent man, and for more than thirty years was justice of the peace and judge of the Hunterdon county court; and during the latter part of his term he had the satisfaction of recognizing his son, Joseph, as one of the judges co-ordinate with him on the bench. His noble mother, who braved the perils of the wilderness to save him from the savages, died June 17, 1796.

Dr. Thomson thus describes the old Bible, now one of the most venerated relics in the land, because of its remarkable history and soul-stirring associations:

> Every leaf of this precious book is water stained, probably by the exposures of the memorable journey from the Susquehanna to the Raritan. The old calf of the binding is worn into holes by long use, and only small pieces of the antique clasps remain, imbedded in one side of the thick cover. The leaf which contains the family record is becoming brittle, and begins to crumble at the edges.

After the death of the last member of the family who had lived on the West Branch—John Thomson, Jr.,—the Bible became the property of his youngest son, Aaron. By him it was in after years given to that one of the descendants who bears the names of all three of the residents on the West Brench—Rev. John Bodine Thomson. And in pursuing its remarkable history a little further, it is strange to note that the precious relic is now zealously guarded on the shores of the Pacific, 3,000 miles from the place where its original owner fell by savage hands. The exact spot where his house stood can almost be pointed out to-day. The surrounding country is no longer a wilderness, the great swamp has disappeared, and finely cultivated farms, with stately buildings, are seen on every hand. Within sight of the spot where the blood of John Thomson crimsoned the ground more than a hundred years ago, the tall spires of the churches of the city of Williamsport are plainly visible, and the romantic hillsides are dotted with the cottages of a thrifty, prosperous, and happy people.

A BLOODY DAY.

With the recital of the foregoing horrors the reader might think that the chapter was full—that enough blood had been shed in one day to appease the savage appetite. But not so. June 10, 1778, was destined to be the bloodiest day in the annals of our history.

Soon after the disastrous skirmish on Loyalsock a company of emigrants traveling by wagon appeared at the Montoursville crossing of that stream. The names of the party, as given by Colonel Hosterman in a letter to Colonel William Winter, under date of June 10, 1778, and written from Wallis's, are as follows: Peter Smith, wife and six children; wife of William King, and two children; Michael Smith, Michael Campbell, and David Chambers, who belonged to Captain Reynolds's company, and two other men named, respectively, Snodgrass and Hammond. This made the company consist of six men, two women, and eight children. They were on their way to Lycoming creek. Here several of them intended to join relatives and settle. Mrs. King and her children had been living at Northumberland. Her husband, William King, had served as a lieutenant in the trouble with the Connecticut

Mahlon Fisher

settlers, and in March, 1776, as an ensign in the company of his cousin, Captain Cool. In the beginning of the troubles he had been up the river, and as early as 1774 he had settled on the site of Jaysburg. But he had left his wife Rachel and two daughters, Sarah and Ruth, at Northumberland for greater safety. When Peter Smith decided to move his family up the river from Northumberland in a wagon, they persuaded Mrs. King to accompany them with their two children to join her husband at Lycoming. They doubtless argued that this mode of traveling would be more pleasant than to ascend the river in a canoe. Her husband had instructed her to remain at Northumberland until he came; but, yielding to the persuasions of her friends, she decided to accompany them, both for company and greater convenience, as she supposed.

It will be remembered that after the company of Captain Berry fell into an ambuscade, and the unfortunate officer, who refused to take any advice from Robert Covenhoven, lost his life, that a party was despatched from Wallis's to ascertain the cause of firing up the creek. That company was commanded by Captain Reynolds and consisted of thirteen men. Colonel Hosterman accompanied them.

When Peter Smith with his wagon and party—several of whom had undoubtedly joined him at Wallis's—reached Loyalsock, John Harris, (son of "old Sam Harris") who had heard the firing that afternoon, met and warned them not to proceed, but to return, as he considered it dangerous to go forward. Smith was disinclined to take his advice, but remarked that "firing would not stop them," and proceeded on up the road. When they had got within a short distance of Lycoming creek they were fired upon by a body of Indians in ambush. Colonel Hosterman says in his report that at the first fire Snodgrass fell dead, being shot through the temple. At first the Indians only fired two guns, then three, when they came from their place of concealment, yelling fiercely, and advanced on the wagon. The whites when they saw them—for they did not see them till they had received the second fire—took to trees and returned the fire. At this moment a "little boy and a girl" made off and escaped. The Indians closed in very fast and endeavored to surround the party. "This," remarks Colonel Hosterman, "occasioned our men to flee as fast as they could—all but Campbell, who was seen fighting at close quarters with his rifle, and the Indian's gun was found broken to pieces." Before they were out of sight of the wagon the *fleeing* men "saw the Indians attacking the women and children with their tomahawks!" It was thought there were about twenty Indians in the attacking party, showing that they had been re-enforced since the fight on Loyalsock.

This bloody affair occurred just before sundown. The boy and girl made their way to Lycoming creek and informed the men there what had happened. But owing to the frightened condition of the children their story was misunderstood, and the persons to whom they gave the information rushed to the river, thinking that a canoe had been attacked. On account of this mistake much valuable time was lost. It was nearer where the butchery occurred than to the river.

In the meantime a messenger had reached Wallis with intelligence of something serious having occurred near Lycoming creek, and Colonel Hepburn, who had charge at the fort, quickly collected a party of armed men and hurried to the place where the firing had been heard. It was some time after dark when they arrived, but they succeeded in finding the dead bodies of Snodgrass and another man, but owing to the

darkness they could not tell who they were. Deeming it useless to search any further that night, they went on to Lycoming creek and waited till next day. In the morning they repaired to the spot and a horrible sight met their gaze. The wife of Peter Smith was found shot through the body, stabbed, scalped, and a knife lying by her side. William King's wife was found tomahawked and scalped, but living. She was sitting up, and when her husband approached she seemed to recognize him, leaned against him, and almost immediately expired. She could not speak. A little girl was found killed and scalped, and a boy the same. Snodgrass had been shot through the head, tomahawked, stabbed, and scalped. Campbell was shot in the back, tomahawed, stabbed, scalped, and a knife left sticking in his body. His rifle was taken, but very few things in the wagon had been carried away. The sight of these mutilated and disfigured bodies was hideous to behold, and showed to what extremes of savage barbarism the red fiends could go. The bodies of the dead were carefully collected and buried near the spot where they fell, and their interment was very likely the beginning of the cemetery which afterwards served for many years as the place of interment for scores of the original settlers.

Colonel Hepburn's party found a coat which had belonged to an Indian, and a cartridge made of the best cartridge paper. The Indians had used buckshot, as one was found sticking in the wagon, and one in the arm of one of the slain. These articles it was clear had been furnished them by the English, who were encouraging them to commit deeds of atrocity calculated to make an ordinary fiend shudder.

COLONEL HEPBURN'S COMPANY.

Colonel Hepburn's company of militia was composed of the following residents of the valley, from Muncy to Lycoming creek:

Captain.—William Hepburn.

Lieutenant.—Paul Ricketts.

Ensign.—John Hall.

Sergeants.—Robert Covenhoven, Andrew Flatt.

Privates.—Joseph Wychoff, Israel Parshall, Jr., Joseph Sutton, Joseph Harber, James Covenhoven, George Barkley, Benjamin Bart, David Berry, Oliver Silverthorn, Samuel Brady, Samuel Wallis, John Covenhoven, Israel Parshall, Sr., William Hall, Erasmus Burch, Peter Burns, Albert Covenhoven, Cornelius Vanader, Robert Robb, Ezekiel Brown, Albert Polhemus, A. Blackly, Zachariah Irech, Charles Bignell, Ralph Slack, Joseph Webster, Jacob Lawrison, Peter Jones, Ockey Stepsion, Nimrod Pennington, William Jones, Henry Silverthorn, John Hollingsworth, Michael Craell.

In signing this roster Captain Hepburn says: "The above is a true return of the men's names belonging to my company that are not gone out of the county." It is dated August 9, 1778, and addressed to Colonel Hunter.

VICTIMS AND SURVIVORS OF THE MASSACRE.

This terrible massacre occurred at the point where West Fourth street, Williamsport, crosses the little stream which flows down Cemetery street. At that time a natural thicket of wild plum trees grew there, which yielded fruit of remarkable size and flavor for nearly a century after the tragedy. The road was merely a

widening out of the old Indian trail, and was cut through this thicket. The boughs, with the leaves dried on them, were thrown into the bushes, forming a safe place for the concealment of the savages.

When Colonel Hepburn's searching party was about to leave the spot without finding all the victims, the boy who had escaped the previous day insisted that Mrs. King must be somewhere in the thicket, as he had heard her scream and say she would not go along with the savages when they tried to drag her away, and that he saw her fighting desperately. The party then made another detour through the bushes and found her about nine o'clock in the morning near the little stream, where she had dragged herself during the night and rested with her hand under her head, with her brains oozing over her fingers.

William King, thus suddenly bereft of his wife and children, was left in a state of mind well nigh bordering on despair. The terrible fate of his wife he knew, but he did not know the fate of his two daughters, Sarah and Ruth. They were then, respectively, four and two years old. If carried into captivity it was terrible to think of what sufferings they must endure while in the wilderness at their tender ages. Broken down with grief he made his way back to Northumberland.

In the course of seven years he learned that the children were in Canada. He immediately started in search of them, and after a long and toilsome journey, found and identified them. The history of their adventures, and the difficulty he experienced in finding them, is very interesting, but too long for these pages. When King started for Canada he was accompanied by a friendly Indian as a guide to Fort Niagara. Their route was up Lycoming creek. On the journey they fell in with another Indian, who kept them company for a day and a night. During the night these two Indians kept up such an animated conversation that King's rest was disturbed. When the strange Indian left the next day his guide informed him that he was the man who had killed his wife in the massacre near Lycoming creek. This greatly exasperated King and he chided his guide for not telling him, saying that if he had known it he certainly would have killed him. The guide replied that he feared such a thing and therefore kept quiet. The long talk between the two in the vigils of the night was probably about that bloody affair. The wretch made his escape in time, for, notwithstanding peace had been declared, that fact would not have saved him from the punishment he so richly deserved at the hands of the outraged husband.

On recovering his children Mr. King started back with them, and in due time reached Northumberland. From them he learned that when they were torn from their mother, who was butchered before their eyes, they were wrapped together in a blanket, placed on a horse and hurried away through the woods over what is now Cemetery street, until they reached the Sheshequin path leading through Blooming Grove and up Lycoming creek, which they followed through the dark and dreary wilderness. Soon after starting little Ruth began to cry, when a young savage seized her by the legs to dash her brains out against a tree, but an old squaw claimed her as her child, and thus by one of their peculiar customs her tender life was spared. On reaching Canada the squaw sold her to the wife of an English officer who had no children, and in her hands her father found her. When Ruth grew to womanhood she went to live with her mother's people in New Jersey, and there she

married a retired sea captain. They moved to Genesee, New York, and settled, became well-to-do, and ended their days there.

Sarah accompanied her father when he returned to Jaysburg in 1789, and lived with him until he died in 1802. She then went to the home of her half-brother, Joseph King, when he lived on the Sutton farm in 1832. This farm was near the wild plum tree thicket, where the tragedy of 1778 took place. She would frequently take her nephew, Charles King, and others, down to the Methodist church that then stood at Fourth and Cemetery streets, where they would gather the wild plums that grew so abundantly, and she would point out the spot and relate the bloody incidents of that dreadful day! Sarah finally died at the house of John Kelly King, Tioga county, September 19, 1850, aged seventy-six years.

CHAPTER VIII.

STORY OF THE "BIG RUNAWAY."

The Causes Which Led to the Great Disaster—Vacillating Course of the Authorities—Colonel Hunter Accused of Double Dealing—An Important Petition and Who Signed It—Cruel Murder of a Friendly Indian—Colonel Hunter Orders the People to Fly—A Panic Ensues—Appalling Scenes of Suffering and Misery—Authorities Aroused at Last—The Loss to the West Branch Valley—Help at Last.

THE bloody incidents narrated in the preceding chapter cast a pall of gloom over the infant settlements, and terrorized the inhabitants. Accounts of the ravages of the Indians, which were almost daily sent to the Supreme Executive Council, had a slight effect at last on that body, and they were making some efforts to relieve the people. May 30, 1778, Colonel Hunter informed Vice-President Bryan that seventy rifles forwarded to him were on the way between Harris's Ferry and Fort Augusta, but none of the ammunition which he was so sorely in need of had reached the former place. The quantity of powder and lead allotted for this county he thought was very small, when the number able to bear arms was considered. He closed his appeal by saying: "If the people were relieved of the panic they were struck with last Monday, after hearing of the ravages of the Indians on Loyalsock, they would be able to make a better defence. It was really distressing to see the women and children from all quarters running to places the men had appointed to make a stand. The people have all assembled at particular places and are making little forts to leave their families in, while they go out to meet and repel the foe."

When Colonel Hunter dispatched this message he had not heard the worst, for he quickly forwarded another on the 31st of May, in which he said: "We are really in a melancholy situation in this county. The back inhabitants have all evacuated their habitations and assembled in different places. All above Muncy to

Lycoming are at Samuel Wallis's, and the people of Muncy have gathered at Captain Brady's. All above Lycoming are at Antes's mill, and the mouth of Bald Eagle creek." The latter designation was meant for Harris's Fort.

This letter was addressed to Capt. John Hambright, who was then a member of the Supreme Executive Council, and as he had previously been a resident of the county and was familiar with every point mentioned, Colonel Hunter was particular in noting localities for his information. Continuing, he observed: "A panic prevails in this county. It is really distressing to see the inhabitants flying away and leaving their all, especially the Jersey people, who came here last winter and spring. Not one stays, but sets off to the Jerseys again. The people in general are so discouraged that I am afraid we will not be able to make proper stands against the enemy, unless we get more assistance from some other quarter."

It was not strange, perhaps, after what had occurred, that such a condition existed. The people had every reason to be discouraged. But it seems they were determined to make one more effort. The Colonel says: "There were a number of the inhabitants with me to-day to consult in regard to petitioning Congress for some companies to be stationed here and properly supported; for, as the generality of the settlers are poor, they can not subsist long in case they are obliged to keep so many of the militia on duty, as there are at this time three classes, which take the chief of all the arms, so that there is not enough left to supply them that guard the women and children." The people had very likely become tired of appealing to the Supreme Executive Council through the county lieutenant, or they would not have been considering the propriety of addressing Congress. This was a last move to arouse the government to speedy action in their behalf. Colonel Hunter closed his letter with these words: "John Weitzel sets off to-day [May 31] to forward the arms that are allowed to come here, and to endeavor to get more arms, ammunition, and flints. Camp kettles are very much wanted, if such things can be had. I expect you will endeavor all you can to get some money from Council for Mr. Weitzel to purchase provisions, otherwise we will be all undone."

The next day (June 1st) the heart of Colonel Hunter was gladdened, for he wrote Vice-President Bryan acknowledging the receipt of £1,500 in cash by the hands of John Harris, Jr., of Loyalsock, "for purchasing provisions." "In case the Board of War," he added, "has not made provisions in another way, the money shall be put to the use proposed by Council." He complained, however, of the non-arrival of arms which had been promised from Northampton, and then observed that there had been 250 weight of gunpowder received, "with four or five hundred weight of lead, *but no flints!*" Flour and wheat, he thought, could be purchased in Lancaster county. And if they succeeded in obtaining it there, it would have to be transported up the river by batteaux, poled by stalwart men, which was a slow process. He complained of the rainy condition of the weather, which greatly interfered with military movements and the comfort of the people. He also remarked that more arms and ammunition, exclusive of what had been received and ordered, "would be very necessary to quiet the minds of the people, as there are a great many more that will use arms in their defence than we have enrolled in the militia, especially men above the age of fifty-three and under eighteen will do to be stationed at such little forts as they are erecting for the preservation of the women and

children." He admitted that it was "very hard to have all the county doing military duty and no labor going on, which must be the ruin of this poor infant county if it continues any time." At the date of this writing he had not heard of any serious trouble up the river since the 24th of May, but added that Indians were frequently seen across the river "opposite Antes's mill and at the Great Island."

HUNTER'S INSINCERITY.

When the massacre of the 10th of June became noised about the excitement among the people was greatly increased and a panic was almost precipitated. Wiser counsels, however, prevailed and they determined to hold on a little longer and wait for help. In the meantime the proposition to petition Congress was not abandoned, for on the 2d of June Colonel Hunter wrote Vice-President Bryan informing him of what was contemplated by the people, and the declaration of their inability to defend themselves without aid from abroad. The chief motive for getting up this petition, (says Hunter) was for the purpose of quieting the minds of the people, as they were apprehensive of a severe stroke from the Indians about the time of harvest, which would take all the militia of the county to guard against the savages, and cause them to lose their crops. The "appeal" was a long document and was signed almost altogether by persons living *below* Muncy Hills, where there was comparatively little danger.

That some feeling existed between the upper and lower sections of the county is evident, for on the 10th of June, the day of the Williamsport massacre, another petition was forwarded to the Executive Council praying for aid, which reflects upon the inability of Colonel Hunter to procure assistance for this part of the county. It is apparent that this was not the petition to which he made reference in his letter of the 2d of June. The insinuation in his letter that the *motive* for preparing *that* petition was to quiet the people, was cruel to say the least. From the language used he was insincere, or did not exert his best efforts to secure aid. The inhabitants *above* the Muncy Hills evidently understood his true position when they almost to a man signed the second memorial and did not fail to hint therein what they thought of him as county lieutenant. This petition is dated at Muncy, and a study of the names will show that they nearly all belonged to the section now embraced within the limits of Lycoming county. There were a few from below who sympathized with them and did not hesitate to unite in their stirring appeal. This *last* petition, with the names of the signers, is given in full:

MUNCY, June 10, 1778.

To the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania:

The remonstrance of sundry the distressed inhabitants of the county of Northumberland inhabiting the West Branch of the River Susquehanna above Muncy Hills, humbly sheweth:

That the repeated depredations and horrid murders lately committed upon the innocent and peaceable inhabitants amongst us within a few weeks past is truly alarming. The melancholy event of the 31st of May upon Loyalsock creek obliged us to leave our homes and livings, and to assemble together in large bodies in order to protect our wives and infant children from becoming the victims of savage fury; in full faith and confidence that we should shortly meet with such succor as would enable us to make a vigorous stand, that we have since frequently applied to the lieutenant of the county for aid, who, after using his best endeavors has not been able to furnish us with more than seventy-three troops of the militia of this county to cover a [illegible] at least forty miles in length. This supply we apprehend to be of very little use,

especially as their times will be out in the midst of harvest, and should anything more happen in the meanwhile, we are convinced that it will be impossible to call out the militia of this county at any rate; that those considerations, together with the very alarming event of the murder and captivity of thirteen of our near neighbors and most intimate acquaintances this day has drove the majority of us to desperation, and to pray that you in your wisdom will not only order to our immediate relief such standing forces as will be equal to our necessity; but that you will order such magazines and stores of provisions to be provided as will convince the good people of this place that such troops are to be stationed amongst them during the war. Nothing short of your immediate assurance of this, we are convinced, will induce the people to run the farther risk of being obliged to move away at a more unfavorable season.

Therefore in consideration of the premises, we beg leave to submit ourselves and families to your care and protection, not doubting but you will order us such relief as to you in your wisdom may seem meet.

The petitition was signed by Nimrod Pennington, Samuel Gordon, Joseph Arbour, Joseph Hogeland, Joseph Webster, John Hollingsworth, Benjamin Burt, Peter Jones, Charles Bignall, Nathaniel Barber, Albert Polhamus, John Stryker, Samuel Carpenter, Samuel Wallis, Mordecai McKinney, Andrew Culbertson, Robert Robb, James White, Henry Scott, Joseph J. Wallis, Amariah Sutton, William Hall, Richard Sutton, Joseph Carpenter, Amos Hogeland, Erasmus Persh, Adam Weaver, Zachariah Jeig, Andrew Platt, John Sutton, Thomas McWhorter, Henry McWhorter, Israel Parshall, David Wortman, Andrew Ross, Abraham Lafever, Albert Covenhohoven, Matthew Bleakley, William Ellis, Samuel Harris, Jr., John Carpenter, Joseph Gounon, Thomas Keen, Daniel Green, Joseph Sutton, John Glendining, Isaac Hall, Enos Lundy, Samuel Harris, John Harris, John Robb, Andrew Wortman, James Hinds, Barnet Stryker, John Covenhoven, Cornelius Low, Timothy Treascey, Henry Pittinger, William Hepburn, Paul Ricketts, Cornelius Vanende, Robert McWhorter, Ezra Green, Comfort Wanerer, Daniel Perine, Cornelius Love, Pictern Yekof, Timothy Smith, John Ferney, Jonathan Benjamin, Daniel Green, Henry Cymore, William Snodgrass, Michael Coons, Cornelius Low, Peter Smith, William Hammond, David Berry, Peter Burns, Peter Carter, William Jones, John Buckalow, Ebenezer Green, Garordis Townsend, Frederick Blow, Benjamin Green, Claudius Boatman, John Scudder, Michael Coriell, Thomas Hunt, William Hamilton, Henry Silverthorn, James Clark, Edward Reardon, Fleming Wilson, Nathaniel Landon, Joseph Beckars, Jacob McKinney, Oaky Stevenson, Samuel Brady, James Brady, James Patton, Jerome Vanest, Jacob Houk, Paulus Sheep, Caleb Knap, Joshua Ran, Powel Sheep, Solomon ——, John Hall, Patrick Murdock, William Leacock, Charles Richards, Lieutenant, James Hamilton, John Hampton, Jacob Lawrenson, Ephraim Wortman, James Hampton, John White, Arthur Moore, Jonathan Hampton, Jacob Lameson, William Wilson, Thomas Newman, Jr., Joseph Newman, Robert Guy, Robert Wilson, tanner, Jonathan Hamil, Thomas Newman, Sr., Oliver Silverthorn, Thomas Oliver, Joshua White, George Silverthorn, Henry Starrett, James Giles, George Jordan, Michael Schmidt, David Austin, Joseph Hall, William Watson, John Morris, Thomas Lobdell, and Samuel Armstrong.

This petition had some weight with the Supreme Executive Council and the Board of War, as the subsequent action of those bodies will show. But with the enemy at the door it was hard for the inhabitants to wait for assistance, and time seemed long to them.

On the 14th of June, four days after the bloody occurrences of the 10th, Colonel

Hunter officially informed Vice-President Bryan of what had taken place on the West Branch. Communication with Antes's mill was then cut off. "This affair," he remarked, "hath hurt us much," meaning the slaughter on Loyalsock and Lycoming creeks.

AN ACT OF PERFIDY.

There is one particular incident connected with this Indian invasion which should not be overlooked. Job Chilloway, the friendly Indian, early gave notice to the whites of the conspiracy and contemplated invasion of the valley, and warned them to be prepared and on their guard. In the early spring of this year (1778) an Indian suddenly appeared on the opposite side of the river from Reed's Fort, at Lock Haven, and made anxious signs for some one to ferry him across. Colonel Long, who was stationed there with a small body of militia, was suspicious and feared he might be a decoy. He continued making signs for a ferryman and seemed to be honestly disposed. Still the commander hesitated. To show that his intentions were good he waded as far into the river as he could and appealed for assistance. One of the women at the fort, (supposed to be Mrs. Reed,) noticing the hesitancy of the Colonel, jumped into a canoe, paddled over the river, and brought the Indian across. He proved to be a friendly Indian, and had traveled a long distance over mountains and streams to warn the settlers that a hostile band of savages was preparing to make a descent on the valley from the north for the purpose of murder and pillage. He was greatly exhausted by his long and perilous journey, and when he had delivered his message he repaired to a quiet place, lay down, and was soon buried in a profound slumber.

A number of the militia at Reed's were engaged in shooting at a mark. Among them was a man named De Witt, who was slightly intoxicated. As he was loading his rifle he remarked to his companions that he would make the bullet he was putting in kill an Indian. Little attention was paid to his remark at the time. He made his word good, however; for, instead of firing at the mark, he leveled his rifle at the head of the sleeping Indian and *shot him dead!* Those who knew of his errand of mercy were horrified at the deed. A baser act of ingratitude could not well be committed. The cool blooded murder, for such it really was, was unprovoked and cowardly in the extreme. The witnesses were so exasperated over the inhuman act that they threatened to lynch De Witt. This alarmed and sobered him, when conscience told him what a deed of perfidy he had committed, and realizing his danger, he took to his heels and fled. No efforts were made to stop him, and he was never heard of again. Probably retributive justice quickly overtook him and he fell by the remorseless tomahawk.

The hostile band of which the friendly Indian had given notice came. It consisted of twelve or fourteen savages, and terribly did they do their work at Loyalsock, Thomson's, and Lycoming. They fled by the way of the Sheshequin path up Lycoming creek, and on to Fort Niagara, "the headquarters of all that was barbarous, unrelenting, and cruel," where they demanded and received their reward, in the shape of British gold, for the bloody scalps they turned over as trophies of their raid!

The atrocious act of De Witt barely attracted the attention of one of the general

officers. On the 17th of June, Brig. Gen. James Potter, writing to George Stewart, said that Colonel Long had forwarded to him an account of the assaults on Loyalsock and Lycoming, and then added that a few days before he had an Indian prisoner who "had come down from Sinnemahoning, and given him information of the approach of twelve Indians who did the murder." "I intended," added Colonel Long, "to have sent him down to Colonel Hunter in order to *satisfy* him, but an evil disposed person belonging to a lower garrison shot him as he was sleeping in the guard house." He does not say whether he disapproved of the act, or took advantage of the information given him by the Indian, who was basely murdered after apprising him of the danger in store for the settlers, but concluded his letter by saying: "We are informed that the northern Indians are determined to destroy both branches [the Susquehanna settlements] this month."

Had Colonel Long evinced any disposition to act quickly on the important information brought him from the wilds of Sinnemahoning, the calamity which befell the settlers below might have been averted, as the hostile band had to pass almost in sight of his post. A vigilant commander would have sent out scouts and made some effort to discover the whereabouts of the foe.

DILATORY POLICY CONTINUED.

Time wore away and little progress was made in the feeble efforts to protect the inhabitants of the West Branch. Council, under date of Lancaster, June 21st, informed General Roberdeau that they continued to have distressing accounts from Northumberland. The company of 100 men allowed by the Board of War for the defence of the frontier was found to be insufficient, and the levy being restrained to the county, added little to the defence. "Fearing the whole settlement will give way," continues the writer in behalf of Council, "orders have just been issued for another such corps exactly, to be raised in Lancaster county under six months' enlistment, for which it will be well that you procure approbation and the issue of rations."

Two days later, Gen. John Armstrong, writing from Carlisle to Vice-President Bryan, informed him that he had strong hopes that Congress would soon take up the question as to what was the best plan for protecting the frontier, and he begged to offer some suggestions. That Indian depredations were increasing the General was satisfied, and it was his opinion if some of their towns or places of rendezvous could be reached and destroyed some effective service would be rendered. If something was not speedily done to repel the savages, "Carlisle must be the frontier in the space of one month." He believed that in order to carry out this plan successfully, "not less than three different bodies of men should march at once, or near the same time; one from Sunbury, to proceed up the Susquehanna, and two of greater force from Pittsburg up the Allegheny river. These forces, he believed, would divert the attention of the Indians and prevent them from collecting in large bodies, when their harboring places could be attacked and destroyed.

The dilatory and temporizing policy of the Supreme Executive Council was well calculated to bring about the very condition foreshadowed by the petitioners. The outlook was growing more gloomy from day to day. Harvest was ready to cut and Indians were lying in wait to assail the husbandmen the moment they should leave

their temporary places of defence and enter their fields. The savage knew the time to strike.

"THE BIG RUNAWAY."

The blow came at last. A strong force of Indians, Tories, and British attacked the settlers at Wyoming in the afternoon of July 3, 1778, defeated them with heavy loss, and closed the carnage of the day by a dreadful massacre in the evening. This was the culmination of the plan to exterminate the settlements in the valleys of both branches of the Susquehanna. The battle of Wyoming struck terror into the settlements on the North Branch and a general flight commenced. All who could get away fled precipitately.

When the news reached Colonel Hunter he was greatly alarmed, and fearing for the safety of the people on the West Branch, especially those living west of the Muncy Hills, sent word to Colonel Hepburn to order them to abandon the country and fly to Fort Augusta. He did this, he claimed, because there was an insufficient force of militia to afford adequate protection in case of a combined attack like that at Wyoming. Congress had done nothing to provide him with men and means to guard the frontier, and in the hour of peril there was but one alternative left him.

Colonel Hepburn obeyed orders promptly. Messengers were dispatched to the points where the people were collected to warn them to fly. Some trouble was experienced in getting a messenger to carry the news to Antes and Horn's Forts, the farthest outlying posts up the river. Finally Robert Covenhoven, and a young millwright in the employ of Andrew Culbertson volunteered to carry the orders. Covenhoven was brave and true, and knew the habits of the Indians thoroughly. The mission was dangerous, but the messengers quailed not. They crossed the river, ascended Bald Eagle mountain, and traveled along the summit until they came to the gap opposite Antes Fort, when they cautiously descended. Covenhoven knew that Indians would not be found on the mountain. From that elevation he would have a good view of the valley, and could quickly detect Indians if they should be moving on any of the paths. When they came in sight of the fort it was evening. As they cautiously approached the report of a rifle rang upon their ears and they were momentarily alarmed and thought they had been fired on. Investigation showed that the shot had been fired by a lurking Indian at a young woman who had incautiously gone outside to milk a cow. She was uninjured, but greatly terrified, as the ball passed through her clothes.

The orders were passed on to Horn's as speedily as possible, and the work of preparing for the exodus commenced. Canoes, rafts, and all manner of floats were hastily collected and loaded with household effects and provisions, when the women and children were placed on board and the motley fleet started down the river. In many instances household utensils and articles of value that could not be carried away were buried by the owners, and when they returned a few years afterwards they were found in fair condition. As the fleets moved down the stream they were convoyed by companies of men armed with their trusty rifles, who marched along the shore, and in supporting distance of each other.

Covenhoven hurriedly returned to Wallis's and assisted his own family to get away. The excitement which prevailed among the people at this time is simply in-

describable. Many drove away their stock and hurried them down the river by the public road. Fear lent wings to every one in their flight. The retreat was marked by confusion, constant alarms, and terror. Indians were imagined to lurk in every bush. No one considered himself safe, but expected to be set upon and scalped at every turn in the river or the road.

Covenhoven accompanied his father's family to Sunbury and then hurried back with a keel-boat to secure their household furniture. As he was rounding a point in the river above Lewisburg he met the main fleet descending from the forts above. "Such a sight," he says, "he never saw in his life. Boats, canoes, hog troughs, rafts hastily made of dry sticks—every sort of floating article had been put in requisition and where crowded with women, children, and plunder—there were several hundred people in all. Whenever any obstruction occurred at a shoal or riffle, the women would leap out and put their shoulders, not indeed to the wheel, but to the flat-boat or raft, and launch it again in deep water."

Mrs. Hannah Miller, a daughter of Samuel Wallis, who died at Muncy in 1858, and who fled with her father's family, related this exciting incident: "During the night a number of families were with them on a flat-boat. They had placed boxes or chests along the sides of the craft, leaving a space in the center where the beds were made for the women and children. While a German woman was engaged doing something about the boat, she laid her baby on one of the boxes. It rolled off, and landing among the other children commenced crying loudly. This alarmed all the mothers and they had a hard time to prevent their babies from crying. They feared that such a noise might attract the attention of Indians lurking along the shore.

Had it not been for the armed force that marched along the shores to protect the women and children in the floats, the Indians very likely would have attacked them at the most dangerous points, and caused great havoc. In a day or two the valley was abandoned and homes and ripening harvests left to the mercy of the foe. Those in the rear could see the sky reddened at night by the lurid glare caused by burning houses and barns. The scene was one of appalling grandeur, and the impression made on the minds of those who witnessed it—especially the young—was so vivid and deep that it never was effaced, but like some hideous spectre of evil, was always before them to haunt their memories!

This remarkable and exciting event, which stands without a parallel in the annals of pioneer times, is what is known in history as the "*Big Runaway*!" It marked an epoch in the early development of this valley, on account of the temporizing policy which brought it about, that has never yet been fully explained by State historians.

On the 4th of July, a few days before the fugitives began to arrive at Sunbury, Colonel Hunter dispatched a messenger to Vice-President Bryan, informing him that he had "intelligence of the most alarming and serious consequence," and he feared that "Wyoming will not long be able to oppose the rapid progress of the enemy." "In that case," he continued, "we can not say when the [Indians] will stop, and Lancaster county must soon tell their ravages."

Wyoming had then fallen, but he did not know it. But a few days elapsed, however, until advance couriers began to arrive and the stories they told of disaster and carnage were of the most exciting and exaggerated character. The startling intelligence alarmed and almost distracted the doughty commander of Fort Augusta,

and it was not long till he had dispatched a messenger to Colonel Hepburn to issue orders to the people to evacuate the West Branch valley.

Five days later, (July 9, 1778,) he had sufficiently recovered from the state of excitement into which he had been thrown, to issue a proclamation to the commanders of militia in Berks county, in which he informed them of the "distressed situation of this county....The inhabitants of the West Branch have suffered almost as much as Wyoming, though not at one time, therefore not so severely felt; however, both branches are almost evacuated, and from all appearances the towns of Northumberland and Sunbury will be the frontiers in less than twenty-four hours." But being a little bit encouraged, he paused to notify them that "the inhabitants of both towns, with a few of the fugitives from the upper parts of the county, seem determined to make a stand, but how long they can do it is very precarious, and indeed without assistance from other counties their stand will be very short, in which case you and other counties must experience the calamities we now feel by being the frontier." Dropping into a reflective mood the Colonel concluded: "Nothing but a firm reliance on Divine Providence, and the virtue of our neighbors, induces the few to stand that remain in the two towns, and if they are not very speedily reinforced they must give way, but will have this consolation that they have stood in defence of their liberty and country as long as they could, and that the want of assistance alone obliges them to retreat. In justice to the county, [Northumberland] I must bear testimony that the States never applied to it in vain. The whole State must know that we have reduced ourselves to our present feeble condition by our readiness to turn out upon all occasions when called upon in defence of the common cause. Should we now fall for want of assistance, let the neighboring counties reconcile to themselves, if they can, the breach of brotherly love, charity, and every other virtue which adorns and advances the human species above the brute creation." Such a severe arraignment, as well as reflection on the purity of the motives of his neighbors, was not calculated to make them feel very warmly towards him, much less to strain a point to aid him.

He closed his "proclamation" by saying: "I will not attempt to point out particular cruelties or barbarities that have been practiced on our unhappy inhabitants, but assure you that for the number, history affords, in no instance, more heathenish cruelty or savage barbarity than has been exhibited in this county. I shall only add that a few hundred men, timely sent to Sunbury, to act in conjunction with the people who mean to stand there, or proceed further up the country, as occasion may require, will, in all human probability, save numbers of lives, and prevent the depredations threatened by the savages on other counties. I should be glad, gentlemen, to hear from some of you as soon as possible, that we may know what assistance we are to expect from your county."

There is nothing on record to show that these militia officers, who were so chided in this proclamation, ever did anything to assist Colonel Hunter in the hour of his extremity. Less letter writing might have redounded more to his credit as a county lieutenant.

William Maclay, who was at Paxtang on the 12th of July, the same day that Colonel Hunter wrote his letter to the Berks county officers, addressed one to Timothy Matlack, secretary of the Supreme Executive Council, informing him that

he "left Sunbury and almost his whole property, on Wednesday." He had fled with his family by water. "I never in my life" he says, "saw such scenes of distress. The river, and the roads leading down it, were covered with men, women, and children flying for their lives, many without any property at all, and none who had not left the greatest part behind. In short, Northumberland county is broken up. Colonel Hunter only remained, using his utmost endeavors to rally some of the inhabitants, and to make a stand, however short, against the enemy. I left him with very few, I can not speak with certainty as to numbers, but am confident when I left him he had not one hundred men on whom he could depend."

Mr. Maclay was one of the representative men of the county and had but recently retired from the office of prothonotary. The scenes of distress and misery which he describes must have been harrowing indeed. The panic seemed to be universal. None remained behind but those who could not get away, or those whom stern duty compelled to stay. He was disposed to defend Colonel Hunter, notwithstanding his hasty order to fly was the cause of the panic on the West Branch. He says: "Something, my dear sir, must be done to restore confidence to the desponding and flying multitude, and to make them face the enemy. Depend on it, the country will be lost without some measures. For God's sake, for the sake of the country, let Colonel Hunter be reinforced at Sunbury—send him but a single company, if you can not do more." Among the fugitives then at Paxtang was Mrs. Hunter, wife of the commander of Fort Augusta. She had accompanied Mr. Maclay and family.

"The miserable example of the Wyoming people," observes Mr. Maclay, "who have come down absolutely naked among us, has operated strongly, and the cry has been, 'Let us move while we may, and let us carry off some of our effects along with us.' It was to no purpose that Colonel Hunter issued orders for assembling the militia, and the whole county broke loose." His sympathies were greatly stirred when he remarked that "something in the way of charity ought to be done for the many miserable objects that crowd the banks of this river, especially those who fled from Wyoming." He admitted that they were a people he did not love very warmly at one time, but now he did most "sincerely pity their distress." As the women and children "are now removed out of Northumberland county," he believed that the men would cheerfully return with the first troops sent up the river. One of the causes, Mr. Maclay thought, of the great panic, was the impression that prevailed among the people that *no* relief would be sent here. This opinion grew out of the inactivity of the authorities. Appeal after appeal had been made for assistance and still none came. Letter after letter had been written by men prominent in the valley to members of Congress, the Board of War, and the Council, setting forth the condition of affairs here, and yet no decisive steps were taken for their relief.

After all these fruitless attempts to get some assurance of aid, the people were in a fit condition to take alarm on the slightest opportunity. Colonel Hunter gave the word, and lo! the "Big Runaway," and the desolation of the fairest portion of Lycoming county.

Copious extracts have been made from letters and official documents to give the reader a clear insight into the causes operating to bring about this extraordinary condition of affairs. Few have had the opportunity to examine the records in order to get at the merits of the case, and as the exciting and bloody events of that period

form the very foundation of our county history, it has been deemed best to put them in intelligible form for the benefit of those who have always been puzzled to know the reasons for the "Big Runaway."

Colonel Hunter was a prolific letter writer. After his famous letter to the Berks county militia colonels he set about preparing one for the Supreme Executive Council, which was in the form of an official report of the flight, as well as another stirring appeal for help. It is simply a repetition of what has already been given.

THE AUTHORITIES ACT.

Now that the British were retreating through New Jersey, and Washington had already punished them at Monmouth, he was in a condition to spare some of his forces to pursue their savage allies who were assailing his rear. The skies were brighter in the front, and as a consequence the authorities were more encouraged than they had been for a long time. There was yet hope for the flying settlers, although their excited condition had not yet sufficiently subsided to enable them to realize that all was, perhaps, not yet lost.

A consultation between the Supreme Executive Council and the Board of War on the 14th of July, resulted in an understanding as to a plan for immediate defensive operations, which was promptly approved by Congress. Acting upon the plan of General Armstrong, it was agreed that a detachment of Colonel Hartley's regiment should march from New Jersey to Easton, where it would unite with other forces; the remainder of his regiment, then in Philadelphia, was to march immediately to Sunbury and join two companies lately raised at Wyoming. Colonel Brodhead's regiment was to be ordered to Standing Stone, (now Huntingdon). But it was found "necessary to add to these Continental troops a considerable body of militia." It was therefore determined by Council "to order to Sunbury 300 militia from the county of Northumberland, 400 from the county of Lancaster, and 150 from the county of Berks; to the Standing Stone, 300 from the county of Cumberland, and 200 from the county of York; to Easton, from the county of Northampton, 300 men, and from the county of Berks, 150 men."

With these forces it was thought the enemy could be sufficiently crippled and driven back to enable the settlers to return and gather their harvests, while thus protected; and that, perhaps, he would not be able to return and do any further damage. Colonel Hunter was therefore notified to exert himself to get his quota of men for this county in the field immediately. It was expected that he had enough guns in his hands to arm them, and he was informed that ammunition and provisions would be supplied to his order by the Board of War.

When these operations were determined upon the panic among the people still continued. Bertram Galbraith, writing from Lancaster, July 14th, to the Council, says: "On Sunday morning last the banks of the Susquehanna, from Middletown up to the Blue mountain, were entirely clad with the inhabitants of Northumberland county who had moved off, as well as many in the river in boats, canoes, and rafts. Indeed, the inhabitants of Wiconisco valley, about twenty-five miles *above* Harris's Ferry, in this county [then Berks] were moving on Sunday last, and the people lower down were thinking to follow!"

Timothy Pickering, of the Board of War, informed Council on the 16th of July

that General McIntosh, hearing of the ravages of the Indians at Wyoming, had ordered Colonel Brodhead with his regiment up the Susquehanna. Gen. J. P. De Haas, in the meantime, had written to the Board of War from Lebanon, stating that he would immediately proceed to Sunbury with a sufficient force to oppose the invaders, and he requested instructions. On the 16th Colonel Pickering, "in the name of the Board of War," informed Council that General De Haas had offered his services in leading out a body of volunteers against the Indians. Council applauded the action of the General, and wished to give him their "utmost confidence." In a word they were rejoiced "to find an officer of weight and experience stepping forth in the defence of the country."

The same day Timothy Matlack, a member of Council, acknowledged the receipt of a letter from the Board of War informing Council of their action, and acquiescing in the proposition to send Colonel Brodhead's regiment to the support of the people, "as there was too much reason to apprehend that the regular force would not, under the present dreadful apprehensions of danger, be sufficient to encourage the militia to exert themselves in a vigorous defence." Col. Bertram Galbraith, of Lancaster county, had received orders to call out his quota of militia, but the Committee had some doubts of the success of the plan of General De Haas to "raise volunteers on the present occasion," and in their opinion it would "not be advisable for him to interfere with the legal mode of calling out the militia." If, however, he could, contrary to the expectations of the Committee, "raise a body of volunteers," it would certainly meet with their "approbation and thanks."

In a circular letter of instructions issued to county lieutenants the same day (July 16th) it appears that Council were acting with great promptness. Lieutenants were officially informed that Colonel Brodhead's regiment, then on the march to Pittsburg, was ordered to Standing Stone; that part of Colonel Hartley's regiment, consisting of 100 men, was then on the march to Sunbury *via* Lancaster and Harris's Ferry, to be joined by the two companies raised at Wyoming. The remainder of Colonel Hartley's regiment, about eighty men, was moving from New Jersey to Easton, where they would unite with other reinforcements. Colonel Hartley's regiment was furnished with "thirty rounds of cartridges a man," and had with them, besides this quantity, 10,000 spare cartridges.

Council impressed upon county lieutenants the fact that as the Indians were moving rapidly down the river, it would behoove them to act with equal celerity to meet and repel them, and thereby encourage the people to proceed to their abandoned homes, while thus protected, "to reap their harvests in safety." As the Committee was in the act of closing the circular, intelligence was received that Colonel McIntosh, who had command in the western part of the State, having become alarmed at the movements of the Indians, had "ordered Colonel Brodhead's regiment up the Susquehanna river."

On the 20th of July the Board of War informed Council that their reports from the frontiers were still "of the most alarming nature." The Board claimed that it had done everything in its power to hasten the movement of troops, and until they were informed what was wanted in the way of supplies, they could do nothing more. This duty devolved on Council. The Board was also informed that there were 12,000 stands of arms belonging to the State at Allentown, and it was presumed

—if not already done—Council had made requisition for the quantity required to arm the militia. On their request the Board stood ready to "direct the commissary general of military stores to issue such quantities of ammunition" as they thought would be required for this expedition.

HUNTER SEVERELY CRITICISED.

Colonel Hunter's precipitate action in ordering the evacuation of the valley, and thereby making the "Big Runaway" possible, has always been a subject for severe criticism. Many settlers found fault with him on that account, and they never forgave him. It was argued that if he had been less profuse in bluster and promise, and had taken a different course to instill confidence in the minds of the people, and refrained from issuing the order to fly, the militia and inhabitants were strong enough to have easily resisted the enemy and held them at bay until reinforcements arrived. This course would have spared the people great losses and an untold amount of suffering and misery. It is true the action of Council was tardy and vacillating, but with all that, proper encouragement and a determined effort, such as usually grows out of confidence, might have resulted in averting the calamity. Samuel Wallis was one who believed Colonel Hunter acted with undue haste in this matter. He was represented to have been almost frantic with excitement on the first alarm, and when Wallis reached Sunbury in obedience to Hunter's order, he found that he not only had sent his own family down the river and shipped his effects from Fort Augusta, but *was all ready* himself to fly on further alarm. The wonder is he did not lead the flying column to Paxtang!

Had it not been for the swift movement of Colonel Brodhead, Wallis believed that not ten families would have remained in the county, as there was no abatement in the panic. He (Wallis) was extremely anxious to have some regular troops sent up the river, as he had but little confidence in the militia. Concerning them he thus wrote:

> Such confusion has already happened by trusting to the militia here, that I can and do declare for myself, that I will not stay a single moment longer than I can help after being assured that we are to be protected by them only. We were amused some time ago by a resolve of Congress for raising 100 six-months men in this county, and Colonel Hunter was pleased to assure the Council that the men would be readily raised, when he at the same time knew, and was pleased to declare, in private conversation, that it was impossible to raise 100 men amongst people so much confused and alarmed. This kind of conduct from Colonel Hunter, as well as a number of our other leading men, has brought us to the pass you now find us, and unless some speedy interposition in our behalf, I do again with great confidence assure you that we shall be no longer a people in this county.

From the tenor of this letter it is plain that he did not have an exalted opinion of either the judgment or bravery of Colonel Hunter, whom he held largely responsible for the terribly depressing state of affairs which then prevailad.

Gen. James Potter, who had been absent on military duty, returned to his place in Penn's Valley, July 25, 1778. He immediately wrote the authorities that many farmers had returned to reap their harvests, and advocated prompt assistance. General Potter estimated the loss to this county by the "Big Runaway" at £40,000!

Garret Pinsman

CHAPTER IX.

ARRIVAL OF COLONEL BRODHEAD.

His Presence Does Much to Inspire Confidence—General De Haas and Colonel Hartley Arrive—Sensitive Officers—Fort Muncy—Lack of Civil Law—The Brady Tragedy—Munitions and Men—Hunting Indians—Grass Cutters Killed—Hartley's Expedition—Muncy Township Assessment List for 1778—Sketch of Colonel Hartley's Career.

IN the early part of August the panic began to subside, and small bands of settlers well armed, officered, and prepared for any emergency, began to creep up the valley. They came to look after their deserted homes and to secure cattle, horses, and other effects that had been left behind. They found a few small bands of Indians engaged in the work of pillage who fled on their approach. Houses and cabins from Muncy to Antes Fort had been burned. At Wallis's and Loyalsock there was much destruction. Wallis's stone house, with its walls three feet thick, was too strong for the savages to destroy and it stood solitary and alone. All the out buildings were reduced to ashes. The improvements at Lycoming creek had disappeared or were greatly damaged. When the advance party reached Robert King's improvement above Level Corner, two miles east of Larry's creek, they found the remains of his log cabin and barn yet smoking. Hurrying on to Antes Fort they found the mill, which contained a small quantity of grain when the flight commenced, and the adjacent buildings, reduced to ashes. The smoldering embers were not yet extinct, showing that the Indians had only been there a short time before their arrival, and the odor of burning grain tainted the atmosphere. The stockade or fort, which was constructed of heavy logs, could not be burned, and it stood there as firm and strong as when first erected.

This advance party collected what stock they could and drove them down the valley to places of safety. The upper part of what is now this county presented a sad scene of desolation. The vandals had plied their work more industriously here than lower down. Blackened spots of ground marked where houses and barns had stood and presented a strange contrast to the ripened fields of golden grain which surrounded them.

ARRIVAL OF COLONEL BRODHEAD.

Colonel Brodhead moved more swiftly than any of the officers who were to take part in the expedition. Under date of July 24, 1778, he writes from Muncy stating that when he reached Sunbury he found that he was too late to be of any service in assisting the people at Wyoming, whither he had been ordered, consequently he had come to this place. Finding that the inhabitants had either fled or were flying, he determined "to fix on two principal posts and keep up a line of scouts between

them," but had found his plan "impracticable on account of the inaccessible mountains and thickets." His scouts, therefore, were "employed in watching the Indian paths, and scouting so far towards the different posts as it was practicable."

He had with him at Muncy, which is supposed to have been Wallis's, 125 men. "This post," he writes, "is of much importance." "On being informed," he says, "by a small scout that the enemy were burning some of the buildings up the West Branch, about ten miles off, I sent a captain and thirty-nine men to endeavor to intercept them; they returned late last evening and reported that they found several places where the Indians, about ten in number, had lain and slaughtered swine, sheep, and cattle. Part of the swine were used by the savages and part carried off. The buildings of several of the inhabitants were burning when the captain reached that place. He pursued their tracks until they had left the 'purchase' before he returned, but could not come up with them."

This was at Lycoming creek, which was the boundary line of the "purchase," and it was just ten miles west of where Colonel Brodhead had established his headquarters. The Indians operated in small bands, which enabled them to move quickly, to disperse, and hide in the thickets on the approach of a superior force.

Colonel Brodhead and his force were closely watched, for he observes: "Last evening one of my sentinels, at this post, discovered an Indian approaching in a skulking manner towards him. At the distance of 150 yards he fired at him, when the Indian ran off." Colonel Brodhead remarked further that, "great numbers of the inhabitants are now collected in large bodies reaping their harvests." He found this country "a really fertile one," but as he could remain with the distressed people but a few days, and his anxiety for them was daily increased, "unless they meet with timely succor the country will be once more evacuated."

The presence of Colonel Brodhead inspired confidence among the people, but as he was under orders to execute a movement in the western part of the State, he could not remain long. That his efforts were appreciated by the inhabitants is apparent from the following extract from a petition to the Supreme Executive Council, dated Muncy, June 10, 1778:

> Upon being informed of the melancholy event of the 26th of June last at Wyoming, the few militia which were stationed at the little stands through the county were called into the town of Sunbury, which so much alarmed the country that every inhabitant without exception were flying from the county, when they were informed that Colonel Brodhead, at the head of the Eighth Pennsylvania regiment, who was with General McIntosh on his march to the westward, and who at his own particular instance had obtained a permit from the General to come from Carlisle to their relief. This account gave new life to the sinking spirits of such of the inhabitants as had not gone too far with their families to return, and induced your petitioners once more to attempt a stand; but are at the same time under the greatest apprehensions of danger when they are informed by the Colonel that he has no orders to stay amongst them.
>
> Therefore, in consideration of the premises, your petitioners humbly pray that you in your wisdom will take the distressed situation of this county into your serious consideration, and, if an application to Congress be necessary, to obtain an order to continue Colonel Brodhead's regiment or some other Continental troops among them; that you, as the fathers and guardians of the people, will interpose and give them every assistance which to you in your wisdom may seem meet.

The following names were appended to the petition: Nimrod Pennington, Peter Burns, John Hollingsworth, Erasmus Boersch, Zachariah Trig, Daniel John, Samuel

Wallis, David Berry, Joseph Webster, Joseph Arbour, Albert Polhamus, Peter Corter, William Jones, William Hepburn, Matthew Blekley, Paul Ricketts, Peter Jones, Michael Coryell, Lott Bottman, Joseph Hall, Richard Sutton, Albert Covenhoven, Ludwig Bottman, Ebenezer Green, Jr., Benjamin Lauden, Ezer Green, John Patton, Jacob Lawrenson, Edward Rardon, James Giles, Henry Silverthorn, Jacob Cotner, John White, Oliver Silverthorn, John Brady, Joseph Craft, Samuel Brady, John Hall, James Patten, David Austin, James Brady, Powell Sheep, Jerome Feneet, Caleb Knap, Joshua Knap, Peter Smith, Paul Sheep, Ebenezer Green, Benjamin Green, James Brady, Jr., Daniel Hill, Henry Hill, Samuel Armstrong, Thomas Oliver, Philip Adams, John Hill, William Watson, John Humpton, Joseph Newman, James Hampton, Thomas Johnson, George Silverthorn, Ovukney Sephenstopeson, George Barclay, John Corunnory, Robert Covenhoven, James Covenhoven, Frederick Leaf, James Hepburn, Stephen Chambers, Thomond Ball.

General Armstrong, writing to Vice-President Bryan from Carlisle under date of July 24th, expressed his belief "that the whole of the Indian tribes have not yet taken up the hatchet against us," otherwise their attacks would have been more vigorous. He was of the opinion that the blow at Wyoming was the "plain result of British virulence;" that the expedition was "planned, commanded, and, in part, executed by whites." "It is also natural to suppose," he continues, "that the expense is paid by Britain, and the plunder promised to the savages, which among other reasons, induces me to believe they will in a short time return." He did not think it was "altogether visionary to believe that this infamous descent had been designed as a stratagem in aid of the British arms for the purpose of leading Congress more readily to listen to terms of peace."

Colonel Brodhead left the valley in the early part of August and resumed his western march. The first militia to arrive at Sunbury were under Gen. John P. De Haas, who, it will be remembered, had offered to command a body of volunteers on the 13th of July. Council had accepted his services, and while he remaineed he rendered valuable assistance in the work of reorganizing and stationing the troops for defensive purposes.

SENSITIVE OFFICERS.

August 1, 1778, Col. Thomas Hartley reported from Sunbury that he had arrived there a few days before with a detachment of his regiment and some militia. He mentioned that he had found General De Haas there, who "had come up (I presume) with an intention of assisting and supporting the people. He had detached sundry parties of militia for that purpose." Here we have an outcropping of that sensitive feeling which so often prevails among officers regarding rank. If Colonel Hartley had not felt that way he would not have said in his report, when referring to General De Haas, that "I presume he is here for such a purpose."

General Potter, also writing from Sunbury August 1st, says: "I came here last week to station the militia. I found General De Haas here, who said he commanded all the troops. The next day Colonel Hartley came and showed me his orders to command the troops, and politely requested me to take the command, which I declined, as I never was very fond of command, and this is a disagreeable one. I rather chose to act as a private gentleman, and do all the good in my power; but people will make observations."

Colonel Hartley was surprised at the destitution and wretchedness of the people, caused by the "Big Runaway," and he makes reference to them in these words: "Four-fifths of the inhabitants fled with such effects as they could carry from this county. Many of the men are returning, but unless I can support four or five posts between the Great Island and Fishing creek, I fear few of the women will return again to their former habitations. A most extraordinary panic seems to have struck the people."

FORT MUNCY.

Colonel Hartley did not remain at Sunbury long. In company with General De Haas, he proceeded up the West Branch to survey the country and ascertain where it would be best to establish posts. They had all the force with them that was available and they kept a sharp lookout for Indians. Above Wallis's farm they found a few settlers who had returned, but they were "wavering and doubtful." Straggling Indians were seen almost daily. After a careful examination of the country they found no one of the dwelling houses that had escaped destruction so situated that they could be fortified, or made the nucleus for a post of any kind. It was clear that a post should be established near the dwelling house of Samuel Wallis. It stood in the most thickly settled part of the valley, and for miles up the river the country was inviting. The large streams falling into the river from the north, along which Indian paths ran, made it necessary to have a force of men centrally located so that they would be in easy reach if the enemy was found descending any of these streams in force. Concerning the location Colonel Hartley wrote:

> The inhabitants strong pressed that they should have troops amongst them, and that some fortress should be built to cover that part of the country and afford an asylum to their families in case of necessity. General De Haas and several other gentlemen were with me; we considered and examined on all sides—we found none of the houses properly situated to admit of a stockade fort of any real use. We found these settlements in danger. They were useful from their fertility of soil and the industry of the inhabitants, besides being the frontier; for, if these people once gave way there would not long be an inhabitant above Sunbury or Northumberland; a valuable country would be depopulated, and some thousands of persons ruined. Added to this, if the settlements towards the Bald Eagle and Great Island were to return and to be covered and supported, there was a necessity for a secure post about midway. Upon the whole, we were clearly of opinion that a fort ought to be built near Samuel Wallis's, about two miles from Muncy creek. I therefore directed one to be laid out accordingly.

The site having been selected, Capt. Andrew Walker was directed to take his company and erect a defensive work as quickly as possible. The location was on a knoll a few hundred yards north by east of the Wallis dwelling, and was an excellent one, as it was high enough to afford a good view of the surrounding country. At the base of the knoll was a good spring of water. That spring is there to-day and a large elm spreads its branches over it.

Captain Walker and his men went to work with a will, and they made such rapid progress that on the 1st of September Colonel Hartley wrote from Sunbury to the authorities at Philadelphia, stating that the work of building the fort had been pushed with such vigor that it was nearly completed. He was greatly pleased at the industry and skill shown by Captain Walker and his men. "I never before" he says, "saw so much done by so few hands in so short a time. We have a four-pounder mounted, and if we had four swivels to place on the bastions, the place would be very secure with a small garrison."

This new and important defensive work, the only one in this county erected under the direction of military officers and by military authority, was named Fort Muncy, in honor of the valley and the farm on which it stood. It was about three miles west of the borough of Muncy and ten miles east of Williamsport. Next to Fort Augusta, it was the most important stronghold in the West Branch valley. The bastions were built of fascines and clay and the curtains were protected by stockades, in which quarters for the men were erected. It is regretted that nothing has been left on record showing its size and cost. Colonel Hartley says that the "militia and inhabitants," assisted his men in the work of construction. It continued to be a post of great importance for several years, and as late as 1782, as will hereafter be shown, it was used as a place of rendezvous for troops.

All traces of this stronghold have long since been wiped out. When the extension of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad was built to Williamsport, the knoll on which it stood was cut through. The excavation is deep, and passengers can not fail to notice it on account of the view of the old mansion house to the south being suddenly shut off when the train dashes into the cut.

A covered way led to the spring at the foot of the hill for the protection of parties going for water. There is no evidence that there was a well inside the enclosure, but it is likely there was, for a work of that kind would certainly not be left without such a convenience in case of siege. To the east and southeast there was a growth of heavy timber, but south, north, and west, the ground was cleared. There were cultivated fields to the west and north, for even at that early day Mr. Wallis was carrying on farming on a large scale and rapidly extending his improvements.

For some time before Colonel Hartley and his officers selected the site for the fort, Samuel Wallis had been urging the authorities to build a defensive work there, and in a letter to Timothy Matlack under date of August 8th, he expressed his gratification that it had been commenced.

Colonel Hartley remained at Sunbury several days awaiting orders and supplies for his contemplated expedition into the Indian country. On the 10th of August he wrote that he had disposed of the militia at different posts, and every man of his regiment who could possibly go had been sent in some direction. "We have lent every aid to reap and get in the harvest; much more will be saved than I could possibly have imagined." Berks county had furnished its quota of militia, but he was sorry to say that Lancaster county had fallen far short. As Northumberland county was so "distracted and distressed," little aid could be expected. As many of the inhabitants who had fled had not returned, few men could be found to serve in the militia. In this letter he spoke of enclosing a "rough plan" of Muncy fort, but it has been lost.

At this time no women or children had ventured to return. As the Indians had gained so much plunder by their previous raid, he expected they would soon return. He had no trouble with the militia and spoke well of them. "It will be necessary," he thought, "to have at least two iron four or six pounders" for Fort Muncy, and "ten or twelve swivels." These guns he asked Council to have forwarded to "Coxe's Town as soon as possible," from whence he would "endeavor to get them up by water or some other means." The militia of the county were "poor indeed." Many of them complained "of having four or five months' pay due to them." If

they could get this money, he believed, it would afford great relief. The time consumed in protecting the harvesters had prevented him "from sending a detachment on the Indian paths," but he hoped to be ready to move in a short time. Col. Henry Antes bore this report to the Supreme Executive Council, and he noted therein that he would be able to give them "further information."

Samuel Wallis, writing to a member of Council, said that Colonel Brodhead's regiment "did great service," and he was much pleased with Colonel Hartley. Referring to the order of Council requiring a quota of 300 militia from Northumberland county, he was at a loss to know "what kind of intelligence" they had from this section. For he was sure if they "had been well informed of the distressed, distracted, and confused situation," from "which the people have not yet recovered, they would have judged it impossible to call for 300 of our militia." But as the Committee were safely ensconced in Philadelphia, it is doubtful if they ever realized for a moment the extent of the destitution and misery of the people here. If they had had a just conception of the condition of affairs they never would have asked for 300 men, when there was less than that number in the whole county.

Colonel Hartley called the attention of the Council to the great distress they were in "for want of medicine chests for the militia." The small quantity brought for the use of his own regiment had been cheerfully divided, but the sick and wounded of the inhabitants and militia were constantly increasing, and more medicine was required. He begged Council to immediately send a well filled medicine chest to Coxes's Town and he would see to having it forwarded. Most of the stores he had brought with him were exhausted, and he desired to impress upon Council the fact that they were "now destitute of most of the conveniences of life," but, he patriotically observed, "We shall with pleasure submit to every inconvenience, as we have a prospect of being useful to our country." Of such material were patriots made in the dark days when they were struggling for liberty and independence.

LACK OF CIVIL LAW.

The demoralized condition of the people at this time also interfered with the civil administration of affairs. The courts were broken up. On the 8th of August the justices of the courts through Thomond Ball, deputy prothontary, notified the president of the State Council that business was much impeded for want of an attorney to prosecute for the Commonwealth; that it was the second court at which no State attorney had appeared, and many persons had to be admitted to bail; that the long suspension of justice, from February, 1776, to November, 1777, had rendered the people licentious enough, and a further delay of executing the laws must lead them to lengths too difficult to be recalled; tippling house keepers, the notorious promoters of vice and immorality, remained unpunished, though frequently returned, for want of an indictment; that there were two prisoners for murder, one was admitted to bail and the other in close confinement, who should be brought to trial.

In the meantime work was rapidly progressing at Fort Muncy; and though late in the season, efforts were made by harvesters to gather what grain they could. Nothing serious occurred till the 8th of August. On this day a corporal and four men belonging to Colonel Hartley's regiment with three militiamen, were detailed to guard "fourteen reapers and cradlers, who were also armed, to cut the grain of an unhappy

man, who had lost his wife and four children, murdered by the Indians." The "unfortunate man" was Peter Smith, who drove his wagon into the Indian ambuscade in the plum tree thicket on the 10th of June, near Lycoming creek and a massacre occurred. His farm was on the river, a short distance west of Loyalsock creek, and the field can be pointed out to this day. Smith was from Hunterdon county, New Jersey. A little stream of water, now known as "Bull run," ran through his improvement. The only names of the twenty-two men engaged in this harvesting party that have been preserved, are those of the owner of the crop, Peter Smith, James Brady, and Jerome Van Ness. The other nineteen are lost. Of this number, it will be borne in mind, eight were soldiers. It was the custom at that time, when a working party was not accompanied by a commissioned officer, to select one as a "leader," who was called "Captain," and obeyed accordingly. Young Brady, on account of his shrewdness, bravery, and dash, was chosen to fill this position.

THE BRADY TRAGEDY.

According to Colonel Hartley's official account of the affair the party proceeded to the farm "on Friday (August 7th) and cut the greater part of the grain." They intended to have finished the job next morning, but during the night "four of the reapers improperly moved off." This left but eighteen, all told, on the ill-fated premises.

The next morning, Saturday, the harvesters went to work; "the cradlers, four in number, by themselves, near the house; the reapers somewhat distant. The reapers, except young Brady, placed their guns round a tree." He thought this was "wrong and put his gun some little distance from the rest." Had they obeyed him they might have fared better. "The morning," observes Colonel Hartley, "was very foggy." The party had gone to work very early it appears, for "about an hour after sunrise the reapers and sentry were surprised by a number of Indians under cover of the fog. The sentry retired towards the reapers," and they, "all except Brady, began to retire immediately. He ran for his rifle, pursued by three Indians, and when within a few rods of it was wounded by a shot. He ran for some distance and fell, when he received another wound from a spear, was tomahawked, and scalped in an instant."

His scalp was considered a fine trophy by the Indians, as he had very long and bright red hair. After it was removed, tradition says a little Indian rushed up and struck him four times on the head with his tomahawk.

"The sentry," continues the report, "fired his gun, but was soon after shot down, as was also a militiaman. Another militiaman was missing, supposed to be killed." The cradlers, on hearing the noise of the attack, ran and ascended a hill in rear of the field, from whence they had a view of what the Indians were doing. Evidently fearing an attack, "the Indians in a few seconds left the field." "The corporal and three men, who were with the cradlers, proposed to make a stand, but they thought it imprudent." The cradlers then fled rapidly and made their way to Wallis's to give the alarm. The corporal and his "three men then pushed right down the road. At Loyalsock they were fired upon by the Indians, but on returning the fire the Indians fled, and the soldiers retook two horses from them, which they carried to Wallis's."

James Brady, when he recovered consciousness, rose from where he had fallen and made his way to the house. Being scalped he presented a pitiable appearance, and he was very weak from the loss of blood, his wounds having bled profusely. He found Jerome Van Ness at the house, who had accompanied the party for the purpose of preparing their meals. He dressed his wounds as best he could, when Brady begged him to leave him, but he refused.

As soon as news of the attack reached Captain Walker, who was busy superintending the erection of Fort Muncy, he immediately went in pursuit of the savages with a strong force; "but they had gained too much time," and were safe in the mountains. It was thought there were about thirty Indians in the party, and it is likely they had remained in concealment during the night for the purpose of attacking the harvesters in the morning; and, finding the party divided, they selected the weakest squad and made the assault quickly and then fled. The presence of Captain Walker's force at the fort was a menace to them, and no doubt prevented them from doing further damage.

When Captain Walker arrived on the ground and saw the condition of Brady, he quickly made arrangements to send him to Sunbury for treatment. A bier was hastily constructed and he was carried to the river and placed in a canoe, and a party of men started with him down the river.

The foregoing account of this unfortunate and sad affair is drawn from Colonel Hartley's official report, and as it was written at Sunbury, it is lacking in detail. Other accounts represent that when Brady ran from his pursuers he succeeded in seizing his gun, and wheeling shot one of them dead. He was then shot through the arm, and stumbling over a sheaf of wheat was pounced upon, tomahawked, and scalped before he could rise. Another account says that after shooting the first Indian, he grasped his gun as he fell, and shot another before he was overcome. These are traditionary stories unsupported by corroborative evidence, and are likely to be exaggerations of the fight. Brady, however, was very athletic and strong, and no doubt sold his life as dearly as possible.

Tradition also says that when he recovered consciousness he succeeded by walking and creeping on his hands and feet in reaching the cabin of Van Ness. On hearing the firing he had concealed himself, but seeing Brady approaching in his terribly wounded condition, came forth from his concealment and went to his assistance. After aiding him all he could, Brady begged him to fly, as the Indians would probably return and kill him. Van Ness refused and insisted on remaining by his side. Brady then requested to be helped to the river's edge, when he drank copiously of water. Then begging Van Ness to bring his gun he lay down and fell into a doze. When Captain Walker approached the noise awoke him, and jumping to his feet, thinking Indians were near, cocked his gun and prepared to shoot. Finding the party was composed of friends he requested to be taken to Sunbury, where his mother was, having fled thither with her family in the "Big Runaway." He was as well cared for as it was possible; a canoe was provided and he was placed aboard and a few friends started with him. Robert Covenhoven was one of the number. On the way down he thirsted greatly for water, and before reaching Sunbury became delirious. He seemed to be suffering from concussion of the brain, caused by the violent stroke of the tomahawk.

It was nearly midnight when they reached Sunbury, but his mother having received news of their coming, was at the landing to receive them and assisted to carry her wounded son to the house. He was a pitiable object to behold, and the grief of the mother was very great. The young Captain lived five days, which would make his death as occurring on the 13th of August, 1778, he having received his wounds on the 8th. On the day he died his reason returned for a short time and he described with great minuteness the bloody scene through which he had passed. Early writers have stated that he said Chief Bald Eagle was the leader of the Indians, and scalped him. But it was afterwards proved that he was mistaken. Bald Eagle had been dead several years before this bloody affair occurred. He was killed on the Ohio river above the mouth of the Kanawha, his body placed upright in a canoe, which was sent adrift, and in this position he was found floating down the stream. This discovery also destroyed the pretty romance indulged in by so many writers that Capt. Sam Brady afterwards avenged the death of his brother by shooting Bald Eagle through the heart on the Allegheny river.

The death of young Brady under such sad circumstances caused much sorrow. He was the second son of Capt. John and Mary (Quigley) Brady, born in 1758, while his parents resided at Shippensburg, and he was in his twenty-first year at the time of his death. He came with his parents to their stockade house at Muncy some time in 1775, and from that time he was a participant in many stirring adventures along the river. As nearly as can be told the spot where he was stricken down and scalped, is now occupied by the saw mill of Ezra Canfield, a short distance west of the mouth of Loyalsack creek. He was buried at Sunbury, but all trace of his grave has long since been lost.

Jerome Van Ness, who first cared for the young hero after he had received his death wounds, was the same man who had settled on and improved sixty-seven acres of Muncy manor before it was surveyed in 1776. He must have been seventy years of age at the time of the attack on the reapers, for, according to Rev. John Bodine Thomson, the records show that he was baptized in the old Dutch Church of the North Branch of the Raritan, New Jersey, August 6, 1706. What became of him is unknown.

Many anecdotes of the illustrious Brady family have been preserved, and one in particular relating to James is worth noticing in this connection. John Buckalow, son-in-law of Mordecai McKinney, was one of the early settlers on Muncy manor. His family was intimate with the Bradys, being near neighbors. At that time it was the custom for the men to wear long hair, plaited, and tied behind the head. James had a luxuriant and remarkably fine head of bright red hair. One afternoon "the young 'Captain' of the Susquehanna," with several others, was at the house of Mr. Buckalow. Mrs. Buckalow "done up" Brady's hair. He was lively and full of humor at the time. While at work Mrs. Buckalow remarked: "Ah! Jim, I fear the Indians will get this red scalp of yours yet." "If they do," he facetiously replied, "It will make them a bright light of a dark night!" In less than a month the noble youth fell beneath the tomahawk, and the savages had his scalp!

Hugh Brady, who afterwards rose to the distinguished position of a major general in the United States Army, had great respect and admiration for his elder brother James, and in his reminiscences of the family thus spoke of him: "James

Brady was a remarkable man. Nature had done much for him. His person was fine. He lacked but a quarter of an inch of six feet, and his mind was as well finished as his person. I have ever placed him by the side of Jonathan, son of Saul, for beauty of person and nobleness of soul, and like him he fell by the hands of the Philistines."

MUNITIONS AND MEN.

On the 15th of August Council informed Colonel Hartley that according to the idea entertained by Congress regarding fortifications in the interior, no expense could be incurred in erecting them. He was at liberty, however, to place these "temporary forts," where, in his judgment, he deemed best. Furthermore, Council was "sorry to inform" him that they saw no probability of being able to furnish the cannon he asked for Fort Muncy, as "the fitting out of privateers had taken all the small cannon that could be had by any means, and to get them made would be a work of too much time." The medicine had been forwarded, but "the stores" had not. "The distress for want of money can not be relieved at present. We have pressed Congress on this subject for some time past, and have earnestly solicited assistance from the Board of War, but without success." To the militiamen in the field who had not been paid for months this was not encouraging, but to keep up hope Council added, "it shall be sent forward as soon as it can be obtained."

Colonel Hunter, after Colonel Hartley took charge, remained silent for a long time, for, at least, nothing appears from him on the records till the 20th of August. At this date he notifies Council that "agreeable to the resolve of Congress of the 8th of June," and the "instructions of Council of the 10th," he had raised a company of about sixty men to serve for six months, appointed the officers, and they are now doing duty. The expense of raising the company was large, "as each man provided himself with a good rifle and accoutrements." For this service the men were to have "eighty dollars." Colonel Hunter also called the attention of Council to those militiamen who had served their "tour of duty in this county," stating that they complained very much about not getting their pay. Many of them were poor, "especially those who lived above Loyalsock creek, who lost their all and are in great distress. When they moved down their families to these towns" (Northumberland and Sunbury,) he ordered the commissary to issue them provisions, and Colonel Hartley still allowed it.

HUNTING INDIANS.

On the 1st of September, 1778, Colonel Hartley, writing from Sunbury, informed Council that recently he had "been out with several detachments up the West Branch," on the lookout for Indians. He was not sure that they had killed a single one, but it would have been in their power to do so several times if they had had cavalry. The savages frequently appeared in open ground, but they were too swift of foot to be overtaken by his men. From his observation he was "clearly convinced of the utility of horse, for however sagacious the Indians are they can not always choose their own ground." The horsemen, he claimed, should "be armed with a sword, two pistols, and a short rifle—the latter would be necessary to intimidate the enemy, and the soldier might occasionally act on foot." He had

therefore written to the Board of War requesting them to send him "an officer and twelve horse." He renewed his request for "twelve swivels for the county," for in case the militia are withdrawn they would be "essentially necessary." He was inducing the people to put in some fall crops. A number of persons had returned to their habitations, but they were ill at ease, fearing a visit from the savages at any moment.

The Indians were constantly on the watch for stragglers from Fort Muncy. Only a few days before the writing of this letter "three German militia, without arms and without permission, went out of the fort to dig some potatoes within sight of the garrison. They were immediately attacked by one white man and some Indians. The enemy discharged all their pieces at once. One militiaman fell and was scalped; one ran off; the other was seized and had a tussel with a stout Indian, but was rescued by the troops." The white man who appeared with these Indians was a Tory. These miscreants were worse than the savages, for they frequently induced them to commit acts of atrocity which they would not have thought of doing.

Soon after this affair George Gortner (or Cottner) was killed not far from the fort. About the same time Thomas Hunt was also waylaid and shot. He was out searching the woods near the creek for cattle when the Indians fired at him. The shot took effect in his abdomen. Of course he was scalped. He was buried on the ridge back of the barn of Joseph Gudykunst, and his resting place was long marked by a large sandstone. The new road from Muncy to the creek now crosses the spot where his ashes repose. Gernerd's *Now and Then* (September, 1877,) mentions the grave of a man named Childs, who was killed by the Indians on Glade run, not far from Brady's fort. It was under a plum tree. Another grave, whose occupant was unknown, was pointed out for a long time under a clump of apple trees, near the creek. A peculiarity of this grave was that the hat and shoes of the occupant were to be seen for a long time resting on the little mound, and were regarded by the early settlers "as very sad mementoes." He had been killed by the Indians. There were many other graves in that beautiful valley of early pioneers who fell by the hands of the foe, but they have long since been forgotten. It was the custom in those times to bury the unfortunates near where they fell, and without coffin or shroud. The only mark left to indicate the spot was a little mound and a stone, without inscription.

Colonel Hartley reported that the detachment of his regiment which had been serving in Northampton county had reached him, but their "clothes were all torn by the woods, and they were in the utmost want of hunting shirts and woolen overalls or leggins." He hoped therefore that "200 of each" would be sent to him at once. No medicine had yet arrived and the militia were very sickly. The inhabitants are recovering fast from their fright, but if the State did not replace some of the militia whose time was out, "hundreds of families will have to be maintained as paupers."

This report was forwarded by Capt. John Brady, father of the unfortunate James Brady, who had just been buried. He was on his way to rejoin the Continental army, his leave of absence having expired.

GRASS CUTTERS KILLED.

Some time in September, or about three months after the bloody occurrence of

June 10th at Lycoming creek, William Winter, who had settled near the residence of Amariah Sutton and made an improvement, returned from Berks county with some ten or twelve men to cut hay in a meadow a short distance above the mouth of Lycoming creek, for the purpose of feeding the cattle he proposed bringing up late in the fall. The meadow was in what was known at that time as "Locust bottom." It was covered with a luxuriant growth of coarse grass or wild timothy, which grew so high that when a man was sitting on horseback it was level with his head. Through this bottom the Philadelphia and Erie railroad now runs. Six men went to work at cutting grass. William King was among the number. They had placed their guns against a tree and had cut but two and a half swaths, when a party of Indians fired on them, killing four. King being untouched dropped his scythe and ran to the river, into which he dashed, and swimming to the other shore escaped, although fired at several times. One of the mowers dropped in the grass and managed to conceal himself until night, when he made his way to the river and raising a sunken canoe started on his way to Northumberland. He reached that place in safety the next day, and while relating that all had been killed but himself, and how he had escaped, King suddenly appeared in their midst. His clothes were torn into tatters by the briers and thorns as he made his rapid flight over the mountains.

Winter and the balance of his party were at the cabin near what is now the corner of Third and Rose streets, Williamsport, and he was engaged preparing their dinner. Hearing the firing they quickly discerned the cause, when they concealed themselves until the Indians departed. When it was safe they went to the meadow and found four of their comrades killed and scalped. Fearing to remain long enough to prepare graves and bury them, they gathered the bodies together and hastily covering them with a thick layer of new mown hay, hurried away in the direction of Fort Muncy, and thence to their homes in Berks county.

Early the following spring (1779) Winter and a party of men returned, and on going to the spot where they had placed the bodies, removed the hay. Much to their surprise they found that the hay had preserved them from decomposition. They were then removed to the place where the slain of June 10, 1778, were laid, and buried. This was in what is now known as the old Lycoming burial ground on West Fourth street, and these four bodies were probably the second lot of unfortunates buried in that ground.

HARTLEY'S EXPEDITION.

Congress having directed Colonel Hartley to make an incursion into the enemy's country for the purpose of destroying some of their villages, he was busily engaged for several weeks in making preparations. He had hoped to be able to get together a force of 400 men, besides seventeen horse, which he had mounted from his own regiment and placed "under the command of Mr. Carbery." From his report to Congress of the expedition, we are enabled to condense the facts. The place of rendezvous was Fort Muncy. The troops began to concentrate on the 18th of September, but when he came to enumerate the strength of the force, he found that it only consisted of "about 200 rank and file." This was a disappointment, as he thought the number rather small to accomplish much, but he consoled himself with the reflection that as the enemy had no knowledge of his design, he would be able to make a "diversion, if no more, while the inhabitants were saving their grain."

On the morning of September 21, 1778, at 4 o'clock, the force moved from the fort, "carrying two boxes of spare ammunition and twelve days' provisions." Every available man that could be spared from the fort was taken along. They crossed Loyalsock at the fording and passed up the road to the point where it was intercepted by the Sheshequin trail. The weather was rainy and he encountered much trouble in the "prodigious swamps, mountains, defiles, and rocks" which impeded his course. They had to open and clear the way as they proceeded. The Sheshequin path, which he took, ran up Bouser's run, east of Williamsport, and crossed over the hills to Lycoming creek, which it ascended. The great swamp to which he alludes, was located west of the limestone ridge below Williamsport, and embraced the level scope of country as far west as Miller's run. It was caused by a great watershed, and a portion of it is there to this day. Its only outlet was the sluggish rivulet known as Bull run. The territory originally covered by the swamp embraced more than a square mile, and it extended back to the foot hills. According to tradition it was "prodigious," and in continued rainy weather was almost impassable.

The Indian path being very narrow, had to be widened to admit of the passage of the troops and horses; and this was the first work of the kind done on it. The "mountains, defiles, and rocks," were found on Lycoming creek. It will be remembered that the Moravians described the route up that stream as terribly gloomy and dangerous. Although the Indians laid out paths, they were not road builders. If a tree, thicket, or rock obstructed their passage, they went around it; they never removed anything.

Colonel Hartley says they "waded or swam the River Lycoming upwards of twenty times." The commander thought the "difficulties in crossing the Alps, or passing up Kennipeck, could not have been greater than those his men experienced for the time," but, he was pleased to say, "they surmounted them with great resolution and fortitude."

As they progressed in their march they found "in lonely woods and groves," the "haunts and lurking places of the savage murderers" who had desolated the frontier, and "saw the huts where they had dressed and dried the scalps of the helpless women and children who had fallen in their hands."

At the head of Lycoming the expedition took the trail leading to the North Branch, the objective point being Tioga, a concentrating point of the Indians. On the morning of the 26th Colonel Hartley's advance guard of nineteen met an equal number of Indians on the path, approaching them. The guard had the first fire and killed a chief, whom they scalped, when the rest fled. A few miles further they discovered where upwards of seventy warriors had lain the night before. They were coming down to attack the settlers, but learning of the approach of Hartley's force became panic-stricken and fled to give the alarm. No time was to be lost and the force advanced rapidly towards "Sheshecunnunck," (Sheshequin) in the neighborhood of which they took fifteen prisoners. Here Colonel Hartley learned that a deserter from Captain Spalding's company at Wyoming had given the Indians notice of his approach. This caused him to move "with the greatest dispatch towards Tioga," advancing his horse and some foot in front. Several of the enemy were seen but they fled rapidly. It was nearly dark when Tioga was reached, and

as the troops were much fatigued, it was impossible to proceed further that night.

Another prisoner was taken, from whom it was learned that the Indians had been advised of the invasion. Their forces had been on a raid to the German Flats, where they had taken eight scalps and brought away seventy oxen intended for the garrison at Fort Stanwix. On their return they were to have attacked Wyoming and the settlements on the West Branch again. A strong force of Indians was collecting at Chemung—probably 500—and they were building a fort there. Colonel Hartley was also informed that "Young Butler had been at Tioga a few hours before" he arrived—"that he had 300 men with him, the most of them Tories, dressed in green," and they had fled in the direction of Chemung. It was their intention to give him battle in some of the defiles if he proceeded in that direction.

On gaining this knowledge Colonel Hartley decided to advance no further, but to proceed down the river in the direction of Wyoming. The village of Tioga was burned, together with Queen Esther's palace. Robert Covenhoven, who accompanied the expedition, was the first man to apply the torch. All the huts within reach, together with a number of canoes, were destroyed. The horse pursued the enemy for some distance, but as the main body did not advance they returned. The consternation of the enemy was great, and had his force been sufficient to cope with him, Colonel Hartley was of the opinion that he could have inflicted great damage.

On the morning of the 28th the little army crossed the river and marched towards Wyalusing, where it arrived that night much exhausted. The march was continued next day under great difficulties, as the enemy had recovered and was assailing their rear and flanks. After considerable fighting, the loss of four killed and ten wounded, and much delay, Colonel Hartley reached Sunbury on the 5th of October.

After the Indians were defeated in their attack, with considerable loss, they did not pursue any further. Colonel Hartley thought their force was fully 200. In his march he had made "a circuit of nearly 300 miles in about two weeks, brought off nearly fifty head of cattle, twenty-eight canoes, besides many other articles."

Capt. John Brady, who had been sent home from the Continental Army to accompany Colonel Hartley, Captain Boone, Lieut. Robert King, and other officers, did great service, and Colonel Hartley mentioned their names in his report. He left half of his detachment at Wyoming, with five officers, to assist in watching the savages. In closing his long and interesting report Colonel Hartley says: "My little regiment with two classes of Lancaster and Berks county militia, will be scarcely sufficient to preserve the posts from Nescopeck falls to Muncy, and from thence to the head of Penn's valley."

The success of the expedition gave great satisfaction to the authorities, and the Supreme Executive Council unanimously passed a vote of thanks to him for his "brave and prudent conduct in covering the northwestern frontiers of this State, and repelling the savages and other enemies."

At the time of sending his report Colonel Hartley made a requisition for "300 round bullets for three-pounders, 300 cartridges of grape shot for the same bore, 1,000 flints, six barrels of powder, a quantity of twine and port fire, a ream of cannon cartridge paper," and other small articles. He said, furthermore, that they

had "eight three-pounders on the frontiers," from which it is inferred that they were mounted at Forts Muncy and Antes. There is nothing on record to show that small cannon were taken any further up the river; indeed, it is doubtful if Antes Fort mounted any guns, although there is a tradition that the latter work had a small cannon or two, and the tradition was afterwards strengthened by the finding of a few small cannon balls near where the fort stood.

The Indians did not relax in their efforts to secure scalps. The day before Colonel Hartley wrote his report (October 7th), two sergeants belonging to his regiment at Fort Muncy imprudently ventured a short distance outside of the enclosure. They were immediately attacked by lurking Indians and one of them killed and scalped; and as the other could not be found it was supposed he was taken prisoner. Smarting under their defeat at the hands of Colonel Hartley, the Indians were still murderously inclined and sought every opportunity to molest the settlers.

MUNCY TOWNSHIP ASSESSMENT LIST FOR 1778.

The stirring events of the year now drawing to a close were a terrible set-back to the people of this valley, both in the development of wealth and increase of population. The assessment list of Muncy township for 1778, which has been preserved, shows the following taxables, as compared with the list for 1774: David Austin, Nathaniel Barber, Michael Baker, John Brady, Charles Brignal, Peter Burns, Benjamin Bizart, David Berry, Mathew Blaney, Elwood Biddle, Jonathan Benjamin, David Benjamin, George Bartley, Daniel Brown, John Buckalow, Elizabeth Bonser, William Bonham, James Chambers, Michael Coon, Peter Cool, Henry Cooper, Henry Carmer, Joseph Craft, Peter Courter, Albert Covenhoven, James Clark, John Carpenter, James Carpenter, George Cottner, Cornelius Cox, John Carr, Andrew Culbertson, Margaret Duncan, William Ellis, Andrew Flaht, William Gannon, Zachariah George, Samuel Gordon, Robert Guy, James Giles, Charles Gillespie, John Hampton, Thomas Hunt, James Hinds, William Hammond, Jacob Huck, John Hall, John Coats, Silas Cook, John Covenhoven, Daniel Hill, Amos Hyland, Joseph Hayland, William Hull, Joseph Hamilton, James Hampton, Mary Hoagland, John Hinds, (grist and saw mill,) James Hall, Samuel Harris, (one slave,) David Ireland, Peter Jones, Daniel John, Benjamin Jacobs, Caleb Knapp, Abraham Lafever, Frederick Leuf, (one slave,) Cornelius Low, Gaines Lukens, Enos Lundy, Jacob Larason, Patrick Murdock, John Morris, Mordecai McKinney, (two slaves,) Hannah Newman, Joseph Newman, Thomas Newman, Jr., Thomas Oliver, Daniel Prine, James Patton, Nimrod Pennington, (one slave,) Israel Pancull, William Patterson, Alexander Power, Albert Polhemus, Statia Potts, James Parr, William Roddman, James Robb, (first constable in Muncy,) David Robb, Henry Richard, John Robb, Edward Reardon, Robert Robb, William Snodgrass, Peter Smith, Amariah Sutton, Richard Sutton, John Shoefelt, John Scudder, Paulus Sheep, John Stryker, Joseph Sutton, Barnet Stryker, James Sutton, Henry Scott, George Silverthorn, Oliver Silverthorn, Michael Smith, Cornelius Sharp, Henry Thomas, John Thompson, Solomon Tidd, Jerome Van Nest, Mirrah Voorhouse, Cornelius Venanda, Samuel Wallis, (four servants, one negro, one mill,) Joseph Jacob Wallis, (one negro,) Joseph Webster, Daniel Williams, Peter Wychoff, David Westman, Andrew Westman, Joshua White, William

Watson, Fleming Wilson, Francis Turbutt. Twenty-four single freeman are mentioned, but their names are not given.

This assessment was made in the early part of the year, for the reader will observe that a number whose names appear on the list, were killed by the Indians during the summer and autumn. Notably may be mentioned David Berry, the Benjamins, George Cottner, William Snodgrass, John Shoefelt, John Thompson, and William Hammond. There were others no doubt who perished from the same cause. The name of Robert Covenhoven does not appear in the list, but it probably was among the single freemen, as it is known that he was here at that time and was conspicuous as a guide and Indian fighter.

It will also be noticed that there were seven slaves held in the township at that time. But one "negro" is credited to Samuel Wallis, but it is surmised that his "four servants" were slaves also, which would increase the number to eleven.

Many of the foregoing settlers suffered greatly during the flight from the valley, and several never returned. One of the saddest cases, perhaps, was that of Albert Polhemus and his wife Catharine. They fled to Northumberland with their seven children, where, in a few months, both died, leaving their family to be cared for at public expense.

DEPARTURE OF COLONEL HARTLEY.

As autumn waned and winter came on apace, the savage gradually ceased his inroads on the settlements and the inhabitants were, for a time, in a measure free from molestation. Worn out and wearied by his harassing service against the Indians, which required sleepless vigilance, Colonel Hartley yearned to be relieved. He was at Sunbury on the 20th of November, but soon afterwards took his departure, leaving a portion of his regiment in garrison at Fort Muncy, with other detachments at the different posts requiring protection. His departure from the valley was greatly regretted by the people, as his services had been eminently successful.

Col. Thomas Hartley was born in Berks county, September 7, 1748. His father gave him a good education, and at the age of eighteen he commenced the study of law at York with Samuel Johnston, a relative and distinguished member of the legal profession. He was admitted at York, July 25, 1769, and in Philadelphia on the 10th of August following. He rose rapidly in legal distinction and had built up a lucrative practice when the Revolution opened. In 1774 he was made vice-president of the committee of observation for York county, and again in 1775. July 15, 1774, he was chosen a deputy to the Provincial Conference held at Philadelphia, and a delegate to the Provincial Convention of January 23, 1775; December, 1774, he was made first lieutenant of a company of associators, and in the December following he was made lieutenant colonel of the First Battalion of York county. Congress, on the 10th of January, 1776, appointed him lieutenant colonel of the Sixth Battalion of the Pennsylvania Line, and he served in the Canada campaign of that year. On the 27th of December, 1776, General Washington, by authority of Congress, issued commissions to raise two additional regiments in Pennsylvania, and the command of one was given to Colonel Hartley. He commanded the First Pennsylvania Brigade, Wayne's Division, in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. In 1778 he was sent to the West Branch valley with his veteran regiment to punish the Indians. He was the recipient of many honors; was a trustee of Dickinson College; served twelve years in Congress, and died at York, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1800.

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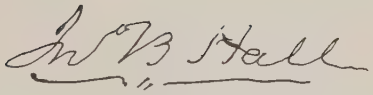


CHAPTER X.

DEATH OF CAPT. JOHN BRADY.

The Winter of 1778–79 a Period of Comparative Quiet—Time, Place, and Circumstances of Captain Brady's Tragic Death—The Burial Scene—History of the Brady Family—The Brady Cenotaph—The Indians at Work Again—Medicine Badly Needed—The Second Indian Invasion—The Second Flight—Colonel Hubley's Opinion.

FEW settlers were murdered by the Indians during the winter of 1778–79. The inclement weather prevented them from making incursions. Andrew Fleming settled on Pine creek near where the house of Matthew McKinney now stands. On Christmas day, 1778, he took down his rifle, telling his wife that he would go out and kill a deer. He started up a ravine near his cabin, and had not been gone long when the report of a gun was heard. The day wore away and he did not return. His wife became alarmed at his absence and proceeded to look for him. Going up the ravine she was startled on perceiving three savages skulking in the underbrush, and her worst suspicions were aroused. Hastily returning she gave the alarm, when several neighbors collected and went out to search for the missing man. They had gone but a short distance when they found his dead body. Three bullets had been fired into him, one of which entered his eye. His scalp was removed. The Indians could not be found, having fled when they found they were pursued.

Captain Walker with his company remained at Fort Muncy during the winter. In a letter to Capt. John Hambright, a member of the Executive Council, under date of April 17, 1779, he says: "On the 2d of August, [1778] we were ordered by Colonel Hartley to build this fort..... On the 20th of September the garrison, which consisted of one captain, two subalterns, four sergeants, and sixty rank and file, were drawn out—except one subaltern and eighteen men—on an expedition under the command of Colonel Hartley. On the 9th of October we again marched into it; bad weather coming on, we began [building] our barracks, magazine, store house, etc. When this was finished we were comfortably prepared against the winter; but in the spring I found the works much impaired. I then set the garrison [at work] to repair the works; and raised them eighteen inches high; then we put two rows more of abattis round the works." The Captain and his men had no time to idle. Their duties were arduous, and at the same time the most extreme vigilance was required to guard against surprise, both in the fort and outside. Referring to the labor of building and strengthening the fort, the Captain says: "In the course of this time one-third of our men were constantly employed as guards to the inhabitants, and I may affirm, in harvest the one-half were employed in the same way. Nor can any man in the county ever say he asked a guard, (when

he had a just occasion,) and was denied. During this time the troops were not supplied even with ration whiskey; almost naked for want of blankets and clothes, and yet I have the satisfaction to inform you that they did their duty cheerfully. I from time to time did promise them some compensation for their trouble and industry. The works are now finished, and in my opinion tenable against any number our savage enemy can bring against them. As to my own part, I beg leave to observe, that I neither claim merit nor reward for what I have done. It is enough that I have done my duty. The sole cost this fort is to the State is building two rooms for the officers, making the gates, and sentry boxes."

In this letter Captain Walker speaks twice of enclosing a "plan of this fort," but the editor of the Pennsylvania Archives says in a foot note that it could not be found. His appeal in behalf of his men for some "reward" for what they had done in the hours of emergency which surrounded them is strong, not to say pathetic, but nothing is found on record to show that they ever received a penny "reward" for their arduous, dangerous, and patriotic services.

DEATH OF CAPT. JOHN BRADY.

Nothing of unusual interest occurred in the vicinity of Fort Muncy until the 11th of April, 1779, when Capt. John Brady was waylaid and shot by three Indians about one mile east of the fort. Brady had made himself particularly obnoxious to the Indians on account of his activity in opposing them. He took an active part in Colonel Hartley's expedition and attracted the attention of the Indians by his bravery. Having been ordered to remain at home from the Continental Army to assist in guarding the frontier, he was active as a ranger and the savages thirsted for his blood.

His family had returned from Sunbury, whither they fled when the "Big Runaway" took place, and were occupying their fortified house at Muncy. At this place Brady made his headquarters. On the fatal 11th day of April he had taken a wagon and a few men and proceeded to Fort Muncy for the purpose of drawing supplies. After securing the provisions he started the wagon back to his house. He was riding a fine young horse and lingered some distance in the rear of the wagon and guard. Peter Smith, "the unfortunate man" who lost his family in the bloody massacre of June 10, 1778, was walking by the side of the horse and conversing with Brady. He was the same man on whose farm the cradlers and reapers were cutting his harvest at Loyalsock the day James Brady was scalped.

When within a short distance of his home, instead of following the road taken by the wagon and guard, Brady proposed that they take another road which was shorter. They did so and traveled together until they came to a small stream now known as Wolf run. "Here," Brady observed, "would be a good place for Indians to hide," when instantly three rifles cracked and Brady fell from his horse dead! As the frightened animal was about to run past Smith he caught it by the bridle, vaulted on its back and was carried to Brady's Fort in a few minutes. The report of the guns was distinctly heard at the fort and caused alarm. Several persons rushed out, Mrs. Brady among them, and meeting Smith coming at full speed and greatly alarmed, excitedly inquired where Captain Brady was. Smith, it is said, replied: "*In heaven or hell, or on his way to Tioga!*" meaning that he was either killed or

taken prisoner by the Indians. Tioga was the point they generally made for with their prisoners.

The wagon guard, with several others, quickly repaired to the place where the firing occurred, and there, as it was feared, the gallant Captain was found lying dead in the road. The Indians, who had no doubt been dogging his footsteps from the time he left his house, were in such haste that they did not scalp him or take any of his effects. It was about midway between Fort Muncy and Fort Brady where they lay in ambush, and so anxious were they to make sure of killing him that they paid no attention to Smith, but all three fired on him at once. And as they knew there were plenty of armed men at both forts, and that they would be pursued at once, they dashed into the bushes and put themselves at a safe distance as quickly as possible. They cared not for *his* scalp; it was glory enough to know that they had slain the man they all hated and feared.

His death caused much excitement among the few inhabitants along the river, as they all regarded him as an invaluable man in those days of peril, and his loss was well nigh irreparable. His widow was greatly distressed and felt the blow most keenly. Her lot was a hard one. Only eight months before her son James was stricken down by the same bloody hands that had slain her husband.

His daughter, Mary Gray, of Sunbury, who was fifteen years old at the time of the assassination of her father, retained to the last moments of her life (December 3, 1850) a vivid recollection of the startling scenes of that day, and could relate the circumstances with great minuteness. She said that two balls entered his back between the shoulders, showing that the miscreants fired at him after he had passed their place of concealment. The third shot missed him, if there were three, as it was always claimed; but Smith, in his excited condition, might easily have mistaken the number. Mrs. Gray said that her father carried a gold watch, and his parchment commission as a captain in the Continental Army in a green bag suspended from his neck. These were undisturbed.

When the body was found, strong arms tenderly assisted in carrying it to his late home, where preparations were begun for the funeral. A coffin was probably made of bark. There were no plain or costly burial cases in those days in the pioneer settlements, but the hero of many a well fought battle reposed as calmly in a bark or deal board coffin as he would in the most magnificent casket of modern times. His funeral, which took place two days afterwards, was attended by all in the settlement who could get away. All the men bore their arms, for they knew not the moment the lurking foe would assail them. The services were short, for there was no clergyman present to read a prayer or pronounce a fitting eulogy over his rude bier. What brief services took place were conducted by some sturdy friend, whose rifle stood within easy reach. The cortege moved across Muncy creek, up the road, and by the lonely place where he was instantly stricken down in the prime and vigor of his manhood, to the burial ground on the brow of the hill, within sight of Fort Muncy. There his grave had been prepared. Captain Walker, with a firing squad, was present, and a salute fitting to his rank was fired over the grave as the coffin was lowered to its last resting place. There were few dry eyes at that burial scene over 112 years ago. All felt that a friend and protector had been taken, and as each man firmly grasped his rifle he resolved that he would never relax in his

efforts to avenge the death of the fallen patriot while war lasted, or the red foe prowled in the forest.

The mourners returned to the saddened home from the lonely grave on the hill. There were no gay equipages or prancing steeds to convey them. Men carried their trusty rifles. Sadness and gloom settled over the Brady homestead at Muncy. The widow, whose cup of sorrow was now full to overflowing, speedily gathered her younger children around her and fled to the home of her parents in Cumberland county the following May, less than a month after the death of her husband. She had passed through the trying scenes of the "Big Runaway," but now that her husband was gone she could no longer remain in the settlement. Her eldest son, Samuel, the renowned scout and Indian slayer, was a captain in Colonel Brodhead's regiment, and was absent on a western expedition. It is said of him that when he heard of his father's death he raised his hand and vowed to high Heaven that he would avenge the murder of his father, and while he lived he would not be at peace with the Indians of any tribe. And terribly did he carry out his vow. He slew many and made himself a terror to all redskins on the western borders. Having fully avenged the death of both his father and younger brother James, and peace being restored, he died at his home near Wheeling, December 25, 1795.

It was never positively known what Indians were concerned in the death of Capt. John Brady. The secret was profoundly kept and perished with the deaths of those who committed the atrocious deed. The spot where he was killed is still pointed out. The ground afterwards became a part of the farm of Joseph Warner, and is now owned by Charles Robb, Esq., of Pittsburg, whose ancestors were among the earliest settlers at Muncy, and were there when Brady was killed.

THE BRADY FAMILY.

The Brady family, on account of its patriotism and identification with the stirring times of the Revolution and border wars, has always occupied a conspicuous niche in history, and the heroic deeds and thrilling adventures of its prominent members, if fully recorded, would fill a large volume. Capt. John Brady, second son of Hugh, came of Irish parentage, and was born in Delaware in 1733. He received a fair education and wrote a plain round hand, as shown by his autograph now in the possession of the author. He taught school in New Jersey for a few terms before his parents emigrated to the Province of Pennsylvania and settled near Shippensburg, Cumberland county, some time in 1750. He learned surveying and followed it before the Indian troubles became serious. In 1755 he married Miss Mary Quigley, of Cumberland county. Her parents and relatives were ancestors of the Quigleys now so numerous in Clinton county. John and Mary (Quigley) Brady had thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters. Two sons and one daughter died in infancy. Samuel, the eldest, was born in 1756. At the time of his birth "the tempestuous waves of trouble were rolling in upon the infant settlements in the wake of Braddock's defeat," and "he grew to manhood in the troublous times that tried men's souls."

On the breaking out of the French and Indian war John Brady offered his services as a soldier, and July 19, 1763, he was commissioned a captain of the Second Battalion of the regiment commanded by Governor John Penn, and took part in the

Bouquet expedition. For this service he came in with the officers for a grant of land, which he selected west of the present borough of Lewisburg.

Meanwhile, moved by the "restless, mysterious impulse that molds the destiny of the pioneers of civilization," Captain Brady had taken his family to Standing Stone, (now Huntingdon,) on the Juniata. There his son Hugh, afterwards major-general in the United States Army, and twin sister Jane, were born, July 27, 1768. In the summer of 1769 he moved his family to a tract of land lying on the river opposite Lewisburg, which he had reserved out of the "Officers' Surveys," and there he made some improvements. His profession as a surveyor called him to various places in the valley, and visiting Muncy manor he became impressed with the beauty of the location, richness of the land, and charming surroundings, when he selected a tract, as already stated, and decided to settle there. In the spring of 1776 he erected a stockade fort and soon afterwards took his family to it.

When Northumberland county was erected in 1772, and the first court was held at Fort Augusta in August of that year, he served as foreman of the first grand jury. In December, 1775, he accompanied Colonel Plunkett in his ill-advised expedition against Wyoming. Soon after the breaking out of the Revolution two battalions of associators were raised in Northumberland county, and commanded respectively by Colonels Hunter and Plunkett. In the latter Brady was appointed first major, March 13, 1776. July 4, 1776, he attended the convention of associators, held at Lancaster, as one of the representatives of Plunkett's battalion.

The term of associators for mutual protection ended with a year and nine months' service. After that regiments enlisted for the war were raised. William Cooke was made colonel of the Twelfth, which was composed of men enlisted in Northumberland and Northampton counties. John Brady was commissioned captain of one of the companies, October 14, 1776, and on the 18th of December it left Sunbury to join the Continental Army in New Jersey. When Washington moved his army to the banks of the Brandywine to intercept Howe, Brady was present with his company and took part in the engagement. He also had two sons in this battle. Samuel was first lieutenant in Capt. John Doyle's company, having been commissioned July 17, 1776. John, his fourth son, born March 18, 1762, and then only fifteen years old, was there also. He had gone to the army to ride some horses home, but noticing that a battle was imminent, insisted on remaining and taking part. He secured a gun and joined the company. The Twelfth regiment was in the thickest of the fight, and Lieutenant Boyd, of Northumberland, was killed by Captain Brady's side. His son John was slightly wounded, and he fell from a shot in the mouth. The day ended with disaster and the Twelfth nearly cut to pieces. Luckily Captain Brady's wound was not serious. The shot only loosened some of his teeth. As he was suffering from an attack of pleurisy, (from which he never entirely recovered,) he was given leave to visit his home. On the 1st of September, 1778, he reported for duty, but as the field officers of his regiment had been mustered out, and the companies distributed among the Third and Sixth regiments, Captain Brady was sent home by General Washington's orders, together with Captain Boone and Lieutenants Samuel and John Daugherty, with instructions to join Colonel Hartley and assist in defending the frontier. Brady and his companions reached Fort Muncy September 18th, joined Colonel Hartley, and, as already stated, participated in the expedition to Tioga.

Captain Brady was one of those men to whom Colonel Hunter referred in his letter of December 13, 1778, "who would rather die fighting then leave their homes again." His son John, who took part in the battle of Brandywine, was elected sheriff of Northumberland county in 1794, and was in office when Lycoming county was erected. He died in 1809. The personal appearance of Capt. John Brady has come down to us through tradition. He was six feet in height, straight, well formed, had dark hair and complexion, and hazel eyes.

THE BRADY CENOTAPH.

The little cemetry where he was buried is on the face of the hill near Hartley Hall station, at the junction of the Williamsport and North Branch with the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, ten miles east of Williamsport, and is plainly visible from the cars as they pass up and down both railroads. At the time of his interment only a few burials, mostly of persons killed by the Indians, had been made there. It is among the oldest cemeteries in Lycoming county, and is still used for that purpose. For many years it was neglected and became overrun with briers and brambles. But of late years it has been neatly kept. It is known as Hall's burial ground and belongs to that estate.

The spot where Captain Brady was laid is a lovely one, and a fine view of the surrounding country is afforded. The public road between Muncy and Williamsport passes the cemetery, and by looking over the picket fence the grave of the patriot soldier can be plainly seen. The grave was not attended for many years and was finally lost sight of. Gen. Hugh Brady, his youngest son, often sought it in vain. At last his daughter Mary, then the wife of Gen. Electus Backus, U. S. A., was made acquainted with it by Henry Lebo, an old comrade and Revolutionary soldier, who was present at the funeral. On his deathbed he made a request to be burried by the side of Captain Brady, and his request was carried out. Lebo was in the battle of Germantown and was badly wounded. After the war he came to Muncy, married, and for many years kept a public house by the roadside on one of the Hall farms. He had several sons and daughters. Robert W. Lebo, a well known citizen of Port Penn, is a grandson.

Although it had often been suggested that a monument should be reared in honor of Capt. John Brady, a *hundred years* passed before it was done. Through the untiring efforts of J. M. M. Gernerd, of Muncy, enough money was raised by one dollar contributions to erect a beautiful cenotaph to his memory in the cemetery of Muncy, three miles away from the place where the ashes of the hero commingled with the soil. It was formally dedicated and unveiled, October 15, 1879, in the presence of a great throng of people, including many descendants of the distinguished dead. Hon. John Blair Linn, of Bellefonte, delivered the historical address, in which he recounted the many noble deeds of the deceased, whose grave had remained neglected and unmarked for the full round period of a century. In closing his eloquent oration he used these words:

To Captain Brady's descendants, time fails me in paying a proper tribute. When border tales have lost their charm for the evening hour; when oblivion blots from the historic page the glorious record of Pennsylvania in the Revolution of 1776; then, and then only, will Capt. Samuel Brady, of the Rangers, be forgotten. In private life, in public office, at the bar, in the Senate of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives of the United States, in the

ranks of battle, Capt. John Brady's sons and grandsons and great-grandsons have flung far forward into the future the light of their family fame.

. . . . . .

From far and near, all over this grand valley, the most beautiful to us the sun in his course through the heavens looks down upon, we have come to dedicate this monument to the memory of its pioneer defender—Capt. John Brady.

At thy feet, then, Oh! Mountains of Muncy! thy solemn Red Men fled before the mystic sound of coming civilization; we, before the tramp and tread of States; we dedicate this granite landmark to Brady, the pioneer, the Corypheus here, of title by improvement and pre-emption; a system which began by the rock at Plymouth, and will continue until the last echo of the woodman's axe dies away amid the surges of the Pacific.

In thy bosom, Oh! Valley of the West Branch! we dedicate this memorial to the eagle-eyed sentinel, who one hundred years ago peered through the dusky twilight for thy foes. Here, on these heights, in this holy bivouac of the dead, let it forever stand sentry of his compatriot slain of Antietam, of Fredericksburg, of the Wilderness, of Atlanta, of the mourned battle-fields of the war for the Union, whose last "All's well!" is still echoing gloriously through the Republic.

On thy bright waters, Oh! Noble Susquehana! which mirror in thy winding course so many, many scenes of domestic peace and comfort; so many scenes of Eden-like beauty, rescued from primeval wildness, only listening, in thy quiet course to the sea,

> To the laughter from the village and the town,
> And the church bells ever jangling as the weary day goes down.

Surrounded by these venerable fathers who have lingered in life's journey to see this happy day; surrounded by the life and beauty of this grand old home of brave sons and patriotic daughters, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic—the "Cincinnati" of the war for the Union—in solemn joy we dedicate this monument to our benefactor. And as we gaze upon it, let us resolve, that as this government came down to us from the past, it shall go from us into the future—a blessing to our posterity, and the hope of the world's freedom.

The ceremonies were opened with prayer by Rev. E. H. Leisenring, after a parade, with music, and were imposing and impressive. The poem was composed by Col. Thomas Chamberlin. It opened with a description of the valley and surrounding mountain scenery, the coming of the settlers, their trials and vicissitudes, the attacks of the Indians, the flight, return, and final death of Brady.

The cenotaph is plain but massive, and is constructed of Maine granite in four handsomely proportioned pieces, consisting of a base, a sub-base, a die, and an obelisk, the whole rising to a height of twenty-seven feet and weighing about twenty-five tons. It rests on a solid foundation of masonry hidden from sight by a sodded terrace nearly three feet high, and is in proportion to the size of the circular lot in the center of which it stands. The total elevation of the cap of the shaft is about thirty feet. The date, "1779," is cut about the center of the shaft on the front face, in raised figures; the name, "John Brady," in heavy letters in the die, and the date of erection, "1879," in the center of the sub-base. On each side of the die is a large polished panel, bordered by a neatly chiseled molding to correspond with the lines of the die and shaft. The faces of the letters and figures are brightly polished, and all other exposed parts of the cenotaph are finely cut. Its artistic proportions are pleasing to the eye, and it is much admired by visitors to the cemetery. It cost about $1,600.

In the cemetery at Hall's, where the remains of Brady lie, together with those of his compatriot and friend, Lebo, granite markers were also placed. They consist of thick slabs, 30x21 inches, set on bases 14x29 inches, and they are forty-four

inches in height. The stones are unpolished, except the fronts, on which the epitaphs are cut in plain letters. The foot stones are in the same simple style, without lettering. The money required to erect these markers, about $70, was also raised by Mr. Gernerd by means of an autograph album at twenty-five cents a signature. The inscriptions on these markers read as follows:

Captain John Brady fell in defence of our forefathers, at Wolf Run, April 11, 1779, aged forty-six years.

In memory of Henry Lebo, died July 4, 1828, in the seventieth year of his age.

There side by side sleep the patriot hero and his faithful friend. Near by stands a lonely pine tree, through whose branches the wind sighs a soft, plaintive requiem for their departed spirits. And notwithstanding more than a hundred years have rolled away since Brady was laid at rest in this quiet retreat, many strangers and others still visit the spot and stand with uncovered heads in the presence of the dead.

When the widow of Capt. John Brady, bowed down with grief and sorrow, bade adieu to her home on Muncy manor and started for Cumberland county her youngest child, Liberty, born August 9, 1778, at Sunbury, was only about seven months old. She was named Liberty, because she was born after Independence was declared, and was the thirteenth child, corresponding with the thirteen original States. She grew to womanhood, married William Dewart, of Sunbury, and died there, without issue.

Although so overwhelmed with the weight of misfortune which had overtaken her, Mrs. Mary Quigley Brady did not sit down to pine in grief over her hard lot. She was made of sterner stuff, and proved herself a type of the Roman matron of old. Having recovered somewhat from the shock caused by her misfortunes, she determined to return to the West Branch valley and found a home for herself and children on the tract of land granted to her husband west of Lewisburg through the "Officers' Surveys," for his services in the Bouquet expedition. With this resolve she left the home of her parents the subsequent October and performed the wonderful feat of riding on horseback, carrying her young child, Liberty, and leading a cow, from Shippensburg to her Buffalo valley home. How the other children got through is unknown, but they did and joined their resolute mother. There she lived until October 20, 1783, when she died, aged forty-eight years. A marble tablet in the cemetery at Lewisburg, with an appropriate inscription, marks her grave.

THE INDIANS AT WORK AGAIN.

After the death of Brady the Indians seemed emboldened and began their nefarious work again. They knew that their most dangerous enemy was dead. The authorities, however, were on the alert. April 14, 1779, President Reed wrote Colonel Hunter that General Washington had ordered General Hand to march from Minisink to Wyoming "with about 600 men," which he thought would be a competent force for the protection of this valley as well as Wyoming. He recommended Hunter to apply to him for a sufficient number of men to support the post at Fort Muncy. A new company of militia was being recruited, and commissions were forwarded for Captain McElhatton, First Lieut. Robert Arthur, and Second Lieut. John Daugherty, the officers recommended to command it.

On the 27th Colonel Hunter acknowledged the receipt of the commissions for the officers to serve for nine months, and informed President Reed that Arthur had declined to serve, and McElhatton and Daugherty had not yet reached the county. He did not know whether they would accept, but if they declined he thought others could be secured who would.

MEDICINE BADLY NEEDED.

The outlook continued discouraging. Colonel Hunter informed Council by letter that they were at a great loss for medicine for the "poor wounded men." Dr. Benjamin Allison, who had "always attended the militia of this county," he continued, "both in the camp and at Sunbury, had consumed what he had of his own, and never was allowed anything but his pay as surgeon. He had lost his case of surgical instruments, and there were none in the county. This fact he mentioned, because he did not know where to apply for another."

This letter was carried to the Supreme Executive Council by James Hepburn, who was also instructed to impart other points of information not alluded to in the correspondence.

About this time Captain Walker, who built Fort Muncy, and had rendered such efficient service in the way of protecting the infant settlements, seems to have taken his departure, but the records fail to give the time or where he went. Probably his departure was caused by the consolidation of Colonel Hartley's regiment with the New Eleventh, on account of its decimated condition. It is a source of regret that so little has been preserved of the personal history of this brave and faithful officer. Colonel Hartley says that he entered the service with him as a lieutenant in his Continental regiment, from Pennsylvania, "and on account of his merit was appointed captain on my request, January 23, 1778, and whilst under my command he was a punctual, brave, and deserving officer, and acquitted himself with the highest reputation." The last we hear of him was when he was transferred to the Second regiment, Pennsylvania Line, January 17, 1781.

William Maclay, writing to Council April 27, 1779, expressed much alarm for the safety of the settlements. "From the incursions that are being made it seems that the whole force of the Six Nations is being poured down upon us. How long we will be able to bear up under such complicated and severe attacks, God only knows." He feared that "the spring crops will be lost," and that the want of bread will be "added to our other calamities." The constant cry was for more men to protect the frontier. He believed that the most effectual way of striking a blow at the savages would "be to carry another expedition immediately into their own country," and he strongly advocated such a movement.

Mr. Maclay also advocated "hunting the scalping parties of Indians with horsemen and dogs." Dogs, it was known, would follow, and even seize them when urged by their masters. For this scheme he was subjected to some ridicule, but that did not shake his confidence in its success. But it does not appear to have been carried out.

So threatening did the Indians become on the West Branch, that General Hand was at last convinced that he must do something to protect the people here. On the 15th of May he reported a garrison of 100 men at Fort Jenkins, 100 at

Fort Muncy, and 70 at Sunbury. These were all Continental veterans drawn from the Eleventh regiment. There was a local company of militia enlisted for nine months, commanded by Capt. John Kemplen, stationed at Bossley mills, and smaller detachments at Fort Freeland and minor posts.

While the preparations at Wyoming were going on for Sullivan's expedition up the North Branch, there was little disturbance on the West Branch, and for a few weeks the inhabitants enjoyed a period of comparative quiet. But the Indians, like Sullivan, were preparing for a grand *coup de main*. If he invaded their country they proposed to sweep down through the West Branch valley with a strong force, lay the country in waste, and hang upon his rear as he ascended the river. These plans were laid by the British and Tories of the north and the Indians were willing to carry them out. With a strong force in his front and rear they hoped to crush him. But while Sullivan succeeded in crushing the Indians, the West Branch valley was scourged worse than it had ever been before. Sullivan claimed that when his expeditionary force moved it would attract the attention of the Indians and they would neglect other portions of the country and hasten to attack him. In this he was mistaken.

As summer came on the ravages of the Indians gradually increased. The country seemed to be filled with small roving bands and no one considered himself safe. In the latter part of June the Eleventh regiment was withdrawn to join Sullivan at Wyoming. As the greater part of the supplies for his force were transported up the river in boats from the depot that had been established at Sunbury, there was such a demand for men for boating purposes that it was almost impossible to get any one to serve in the militia. As high as 200 boats were employed at one time.

On the 26th of June Colonel Hunter informed Council that, exclusive of the militia at Fort Freeland and at Potter's Fort in Penn's valley, he had been able to collect but thirty men, and they were stationed at Sunbury to protect the stores. The term for which the two months' companies of militia had enlisted had expired, and he was practically without men to defend the frontier. This emboldened the Indian scouting parties and they increased their ravages.

THE SECOND INDIAN INVASION.

In the meantime rumors were reaching the settlements almost daily of the approach of a large force of Indians, and the fear of the inhabitants was greatly increased. Since the regulars had been withdrawn from Fort Muncy it was used as a place of rendezvous for the settlers. Col. William Hepburn had charge of the fort, and to him the people looked for orders and advice. With true military instinct, he determined to send scouts up Lycoming creek to ascertain if there were any signs of the enemy approaching in force. Robert Covenhoven, who was noted for his sagacity, coolness, and acquaintance with the Indian paths, was selected for this dangerous duty. He preferred to go alone, as he thought he could better elude observation than if accompanied by any one. Avoiding the main trail up Lycoming, and by keeping well upon the mountains, he cautiously crept through the wilderness towards the sources of the stream, mostly at night. Somewhere in the vicinity of what is supposed to be Roaring Branch, he gained the first evidences of the presence of the

savages. He could distinctly hear their whoops of defiance in the depths of the forest. They evidently fancied themselves secure in those wild retreats, because they were so far from the settlements; they had no idea that white men would advance that far to observe their movements. But the daring, keen-eyed spy was there to watch them. Covenhoven secreted himself in a thicket, where he felt secure, and observed them during the day. They appeared to be concentrating in force, and as shots were frequently fired, he came to the conclusion that they were cleaning their guns and making preparations to descend the stream for the purpose of murder, pillage, and destruction.

Satisfied that a strong force was coming, the wary spy quickly retraced his steps over the rugged hills, through the thickets and defiles. The journey was a dangerous one, but being vigorous and strong he made rapid progress. Striking an Indian path as he approached Loyalsock—probably the great Sheshequin trail—he followed it a short distance. Suddenly it occurred to him that he might meet Indians if he continued in the path, and he stepped behind a large tree to rest. He had been there but a few minutes when two Indians came jogging along and passed him, humming a rude ditty. Had he kept the path they would have met him, and as there were two to one, he might have been killed and the settlers would have been left in ignorance of what was coming.

Reaching Fort Muncy Covenhoven informed Colonel Hepburn of what he had learned and gave it as his opinion that great danger was near. Acting on his advice, the inhabitants were at once apprised of their danger and preparations were at once made to leave the fort and fly to Sunbury for the second time. Although there was much fear among the people, they were less excited than at the time of the "Big Runaway," and a panic did not seize them.

As the main body of the invading force hung in the northern forests, evidently waiting for reinforcements, small bands of Indians descended into the valley and ravaged the country. On the 23d of July, 1779, Colonel Hunter wrote to Col. Matthew Smith: "We have really distressing times at present in this county. Immediately after the evacuation of Fort Muncy the Indians began their cruel murders again. The 3d instant they killed three men and took two prisoners at Lycoming; the 8th instant they burned the Widow Smith's mills and killed one man; the 17th they killed two men and took three prisoners from Fort Brady, and the same day they burned Starrett's mills and all the principal houses in Muncy township; the 20th they killed three men at Freeland's fort, and took two prisoners."

These ravaging bands were but the advance guard of the heavy force collected in the fastnesses of Lycoming creek, which would soon descend to sweep the valley as with the besom of destruction. In the same letter Colonel Hunter said these murders had so intimidated the people that they were "really on the eve of deserting the county entirely, as there is no prospect of any assistance to enable them to get their harvests put up." He thought that the army at Wyoming would draw the attention of the Indians in that direction, but it did not, and affairs were worse here now than they ever had been. He had just returned from "a little scout along Muncy Hill," and had seen such evidences of Indian depredation and horse stealing that he did not believe that the little forts at Freeland's and Boone's could stand long if the Indians came in force.

William Maclay, writing to President Reed, of Council, on the 26th of July, reported that General Sullivan was about ready to move and he had high hopes of his success, but Northumberland county was in a deplorable condition. Sullivan had stripped her of all the troops, and "without a single man save the militia and fourteen men under the command of Captain Kemplen, and almost every young man of the frontier engaged in the boat service, they suffer more than ever from the savage depredations of a horrid enemy. Everything above Muncy Hills is abandoned."

THE SECOND FLIGHT.

When Colonel Hepburn found it necessary to abandon Fort Muncy he placed the women and children on boats in charge of Covenhoven and started them down the river, while many of the men marched by land as a guard. Information was sent to Freeland's, Boone's, and the smaller posts to fly, as the enemy was coming. But the settlers assembled at the two latter places thought Covenhoven was magnifying the danger and refused to leave. But bitterly did they repent for their incredulity.

In the meantime the enemy entered the valley in force about the 26th or 27th of July. And as nearly as can be told, there were about 100 Tories and British and 200 Indians. The former were under command of Capt. John McDonald, a notorious and bloodthirsty Tory from the vicinity of Albany, while the Indians were led by Hiokatoo, a Seneca chief, and the husband of Mary Jemison, the "White Woman." Hiokatoo was born on the banks of the Susquehanna in the year 1708, and was well acquainted with the country. According to Mary Jemison's Biograhy (see page 185) he was a cousin to "Farmer's Brother," a Seneca chief who had been justly celebrated for his worth. At the time of the invasion Hiokatoo was an old man of seventy, and had always been noted for his cruel and bloodthirsty disposition.

The white and red devils came down Lycoming creek, as foreshadowed by Covenhoven, and dispersing over the valley proceeded to burn and destroy everything in the way of improvements they could find. Much to their chagrin they found Fort Muncy evacuated, but they burned all the woodwork and made it a ruin as far as vandal hands could do. The British and Tories labored hard to demolish its ramparts and make it utterly defenceless, and as subsequent accounts will show they succeeded.

Just previous to the advent of the main body, a scouting party in Muncy valley captured several families. Among them was the family of Abraham Webster. Four of his children were attacked. The eldest, a son, was killed; the other three, two daughters and a son, were carried into captivity. Abraham Webster was an Englishman by birth and settled on what was the farm of the late Henry Ecroyd. The son who was taken prisoner was named Joseph, and was twelve years old at the time of his capture. At the end of twelve years he returned, married, and settled. He remembered the route well that his captors traveled. One of his sisters was thrown from a canoe in Seneca Lake by an enraged squaw and drowned; the other was never heard from.

Robert Guy, who had settled on a tract of land lying between what was afterwards known as Shoemaker's mill and Muncy, had been warned to leave but still

lingered. On the approach of one of these marauding bands a messenger was despatched from Brady's fort to warn him again to fly as the danger was imminent. He was found at work in the field. Hastening to the house he told his wife of their peril. While she prepared a chaff tick for two of their children, he brought two horses to the door. Then ripping the tick open in the middle he removed a portion of the chaff, threw the tick over the back of a horse, placed a child on each side, and then mounted to hold it in place and rode away. In the meantime his wife, with a babe in her arms, mounted the other horse and joined him. It being too late, as they supposed, to go to the fort, they rode on down the river and did not stop till they reached Carlisle. So great was their hurry to get away, they left everything behind. They remained at Carlisle until the war was over, when they returned, but they found all their buildings in ashes.

McDonald, the infamous Tory, and his savage colleague, Hiokatoo, were greatly enraged when they found that the settlers had escaped, and they ordered their forces to scour Muncy valley and burn every cabin, house, outbuilding, barn, and haystack they could find. Fort Brady was burned with the other buildings. The fair and beautiful valley was laid waste from end to end and all the stock collected for their own use.

Learning from his scouts that the garrison still remained at Fort Freeland (now in Northumberland county) McDonald hurried thither and captured the place on the morning of July 28, 1779, and carried the male survivors into captivity.

McDonald and Hiokatoo, flushed with victory, quickly retraced their steps over Muncy Hills, and hurried north via Lycoming creek, the same route they came. General Sullivan's army was then moving up the North Branch, and Indian runners were dispatched to urge McDonald to hasten back. He reached the Chemung country in advance of General Sullivan and probably participated in the battle of Newtown, where the Indians in a pitched battle were defeated.

COLONEL HUBLEY'S OPINION.

Col. Adam Hubley, of the Eleventh regiment, who was with Sullivan at Wyoming, wrote President Reed that he thought 500 men should be sent to the West Branch; "as they would have it in their power to effectually scour that country and be at Tioga nearly as soon as the main body. This would have given relief to the poor inhabitants, and would by no means have delayed the expedition." That Colonel Hubley was right in his views will appear plain to any one. But in giving this opinion he did not wish to be understood as casting any "reflection on the commander;" he was confident he was acting "from pure principles, and for the good of the public in general." Colonel Hubley had heard of Captain McDonald leading a party of rangers and Indians to the West Branch. He thought the object of the invasion was for the purpose of harassing the rear of Sullivan's army. But in this view subsequent events showed he was mistaken. McDonald was hurried north for the purpose of protecting the Seneca country.

There was some friction between General Sullivan and the Supreme Executive Council regarding reinforcements. The former complained that the latter did not furnish him with the number of men they promised. Council complained that so much better encouragment was given in the boat service that 450 men were drawn

off, making it impossible to fill the militia companies. Then when they wanted a force to resist the invaders "he not only called off every man he possibly could, but took away every ounce of ammunition, though earnestly requested to leave some for the use of the inhabitants." The result was, says President Reed, there was nothing left for them to guard but the "ashes and ruins of the houses."

Lieut. Col. Adam Hubley succeeded Col. Thomas Hartley in command of the Eleventh regiment, on the resignation of the latter, and had charge of Fort Muncy and the other posts, until he was ordered to join Sullivan at Wyoming. He was, therefore, well acquainted with the wants of the inhabitants of the West Branch valley, and sympathized deeply with them in their distress.

The appeals for assistance made to Col. Matthew Smith by Colonel Hunter, William Maclay, and others, were not in vain. He replied that he was for immediate action and had fixed on Sunday to march with fifty men. True to his promise the company marched, and on the morning of the 3d of August Colonel Smith announced from Sunbury that he had arrived there "with sixty 'Paxtang Boys.'" The neighboring townships were turning out volunteers. "Cumberland county," he observed, "will give a considerable assistance," and the following day he expected to move up the West Branch. "Provisions are scarce, but we intend to follow the savages, and we hope to come up with them; as the number of cattle they have taken is great, they must make slow progress on their return home."

Reinforcements rapidly followed and on the 5th Colonel Smith found he had 500 men ready for service. He hastened up the valley, reconnoitered the country around Fort Freeland, and was at Fort Muncy in a few days, which he found destroyed. The country presented a pitiful appearance. Scarcely a cabin was found standing. It was noted as a singular fact, however, that the Indians scarcely ever destroyed corn in the cribs. Perhaps they reserved it for their own use. Before it was considered safe to occupy the country settlers came up in canoes, and securing as much corn as they could carry, quietly dropped down the river at night. This was done several times at Amariah Sutton's improvement at Lycoming creek.

Colonel Smith and his party advanced as far as Lycoming creek, but there is no record that they crossed into the Indian lands. A small body ascended the stream as far as Eeltown, (now Hepburnville) which was an Indian village of some note when white settlers first came, but finding no signs of the enemy they returned. Realizing that the savages had too great a start to be overtaken, and considering it dangerous to follow them too far into the wilderness, Colonel Smith gathered his forces together and returned to Fort Augusta, whence in a few days they departed for their homes in Paxtang and Cumberland county, after an absence of about two weeks.

Thus, for the second time, was this valley invaded and devastated, and the inhabitants compelled to fly with their wives and children. How many perished or were carried into captivity is unknown, but the number was large when the strength of the settlements is considered. Twice, therefore, was the country from Muncy Hills to Jersey Shore baptized in fire and blood! The deeds of savage atrocity committed in the summers of 1778 and 1779, within what is now the fairest, richest, and most thrifty portions of Lycoming county, were of the most startling character, and the bloody scenes attendant upon the scalping of men, women, and children were so cruel and merciless as to appall the stoutest heart.

CHAPTER XI.

FORT MUNCY REBUILT.

Orphans' Court Provision for the Children of Refugees—Weltner's German Regiment—An Ill-fated Hunting Party—Fate of Captain Kemplen—Captain Robinson—Fort Muncy Rebuilt—The Hamilton Family—A Heavy Tax Imposed—Murder of the Lee Family—Peace Declared—The Last of Fort Muncy—Hunter and Van Campen—Revolutionary Soldiers—An Election Contest.

AFTER the second "runaway" settlers were slow in venturing to the valley, and it was late in the fall of 1779 before any considerable number had returned. There being an insufficient force of militia and no regular troops, it was unsafe, as small bands of savages still infested the country. Many farmers had lost their crops, and when they returned they found their houses and barns in ashes and their fences thrown down. The Indians were greatly exasperated because of the success of General Sullivan in devastating their country. A taste of war had been given them, and a blow administered from which they never recovered, but it made them more vicious and malignant and they prowled about in small guerrilla bands seeking whom they could kill and scalp.

ORPHANS' COURT PROVISION FOR THE CHILDREN OF REFUGEES.

Owing to the disturbing influences of the past year or two, the courts of justice had been not only greatly interrupted, but actually suspended for some time. At the January term, 1779, several distressing cases were reported. Many of those driven from their homes had taken refuge at Northumberland and Sunbury, and owing to their impoverished condition were unable to proceed further. Some provision, therefore, had to be made for their support. One very sad case was that of Albert and Catharine Polhemus, already alluded to. They fled from Muncy in the "Big Runaway" of 1778, with their seven children. In a short time both died and were buried at the expense of Augusta township, which had also to partly care for the orphaned children. An extra tax had to be levied for their support, and at the January sessions the overseers were authorized to indenture them, the conditions being as follows: "To Elias Youngman, Magdalena Polhemus, until she be eighteen years of age, he accommodating her according to the custom of the country during her servitude; to teach or cause her to read and write English; bring her up in the Presbyterian religion; and at the expiration of her servitude give her decent freedoms with £20 lawful money of Pennsylvania."

At August sessions, 1779, "a certain Sarah Silverthorn, aged seven years" was indentured to William Huburn. The Silverthorns were also residents of Muncy township, and their names, as well as those of Polhemus, appear on the assessment list for 1778. There were two of the former, George and Oliver, but the records do

not show what became of them. The court records, however, would indicate that they had been killed or captured. Sarah Silverthorn was indentured to William Huburn, who obligated himself to "teach her to read and write English, bring her up in the Presbyterian religion, and at the expiration of her servitude give her the usual freedoms, with a good spinning wheel."

According to the court records for November sessions, 1786, Youngman had not proved faithful to his obligations. Magdalena Polhemus petitioned the court setting forth that she had "faithfully and honestly" served Elias Youngman the full term of seven years, but that he had not "performed the covenants in the said indenture mentioned, by furnishing her with her freedom dues at the expiration of her servitude." The subsequent court adjudged that she should be paid £8, in default of which an attachment should issue to compel payment. As nothing appears on the records regarding Sarah Silverthorn, it is presumed she fell into the hands of a better taskmaster.

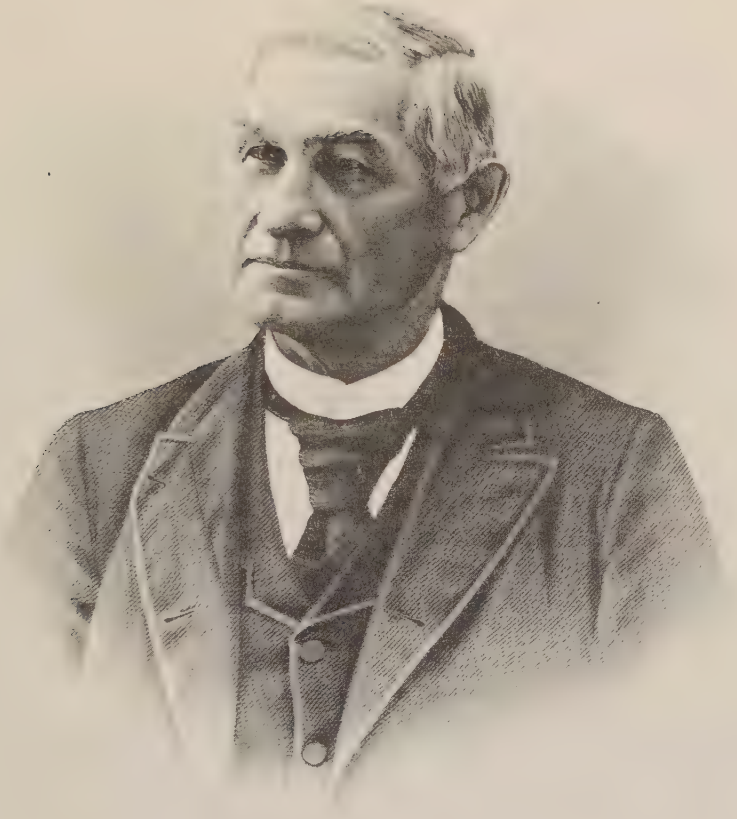
WELTNER'S GERMAN REGIMENT.

Among the few that returned in the fall was Henry McHenry, father of the late Maj. A. H. McHenry, of Jersey Shore. He came from Fort Rice, a post not far from where Fort Freeland stood, on the Montgomery farm, in what is now "Paradise," n the northern part of Northumberland county. He was accompanied by ten men—probably a band of farmers—and their object was to thresh or gather some grain on a farm near Loyalsock—possibly the farm on which young James Brady was scalped in August, 1778. As soon as they reached the farm the first thing they did before beginning work was to post sentinels, McHenry being one. Stationing himself in a clump of bushes he kept a sharp lookout. He had not been in this position long until he discovered an Indian creeping up on his hands and knees for the purpose of getting a shot at the men engaged in threshing. Watching an opportunity McHenry fired and wounded him in the back. The Indian sprang to his feet and ran a short distance and fell, when his comrades rushed up and bore him away.

It was finally decided to send a detachment of Continental troops to the West Branch valley, and the German regiment commanded by Col. Ludwig Weltner, was ordered here. This regiment was so reduced that it only numbered 120 effective men, exclusive of officers. Colonel Weltner made his headquarters at Sunbury and retained a small number of men to guard the stores. He stationed twenty men at Fort Jenkins, and Captain Kemplen's rangers, a local company of fourteen men, were at Fort Meminger, on the west side of the West Branch, nearly opposite the mouth of Warrior run.

With this small force it was impossible to range the country to any extent, and the predatory bands of Indians had little difficulty in eluding them, and in committing depredations. Colonel Hunter wrote on the 27th of November that a deep snow had fallen, which he hoped would prevent them making inroads during the winter. William Maclay, however, wrote on the 2d of April following: "They are with us before the snow is quite gone." On the 13th of December, 1779, Colonel Weltner wrote that the detachments at Montgomery's and Jenkins's had left him only enough men at Sunbury "to mount a couple of sentries."

The winter of 1779–80 was cold and dreary. And while the great quantity of



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G. W. Youngman

snow that fell served to keep the Indians from being very troublesome, the rigors of winter were a great drawback to the few settlers who had mustered up courage to return. As nearly all the buildings had been destroyed they were forced to live in rude cabins hastily constructed, and the difficulty of getting supplies rendered life under such conditions anything but enjoyable. Fort Muncy had been so greatly damaged that it was untenable. Samuel Wallis and family, who were the life of the Muncy valley settlement, and whose stone house was the nucleus around which the settlers clustered, remained away with friends during the greatest troubles. There is nothing to show that his house was occupied during the winter, but as his interests were large, it is probable that some of the men in his employ came as early as possible to look after the property, and very likely stayed during the winter.

Colonel Weltner wrote to the Board of War under date of December 13, 1779, that when he came to the valley he only found Fort Muncy and Fort Jenkins, with the magazine (Fort Augusta) at Sunbury standing. On the 2d of April, 1780, President Reed wrote to Colonel Weltner from Philadelphia: "This time twelvemonth they had a pretty good fort garrisoned at Muncy." Two days later he wrote to the same party: "Rebuilding of Fort Muncy has been deemed by many persons here a very proper measure. Consult Colonel Hunter and Colonel Antes, Mr. Martin, etc., of the county, and if they concur, let this business be set on foot with as little delay as possible."

The remnant of Colonel Weltner's German regiment having been withdrawn, it became necessary for Colonel Hunter to order the frontier companies of militia to "embody," and one-fourth of the men were kept constantly reconnoitering. This was absolutely necessary for the protection of the frontier from the small roving bands of savages. Small garrisons were placed in the forts on the east side of the river *below* Muncy Hills.

On the 11th of September Gen. James Potter reached Sunbury and assumed command of the volunteers. By this time it was learned that the strength of the Indians was greatly exaggerated, when the volunteers were relieved from duty.

AN ILL FATED HUNTING PARTY.

Late in the fall of 1780, William King, Simon Cool, and James Sweeny came up from Northumberland to hunt deer. They stopped at an abandoned cabin near the mouth of Dry run, a short distance west of Lycoming creek. A light snow was on the ground and they soon discovered Indian moccasin tracks. This gave them no alarm. The next day they went up Dougherty's run, intending to descend Bottle run to Lycoming creek. One traveled on each side of the stream, while the third walked down the bottom. After traveling some distance King, who was in the rear, heard Sweeny call Cool three times, and soon after he heard the report of a gun. He proceeded cautiously for some distance, but failing to find his companions he became alarmed and returned to the cabin, where he remained all night alone. As they did not return the next day he concluded that the Indians had either captured or killed them, and fearing to remain alone, he got aboard their canoe and paddled back to Northumberland and reported the strange circumstance.

Nothing was heard of the missing men for seven years. One day while King was standing in the door of a tavern at Northumberland, who should suddenly

appear, like one risen from the dead, but Sweeny. After a warm and friendly greeting, he related his experience, beginning with the day of his disappearance seven years before. Sweeny said that after they had separated to travel down Bottle run on the lookout for game, he suddenly discovered from his position on the hillside three Indians stealthily following Cool. He called to him and warned him of what was behind, whereupon Cool ran for his life and he did the same. When they came to Bottle run Sweeny sprang clear across, but Cool, who was a large man, fell short and landed in the water. When he clambered on the bank he found, on account of his wet clothes, that he could not run, and they took to trees and prepared to defend themselves. Cool had a dog noted for hunting Indians, and scenting their pursuers he barked furiously and tried to break away. In trying to quiet the dog Cool exposed his body, when an Indian shot him through the breast. Rising up he called to Sweeny that he was badly hurt, when he fell over dead. Seeing that it was useless to resist Sweeny surrendered. The Indians stripped Cool, and taking his gun, threw an old one down in its place when they hurried away with their prisoner. After a long march, during which Sweeny suffered much from cold and wet, they reached Canada. There he remained until he obtained his release, and after much delay and suffering finally worked his way back to Northumberland. When Cool was killed they scalped him and left his body lying on the ground. Years afterwards the rusty irons of the old gun left by the Indians were plowed up by a farmer.

Sweeny was a lieutenant in Colonel Hartley's expedition and had charge of the rear guard of thirty men, and was noticed in the report as "a valuable officer." He purchased lot No. 63 on Market street, Jaysburg, of Jacob Latcha, January 12, 1796. He afterwards moved west, where he died. At first he was called "McSwiney," then "McSweeny," and finally plain "Sweeny."

Simon Cool first settled near the mouth of Larry's creek and made an improvement, very likely on the spot where the cabin of Larry Burt, the Indian trader, stood. He was an ensign in the Eighth Company of Associators, Capt. Henry Antes, January 24, 1776, and captain of the Sixth Company, Third Battalion, commanded by Colonel Plunkett, March 13, 1776. Excepting his tragic death, nothing further is known of his personal history.

William King was born in Edinburg, Scotland, January 29, 1745. He enlisted in a British regiment recruiting for America and was sent with it to New Jersey to guard the royalists. On the breaking out of the Revolution he bought a substitute to serve out his time and left the English service. In a few months he married Elizabeth Tharp and they moved to Northumberland county and settled on the site of Jaysburg, but were driven away by the Fair Play men on the ground of being intruders. They then temporarily settled on Vincent island, in the river opposite Milton. King served in various capacities in the defence of the frontier. May 21, 1777, he was commissioned second lieutenant of a company of foot in the Fourth Battalion of county militia. His wife, who was returning to join him, was killed in the bloody massacre of June 10, 1778, in the plum tree thicket on what is now West Fourth street, Williamsport, and their two daughters, Sarah and Ruth, carried into captivity.

He married, second, Martha Reeder, March 25, 1779, and in March, 1787, returned with his family to the cabin on Dry run. In a short time he re-located on

his claim on the site of Jaysburg, whence he had been expelled, occupied it, and lived there till his death, which occurred October 2, 1802. By the second marriage he had four sons and two daughters. Several of their descendants now live in and about Williamsport. He was evidently engaged in dangerous military service soon after the massacre, for this item appears in the accounts of Colonel Hunter: "Paid William King for reconnoitering between Muncy Hills and Lycoming, September 6, 1779, £30."

FATE OF CAPTAIN KEMPLEN.

Soon after the capture of Fort Freeland Colonel Hunter "appointed Capt. Thomas Kemplen to recruit" a company for service on the frontier. He entered the field, May 7, 1780, and was of great service that year. Later Colonel Hunter says, "Kempling and his eldest son were killed by the Indians at the mouth of Muncy creek in March, 1781." In the petition of his widow, who writes her name Mary Campleton, presented to the Assembly September 23, 1784, she says: "My husband and son, with others, went on a tour of duty up the West Branch early in the spring of 1781, and lying one night at the mouth of Muncy creek, in the morning the savages came on them, and my unfortunate husband and son, with one William Campble, fell a sacrifice to all the cruelties that savages could inflict, leaving your petitioner and six children. We were driven from house and home, and so reduced that I am unable to return to the place we had improved upon."

Thomas Kemplen is first noticed as living on the Indian land a short distance west of Newberry, and was at that time interested with the Fair Play men in dispossessing William King, who had located on a tract which it was alleged he had no right to claim. Kemplen was afterwards the owner of a claim near where this difficulty occurred, but sold it. That he was a squatter on the Indian land there seems to be no doubt. He fled with the other settlers, and when he returned in the capacity of a soldier, both he and his son fell by the hands of those who had despoiled his home, and left his family destitute.

Colonel Hunter's accounts show that he was paid the following sums for military services:

Paid Thomas Kemplen for recruiting a camp of rangers, May 7, 1779, £75; May 12th, £450; June 15th, £339 7s 6d. Total, £864 7s 6d. Paid him for the pay of his company, August 13, 1779, £82 10s. Paid him for John Carmady, sergeant, to pay for making shirts for Captain Kemplen's company, September 22, 1779, £13 10s. Paid himself, October 8, 1779, £82 10. Paid him for Thomas Moore for his company, November 19, 1779, £225; May 8, 1780, £112 10s. Total, £337 10s.

Aside from the foregoing incident, the winter passed without anything of an exciting character occurring. The people had largely returned to their homes along the river and were gradually recovering their equanimity. The outlook was more encouraging for peace than it had been for several years. Such was the condition at the opening of the spring of 1781. Yet it was not considered safe to neglect the defence of the valley entirely, as the Indians could not be trusted. They were liable at any moment to invade the settlements and murder the people for their scalps and then destroy their homes.

As the spring of 1781 advanced hostilities, as it was feared, were again reported. General Potter wrote on the 12th of March that five distinct attacks had been made since the 22d of that month, and the people were again becoming alarmed.

CAPTAIN ROBINSON.

About this time a new man appeared on the scene, who was to take part in the closing military operations in this valley. On the 15th of June, 1781, Captain Thomas Robinson wrote President Reed from Sunbury, stating that he was making every possible effort to recruit a company, and had already secured fifty-two men to serve "during the war." The want of necessary money and clothing, he remarked, put it out of his power "to render that service to this distressed part of the county he could otherwise do." Times were indeed hard, the greatest trouble now being with the currency. Most of his men were naked. "They have not," he wrote, "a sufficiency of clothing to cover themselves. Blankets they had none!" He hoped Council would soon be able to furnish him with "clothing and what money was due his men to the 1st of June. This would enable him to fill up the company very soon." He reported further: "Lieutenant Grove has raised seventeen men for seven months. Mr. Samuel McGredy has raised twenty men for the same time, and has been extremely active with them." He had, on the advice of General Potter, nominated him as a lieutenant to command the detachment. Robinson had raised fourteen men for seven months, but as his entire force was mostly divided into small detachments it was impossible for Van Campen and himself to do the necessary duty. He had therefore with the advice of General Potter "nominated Samuel Quinn as an ensign." He had been "doing the duty of an officer since the 1st of May." "It would be more agreeable," he added, "to me to confer the rank of lieutenant on him." As the county was without a paymaster Captain Robinson also recommended that Quinn be appointed to perform that duty, as he knew he could "execute it without preventing him from doing duty as an officer," at least so far as paying his men was concerned. He might be allowed a small sum for this extra duty. By this arrangement the Captain thought it would be cheaper for the county than to appoint a man specially to perform this duty. He also begged Council to appoint a surgeon, as there was "not one in the county—not within forty miles," so far as he knew. Neither did he know of any one "that would be willing to come here but Michael Jenneys or Dr. Smith of Lancaster county.

Captain Robinson also strongly favored the establishing of military posts in this county. "I have had it in contemplation for some time to rebuild Fort Muncy. This General Potter is extremely fond of and looks upon it as the most advantageous post in the county for many reasons." If this plan met the approbation of Council he requested instructions at once, as it was important that the work of rebuilding the fort should be commenced without delay.

FORT MUNCY REBUILT.

That the fort was rebuilt there is little doubt, but the question was discussed for some time. Colonel Hunter wrote Vice-President Potter, February 28, 1782: "It has been in contemplation for Captain Robinson's company to be all ordered to Fort Muncy and repair the garrison. In my humble opinion it would be the only way to have the most service done by that company. If Council is determined to order Captain Robinson's company to Fort Muncy, it would require at least 100 men to keep proper out-scouts and repair the garrison."

As Council, however, had it in contemplation to remove Captain Robinson's

company to Lancaster, for the purpose of guarding prisoners, the inhabitants were greatly alarmed when they heard of it. They felt that such a movement would be an invitation to the Indians to return and overrun the country. A petition remonstrating against the removal of the company was at once drawn and signed by thirty-six of the leading inhabitants. Among other reasons they gave for the retention of the company was, that they understood it was raised for their defence and it was not meant to be taken away entirely from the county. If it was removed they could not remain; they thought it would be cruel for Council to leave them without any adequate protection. The petition was dated December 18, 1781, and among the signers we find the following who were residents of this portion of the county: Robert Martin, John Caldwell, Frederick Antes, Andrew Culbertson, Peter Hosterman, William Hepburn, David McKinney, and Henry Starrett. The appeal of the petitioners was heeded by Council, which greatly encouraged them.

Strenuous efforts were continued by leading men to have the old fort repaired, and all the influence that could be secured was brought to bear on the Supreme Executive Council to issue an order to that effect. Colonel Hunter wrote that as the heavy snow was disappearing the settlers were anxious that something of the kind should be done for their protection. If it was not done they would not remain to cultivate their farms and run the risk of being scalped. All that kept them here during the winter was to take care of their cattle. If unprotected during the dangerous season, they would drive their cattle away and quit the country.

On the 6th of March Council ordered Captain Robinson to establish his headquarters at Fort Muncy, and directed the county lieutenant (Hunter) to order the necessary detachments "from said county, and that the Vice-President write to Colonel Hunter to have the necessary repairs made, having due regard to frugality." Owing to the poverty of the county scarcely anything was done for some time to carry out the order. The people wanted the State authorities to do the work, as they thought they had suffered enough without being required to put this defensive work in good condition again.

Colonel Hunter replied to Vice-President James Potter, April 17, 1782, and says: "Agreeable to your letter and the resolve of Council, Captain Robinson's headquarters is at Fort Muncy, and I am certain he does all he can in the way for the good of the county, but as for doing much towards the repairing of the fort, it is not in his power at present, as the enemy have made their appearance once more on our frontiers. The 7th instant they took off a woman and four children from Wyoming; and on the 14th instant a scout of Captain Robinson's men came on fresh tracks of Indians about a mile from Lycoming, and followed them up the creek towards Eeltown." He then remarked that he was sorry "Council was made believe that a number of the inhabitants would move up to Muncy as soon as the ranging companies would be stationed there." He did not believe they would return under such conditions. They wanted the fort repaired so that there would be a place of some strength to fly to in case of serious danger. He believed that "whatever was done must be by the soldiers themselves, in case Mr. Wallis does not come up with a party of Hessians—as we have been told by some people—to build a fort of stone and lime." "This I would like very well," he continued, "if there was a probability of defraying the expense that would accrue by erecting such

a fort. But in the meantime I gave Captain Robinson orders to repair the fort in the best manner he could at present for his own preservation, as I had no assurance from Council of any such fort being built by Mr. Wallis."

It seems that a rumor was started about that time that Samuel Wallis was making an effort to secure the services of a lot of Hessian prisoners to rebuild the fort, but there is nothing in the records to show that the rumor had any foundation in fact. As he was anxious to have the fort reconstructed, it is probable that he made such a proposition, but the idea of using prisoners of war for such purposes could not be entertained. Out of this proposition the rumor doubtless started, and in later years there were people who believed the fort was rebuilt by Hessians. A few might have worked on it, but that there was any considerable number brought here for that purpose, there is no evidence to show.

Colonel Hunter futhermore stated in his correspondence of that date, that Captain Robinson was expecting "some arms to be sent up for the use of his company, as they are very much wanted. He exchanged twenty muskets in Reading when he came from there, and he would require twenty muskets more with bayonets and fifteen rifles." The Colonel thought it would be much better for the company to have public arms, "for every now and then they [the men] are selling and bartering off their rifles because they are their own property." When supplied with United States arms he believed this evil would be stopped, as they would have to account for them.

On the 18th of July, 1781, Captain Johnson, of Lancaster county, arrived at Sunbury with twenty-six militiamen to serve the balance of their time in this county. They were in poor condition for soldiers. Fourteen were without arms, and no ammunition or arms could be furnished them. Colonel Hunter said "they had no stores of any kind, *not even provisions!*" The county at that time could not have been in a much worse poverty-stricken condition.

Colonel Hunter immediately wrote to Col. Maxwell Chambers, sub-lieutenant of Lancaster county, expressing surprise that he would send re-enforcements here in that condition. He thought it would be "really hard" if they were forced to return because they had no arms; but he was trying to get some arms repaired for them. He had not thought militia would be ordered here without being equipped.

On the 22d of August he wrote to Colonel Hubley, of Lancaster county, saying that he would be compelled to discharge the militia before their "tour of two months was out," because he could not procure rations for them. "There is no money to purchase with, and the public has no credit at present, so our commissioner of purchases can do nothing."

THE HAMILTON FAMILY.

Small parties of Indians continued to raid the settlements. The house of a settler named Tate, a few miles above Northumberland, was visited, and a young woman named Catharine Storm knocked down and scalped. She recovered from her wounds and lived many years afterwards. This same party committed other depredations. It is supposed they were the same Indians that killed Alexander Hamilton, who fled to Northumberland at the time of the "Big Runaway," from

Pine creek. Colonel Hunter induced him to remain, as he had three sons, young men, to assist in holding Fort Augusta. They were employed as sentinels and on scouting parties. Hamilton occupied a house in Northumberland that had been vacated, and he engaged in cultivating some ground near the town The Indians waylaid him as he was returning from the field, shot and scalped him, and then fled. One of his sons, Robert, married Anna Jackson and became the father of a family noted for intellectual vigor and high moral standing. The venerable John Hamilton, of Pine creek township, Clinton county, who died April 24, 1891, at the great age of ninety years, six months, and five days, was a son. James, another son, became a Presbyterian clergyman and died in 1886. William, his brother, also studied for the ministry, and was ordained at Jersey Shore in 1837. He became a distinguished missionary among the Indians of Nebraska, and labored there for fifty-four years. He died September 17, 1891.

A HEAVY TAX PROPOSED.

About this time the Assembly passed a law levying a heavy tax on each county for the purpose of raising revenue to purchase supplies for the army. Matters were growing desperate, the currency was greatly depreciated, the army needed supplies, and there was but one way to obtain them, and that was by a resort to heavy taxation. To the consternation of the few remaining inhabitants it was found that the quota for Northumberland was greater than could be raised by the sale of all the personal property in the county! To impress upon the authorities the impossibility of raising the amount called for, William Clark and William Antes, two of the commissioners, united in a letter to President Reed: "We are obliged," they said, "to declare our utter inability to comply with the demands of that law.....Those who have property sufficient to support themselves are gone. Then shall the quota of the county be levied on the miserable few that remain? Their whole personal property, if removed to a place where hard cash could be had for it, and sold, would not pay the tax." This was a sorry prospect for revenue. They said it would be useless to lay a tax on absentees. The improvements were grown up or destroyed and the personal property removed. They wished to obey the laws, but in this case it was simply impossible. It does not appear that any attempt was made to enforce the law.

MURDER OF THE LEE FAMILY.

The murder of Maj. John Lee and several members of his family, some time in August, 1782, was very cruel and caused much excitement among the people. He lived near what is now the little town of Winfield, a few miles above Northumberland, on the west side of the river. It was a warm evening, and Lee and his family, with one or two neighbors, were eating supper. Suddenly a band of Indians burst upon them. Lee was striken down and scalped, and an old man named Walker shared the same fate. Mrs. Boatman was killed and scalped, and a daughter was also scalped. Two or three escaped. A son of Lee named Robert was returning home, and when he came in sight of the house the Indians were leaving it. He fled to Sunbury and gave the alarm. In the meantime the Indians retreated up the river, carrying Mrs. Lee and her infant child with them as prisoners. Colonel Hunter hastily collected

a party of twenty men and started in pursuit. When they reached the house they found Lee and Miss Boatman still living. They were sent to Sunbury on litters for treatment, but Lee soon after died. Miss Boatman recovered and lived for many years.

Colonel Hunter and his party hurried after the savages, who crossed Bald Eagle mountain by the Culbertson path, which came out opposite the mouth of Lycoming creek. When the pursuing party reached the river next day and crossed they found that the savages had gone west, and their fresh tracks showed that they were not far ahead. Hunter and his men accelerated their speed. In crossing the mountains Mrs. Lee was bitten on the ankle by a rattlesnake, and her leg soon became so much swollen that she traveled with great difficulty. She was constantly bemoaning her condition and imploring the savages to release her. They refused and fiercely urged her forward. At a point near Pine run, in what is now Piatt township, she became so much exhausted that she seated herself on a stone and refused to go any further. By this time, it is supposed, the Indians had discovered that they were pursued, and fearing that Mrs. Lee would be rescued, a savage ran behind her and placing the muzzle of his gun close to her head fired and blew off the entire upper portion! Another seized her infant by the feet and dashed it against a tree. They then fled with increased speed and crossed the river at Smith's fording and ran up Nippenose bottom. When Colonel Hunter came up he found Mrs. Lee's body yet warm. The sight was a horrible one. The child was found to be little injured and was cared for. They rushed forward, and crossing the river soon came in sight of the Indians, who, on discovering them, separated and disappeared in the bushes at Antes gap.

Colonel Hunter then deemed it imprudent to follow them any further, and he reluctantly gave up the pursuit and returned. On the way back they stopped and buried the body of Mrs. Lee; they then hurried over the mountain by the path they came, and in due time reached the scene of the first tragedy, when they stopped and buried the dead in one grave. The old man Walker was buried in a grave near where he fell.

This atrocious affair aroused the authorities to renewed action, and they straightway resolved on some retaliatory measures. On the 14th of September, 1782, the Supreme Executive Council ordered militia from Berks, Lancaster, Cumberland, and Northumberland counties to rendezvous at Fort Muncy on the 4th of October; and on the 17th of September commissioners were appointed to make purchases of commissary stores and hire pack horses to carry them to the fort. The object of this movemen was the organization of a sufficient force to make another expedition into the Indian country, and, if possible, wipe the savages out. The proposed expedition, however, was abandoned soon after the orders were issued to prepare for it, because there were indications of the war soon closing.

PEACE DECLARED.

But a better day was dawning for the distressed settlers. A silver lining was discernible on the face of the black cloud which had so long hung over them and blighted their prospects. On the 30th of November, 1782, news was received of the signing of a treaty on the part of Great Britain acknowledging the independence of

the United States, and on the 20th of January, 1783, the preliminary treaty of peace was signed, and on the 11th of April Congress issued a proclamation enjoining a cessation of hostilities, and on the 16th of the same month the Supreme Executive Council made public announcement of the happy event. The definitive treaty of peace with England was ratified by Congress, January 14, 1784, and the event so long looked for was celebrated all over the land as soon as the fact was made known. The inhabitants, from Muncy valley to Lycoming and Pine creeks, rejoiced as they never rejoiced before, when the cheering news spread through the land, for they now felt that they would no longer be molested and could cultivate their fields in safety.

Soon after the project of invading the Indian country again was abandoned, Capt. Thomas Robinson, who had proved himself such a vigilant and efficient guardian of the valley, was removed from Fort Muncy to Wyoming, and in March, 1783, he was placed in command of the fort at that place, where he served until discharged in November of that year.

Nothing is known of his early history. He came here from Reading and raised his company of rangers. After the war he settled on an island in Pine creek, and it came to be known as Robinson's island. He engaged in land speculation, and the tract on which Youngwomanstown is located was surveyed on a warrant issued in his name, October 6, 1786. When on a visit up the North Branch on land business he was taken ill, and while descending the river to Wyoming in a boat, exposed to the warm sun, his disease was so much aggravated that he died on his arrival there in August, 1792. He had a family, but the number of his children is not now remembered. One of his daughters, Mary, became the wife of John T. Cook, who lived on a fine farm lying on the river just west of the mouth of Pine creek. Cook represented Clinton county in the legislature in 1843, and died, January 19, 1860, and is buried in Jersey Shore cemetery.

In the statement of Colonel Hunter's receipts and disbursements, it appears that he paid Captain Robinson the following sums, either on his own account, or on account of raising his company:

For raising his company, July 11, 1780, £2878 17s 6d; for recruiting his ranging company, December 8, 1781, £120, specie. For the recruiting service, January 7, 1781, £815 12s 6d; January 16th, £811 10s; total, £1627 2s 6d. Paid him for raising his company, October 3, 1781, £37 10s; October 15th, £18 15s; total, £56 5s, State currency. For raising his company, December 21, 1781, £18; February 23, 1782, £6; May 20th, £23 10s; total, £47 10s, specie. Paid him per Lieut. Samuel McGrady for six-months' men, May 20, 1782, £13 2s 6d, specie.

On pages 766–767, Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series, Vol. XIV, the following record of Captain Robinson's "Ranging Companies" is given: Captain, Thomas Robinson, April 8, 1780. Lieutenants: Joseph Alexander, April 8, 1780; resigned June 16, 1780; John Faulkner, June 16, 1780, *vice* Alexander. Ensign, Moses Van Campen.

Captain, Thomas Robinson, February 10, 1781. Lieutenant, Moses Van Campen, February 10, 1781. Ensigns: Samuel Quinn, June 26, 1781; Thomas Chambers, March 6, 1782. Surgeon, Alexander Smith, of Lancaster, July 21, 1781.

The names of the privates, of whom there were between fifty and sixty, were not preserved. Their duties were extremely hard, as they had to "range" up and down the valley from Fort Rice to the Great Island, and they were poorly paid, fed, and clothed; and with all their vigilance several lost their lives, notably Edward

Lee, sergeant, and Robert Carothers, private, while serving as spies near Fort Rice, October 24, 1782.

THE LAST OF FORT MUNCY.

On the departure of Captain Robinson from Fort Muncy, the fortification which had served such a good purpose was no longer kept in repair, and soon fell into decay; but its ruins existed for many years and were pointed to as a reminder of the dangerous times of 1778–82. When the Wallis plantation passed under the sheriff's hammer and strangers came to take possession of the old homestead, the crumbling earthworks for more than fifty years were regarded as a great curiosity. From year to year the elements did their work slowly but surely, until nothing remained but a great pile of stones to mark the site of the old fort. Finally, during the absence of Mr. Hall, (the owner,) his farmer, in order to make an improvement which he thought would greatly please his employer, removed the last vestige of the old military work. Mr. Hall was greatly displeased when he learned what had been done, as he wished the *debris* to be retained as a relic, or historic landmark. But for the vandalism of the farmer a few stones at least might have remained to the present day to show where Fort Muncy stood.

HUNTER AND VAN CAMPEN.

Col. Samuel Hunter, who bore such a conspicuous part in the "times that tried men's souls" in this valley, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1732. His military career commenced in 1760, and he served in various capacities in a subordinate position as an officer of volunteers, took part in Bouquet's expedition, was at Fort Augusta in 1763, and again in 1768. When Northumberland county was organized in 1772 he was appointed one of the first justices, and served in the Assembly from 1772 to 1775. He became a member of the Committee of Safety in 1775 and served one year, and of the Council of Censors in 1783. When the militia was organized in the beginning of the Revolution he was chosen colonel of the First Battalion, February 8, 1776; and county lieutenant, March 21, 1777, and reappointed April 6, 1780. He served in this responsible position, and directed the movements of the county militia, to the close of the war. His voluminous correspondence, written in a quaint style, and printed in the Colonial Records and State Archives is of great value to the historian, as it gives a true insight of that dark and gloomy time. He made some mistakes, and was accused of precipitating the "Big Runaway," by a hasty order, when it was believed that calamity might have been averted if he had acted with more discretion and coolness.

Colonel Hunter married Susannah Scott, sister of Abraham Scott, formerly member from Lancaster. He died April 10, 1784, in the fifty-second year of his age. His remains rest under a large marble slab in a private burial ground, surrounded by a stone wall, near the site of Fort Augusta. He left two daughters, Mary and Nancy, minors. His will was dated March 29th, just twelve days before he died, and was proved the 21st of June following.

One of the most daring and adventuresome characters—next to Robert Covenhoven—who figured in this valley at the close of the Indian war, was Moses Van

Campen. He was an officer, as already noted, of Captain Robinson's company of rangers. He was a native of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, where he was born, January 21, 1757. His parents emigrated to Pennsylvania before the beginning of the Indian troubles and settled on Fishing creek, a tributary of the North Branch of the Susquhanna. In his early days young Van Campen became an expert woodsman and an unerring shot. He early entered the military service and was with Colonel Cooke's regiment at Boston. In 1778 the Indians killed his father and brother, burned their house, took him and Peter Pence, and one or two others, prisoners. There were ten Indians and they started up the North Branch. One night while encamped near Wyalusing, Van Campen managed to cut the thongs that bound him, when he released Pence and they attacked the sleeping Indians. Van Campen killed five with a tomahawk, and became engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle with the sixth. The Indian disengaged himself and as he turned to flee Van Campen buried the hooked blade of the tomahawk in the muscles of his shoulder. With a bound that wrenched the weapon from Van Campen's hand, the Indian dashed into the gloom of the forest, bearing the tomahawk in his quivering flesh, and escaped! Pence killed four, so that out of the ten only one escaped. Of all the bloody encounters reported with Indians, this one stands alone for coolness, nerve, bravery, and number slain by two men!

Van Campen and Pence released the other prisoners, gathered up the guns and plunder of the savages, embarked on a raft, and floated down the river to Wyoming, and thence to Northumberland. Soon after this we find Van Campen serving in Captain Robinson's rangers as an officer. Pence, who also saw much service, settled in Nippenose valley and died there in 1812.

In April, 1782, Andrew Culbertson applied to Captain Robinson for a guard of twenty men to accompany him to Bald Eagle creek, where his brother William had made an improvement and was afterwards killed by the Indians. He had been informed that his brother had buried some property, which he was desirous of searching for. Van Campen was selected to command the party. He picked twenty men in this way: Taking a board and placing a piece of white paper on the end of it, he stepped to one side a few rods and holding out the mark invited each man to take his station and fire at the mark. If he hit it he would be chosen. His twenty men were soon selected.

They started up the river about the middle of April. Culbertson and four men preceded in a boat and reached the Great Island in safety. Van Campen and his men soon joined them. They proceeded to where the improvement had been made and encamped for the night. Early next morning they were surprised by a large body of Indians. A desperate fight ensued, but being outnumbered Van Campen was compelled to surrender. Three of his men, Wallace, Stewart, and Craton, who had been wounded, were cruelly murdered before his eyes. Several had been killed in the battle. Van Campen and the survivors were taken prisoners. One of his men named Burwell, who had been shot through the arm, was, after much parleying, spared and taken along. Several Indians were killed and their comrades buried them under a log, which they displaced for that purpose. Another named Henderson, also badly wounded, was afterwards killed while on the march. Culbertson and one or two others escaped in the beginning of the fight.

The Indians with their prisoners traveled up Pine creek and in due time reached Fort Niagara, where they turned them over to the British authorities. After they were placed in the fort the English discovered that Van Campen was the man who had killed five Indians on the North Branch and seriously wounded another. When the Indians learned this they were furious to get hold of him for torture. The English officers then made him a dishonorable proposition to save his life. They informed him that if he would renounce the rebel cause and join them his life should be spared. If he refused they would turn him over to the Indians for torture. His answer was characteristic of the man: "*No sir, no—my life belongs to my country; give me the stake, the tomahawk, or the scalping knife, before I will dishonor the uniform of an American officer!*"

Being a prisoner of war they dare not give him to the savages, for he told them that if they gave him up they might expect retaliation in case one of their officers fell into the hands of the Americans.

He was soon afterwards exchanged, returned home, and rejoined his company at Fort Muncy. He accompanied Captain Robinson to Wyoming, where they were mustered out of service in November, poor and penniless. In a few years after retiring from the service, Moses Van Campen married Margaret McClure, whose parents lived near the present town of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. Some time in 1831 they took up their residence in Dansville, New York, where they lived for many years. When he grew old they removed to Angelica, where he died, October 15, 1849, at the great age of ninety-two years, eight months, and twenty-four days.

John Mohawk, the Indian who escaped from Van Campen with the tomahawk sticking in his shoulder, recovered from his wound and lived many years. He often expressed a desire to meet his former antagonist, and a meeting was finally arranged. They met at Dansville, clasped hands in friendship, and talked the matter over. The Indian showed him the great scar in his shoulder and told him how he carried off his tomahawk as a trophy. Long before the meeting John Mohawk presented the famous tomahawk to Horatio Gates Jones to be preserved as a keepsake. The weapon has ever since been retained in the family as an heirloom, and is now the property of the old interpreter's only surviving son—Charles Jones—the youngest but one of sixteen children, who lives at Genesee, New York.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

From carelessness in preserving the records and muster rolls during the Revolution, it has been found impossible to make up a *full* list of those who served in the Continental Army from this portion of the valley during the struggle for independence. One reason for the confusion that existed is that Northumberland was a frontier county and was constantly subjected to Indian raids, and twice the inhabitants were driven away from its northern and western borders. The following list embraces the names of nearly all those who served in the Revolutionary army from the territory within the present limits of Lycoming county: David Bents, John Brady, Samuel Brady, Henry Lebo, James McClary, Robert Trift, Cornelius Dougherty, George Sands, John Scudder, David Davis, William Calhone, Thomas Callady, John Murphy, Thomas Pilson, Henry Thomas, William Jamison, William Atkins, Robert Ritchie, Robert Covenhoven, George Sutyman, James Carson,

John White, David Clamains, Michael Parker, Robert Wilson, John Hamilton, Robert Lincey, Samuel Sealy, Alexander McCormick, Edward Cavennah, Robert Carothers, Patrick McWey, Patrick McManus, Dennis Higgins, John Toner, Robert King, John Bradley, Patrick McGinnis, James Randolph, Robert McGran, Peter Davis, Joseph Lackary, Michael Lachary, John Reddicks, Thomas Thompson, George Kline, Michael Drury, James McGinsey, John Martin, James Cummins, Robert Campble, Angis McFaton, John Dunn, Joseph McFaton, John McMeen, Thomas McMeen, James Ervine, Michael Sealey, William King, Daniel Callahan, John English, James English, John Nicholas Beeber, James Davidson, James Thompson, James McMicken, Richard Martin, Jacob Hill.

There were others, whose descendants live in the county to-day, who served in the local militia, and whose services were as arduous, if not more so, than many who served in the Continental Army. The survivors of the Revolutionary struggle drew a pension of $40 a year from the State. The oldest pensioner was Robert King. He died March 29, 1848, aged ninety-four years, seven months, and twenty-nine days, and was buried in the old Lycoming graveyard on West Fourth street, Williamsport.

AN ELECTION CONTEST.

In 1783 the inhabitants of Muncy township again became involved in an election difficulty. At the election for members of Assembly, sheriff, and other officers, held October 14th and 15th, two returns were made, one signed by Elias Youngman, Anthony Geiger, and John Tschops, judges of the Augusta district, certifying to the election of Samuel Hunter, Jr., and William Gray, as members of the Supreme Executive Council; William Maclay, William Cooke, and John Weitzel, as members of Assembly; John Buyers, commissioner, and Henry Antes, sheriff. The other return, signed by James Murray, James Espy, and Simon Spaulding, of the Northumberland district, and Richard Manning, of the Muncy district, certified to the election of William Montgomery and Samuel Hunter as Censors; Robert Martin as Councillor; James McClenachan, Daniel Montgomery, and Frederick Antes as members of Assembly; Henry Antes as sheriff, and John Clark as commissioner.

The former judges arrived at their result by throwing out the Northumberland boxes. They did this because it was alleged intruders from Wyoming were allowed to vote at Northumberland, and residents on the Indian land, above Lycoming creek, were allowed to vote at Muncy. On the 25th of November the House of Representatives arrived at a different result, by rejecting the Muncy box alone, thus admitting William Maclay, William Cooke, and James McClenachan as members; Samuel Hunter and William Montgomery became members of the Council of Censors by counting all the votes, John Boyd, Councillor, and John Clarke, county commissioner.

Linn, in his Annals of Buffalo Valley, (page 216,) shows that in the investigation that followed, Thomas Hamilton deposed that at the Muncy election Richard Manning, who lived on Long Island, (supposed to be Indian land,) acted as judge, and David McKinney, who lived opposite the Great Island, on Indian land, acted as inspector; that John Price, John Hamilton, Bratton Caldwell, William Tharpe, and

others, who resided on Indian lands, had voted at the Muncy district election held at the residence of Amariah Sutton, on the east side of Lycoming creek. The Muncy district was composed of Bald Eagle and Muncy townships. The reader will remember that residents west of Lycoming, on the north side of the river, were not recognized as living within the Commonwealth, as the land was still claimed by the Indians. Robert Fleming was the only one from Bald Eagle who voted.

Richard Manning testified that he acted as judge, and lived on Long Island; that Daugherty, who acted as inspector of the election, lived fifteen miles from the district, in Turbutt township, which was in the Northumberland district; that the Indian land men voted generally in favor of Montgomery, Antes, and McClenachan for Assembly, etc.

William Sims's testimony, with that of others, in regard to the Northumberland box, was that he had been up at Wyoming, and saw William Bonham there, in company with Col. Zebulon Butler, and Bonham admitted to him that it was his business there to get the Wyoming people to go *down* to Northumberland and vote; that Bonham was exceedingly busy in inviting and persuading the New England people to go down and vote; that Colonel Butler told Captain Gaskins that there would be over 100 down; that many of them were in Northumberland and had voted, and Bonham kept an open house for them; heard Bonham tell Schott to go up to his house and get his dinner; and further said the election had cost him $20. Captain Spaulding, one of the New England men, acted as judge, and Lord Butler, son of Colonel Zebulon, acted as clerk. There were other depositions to the same effect. A petition to the Assembly remonstrating against receiving the returns from Muncy and Northumberland was numerously signed by the inhabitants of the southwestern part of the county.

It appears that fraudulent voting was in vogue among the pioneer settlers in this valley as early as 1783, and earlier, and that their politicians knew how to "import" voters to carry on an election.

CHAPTER XII.

THE FAIR PLAY SYSTEM.

WHY IT WAS ORIGINATED AND HOW IT WAS CONDUCTED—NEW TOWNSHIPS ERECTED—EFFORTS OF THE LAND GRABBERS—WALLIS SURVEYS ABOVE LYCOMING CREEK—SETTLERS PETITION THE ASSEMBLY—LAW PASSED FOR THEIR PROTECTION—LITIGATION ARISES—HOW THE FAIR PLAY COURT DID BUSINESS—INTERESTING DEPOSITIONS—CASE OF TONER AND SWEENY—PASSAGE OF LAND LAWS—SURVEY OF THE RIVER—THE WALKER TRAGEDY—EXCITING TIME WITH THE SENECA INDIANS.

THE last treaty with the Indians for the acquisition of lands east of the Alleghenny mountains was held at Fort Stanwix, October 23, 1784. At this conference the Indians admitted that the true line of the treaty of 1768 was Tiadaghton creek (Pine) and not Lycoming, as they had previously claimed. By this admission a dispute regarding boundary, which had existed for sixteen years, was settled.

In the meantime many adventuresome persons settled on the disputed "Indian lands," and as they were beyond the limits of the law they were forced to rely upon themselves for protection. They were, to use a modern phrase, "squatters," and could appeal to no courts for redress. As the lands along the north side of the river from Lycoming creek westward were generally choice the "squatters" staked out claims and resolved to hold them if possible. Long and annoying litigations followed, and the disputes which arose were not finally settled without legislative action.

As the "squatters" increased in numbers they found that they must have some form of law to protect themselves, with power vested in some person or persons to enforce it. The vicious must be restrained, else the community would become a lawless aggregation, in which the weak would be oppressed by the strong and every semblance of a well regulated society destroyed. It was the realization of this fact by the leading men among the dwellers on the Indian lands, which originated what was known as the "Fair Play System." Three commissioners, therefore, were chosen by ballot each year in the month of March, whose duty it was to see that each settler had "fair play," and to punish those who violated the local laws. From the decisions of these commissioners there was no appeal. It has long been a source of regret that their records, if they kept any, were lost, for tradition informs us that the "Fair Play Men" were often called on to settle disputes and impose punishments. The period during which this code had full sway was from the year 1773 to the 1st day of May, 1785, when the Land Office was opened for applications within the purchase of October 23, 1784; and the Fair Play territory was embraced within the present townships of Old Lycoming, Woodward, Piatt, Porter, and a portion of Watson, Lycoming county. It is known that the commissioners for 1776

were Bratton Caldwell, John Walker, and James Brandon. The latter probably lived not far from Lycoming creek; Caldwell lived on Pine run, and Walker's residence was near Pine creek. The names of no other commissioners are now known. It is inferred, however, that on account of the representative character of these men—especially Caldwell—that they held office for some time, if not during the entire period of the occupation of the Indian lands. It is supposed, furthermore, that they were the leaders in the 4th of July demonstration in favor of independence, held at Pine creek in 1776. And it is believed that they were in office as governors of the territory at the close of the Revolution, and continued as such up to the time of the transfer of the lands to the State by the terms of the treaty.

As the Fair Play system was organized for the mutual benefit of all living within its jurisdiction, it has been truly said that it is a matter worthy of record that the commissioners exercised their functions of lawmakers and arbitrators with such wisdom that the "justice of their decrees has never been questioned." It does not appear that the Fair Play men had any fixed time or place of meeting to hear complaints, but were governed by the exigencies which might arise. The court could be convened at any time or place within the territory over which it exercised jurisdiction, and on short notice, to try any cause that might come before it. It is said that when a "squatter," or any other person, refused to abide by the decrees of the court he was placed in a canoe and pushed to the mouth of Lycoming creek, the boundary line of their province, and sent adrift down the river with orders not to return.

When it was agreed to hold a treaty at Fort Stanwix with the Indians, after the declaration of peace, the commissioners of Pennsylvania were instructed to inquire which creek—Lycoming or Pine—was the *real* Tiadaghton, and boundary line of 1768. But as late as December 21, 1784, before the result of the proposed inquiry could be known, the Assembly (See Dallas's Laws, Vol. II, page 233) declared "Lycoming creek to be the boundary of the purchase, to all legal intents and purposes, until the General Assembly shall otherwise regulate and declare the same." The Indians confirmed this declaration by replying that by Tiadaghton they meant Pine creek, but the *purchase* then consummated, (October 23, 1784,) made their answer of no consequence, divesting, as it did, the Indian title to all lands in Pennsylvania west of Pine creek, and therefore rendering it unnecessary for the Assembly to legislate further about the line, and ending forever "squatter sovereignty" within the limits of this Commonwealth, after it had existed for nearly sixteen years.

NEW TOWNSHIPS ERECTED.

With the "New Purchase" the area of the county, west of Lycoming creek and north of the river, was largely increased, and it was found necessary to divide the northwestern townships. At the August sessions, 1785, a petition was presented to the court praying for the organization of the new territory "for the purposes of order and a civil state of society," and asking the Court "to erect that part between Lycoming and Pine creeks, being near fifteen miles, into one township; and from Pine creek upwards into another township." This was done, the former receiving the name of Lycoming, and the latter that of Pine Creek.

Another petition presented to the court at the November sessions, 1785, resulted

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in the annexation of the lower end of Bald Eagle township (from opposite Lycoming creek, and extending up the south side of the West Branch of the Susquehanna as far as opposite Pine creek, to include Nippenose valley) "to Lycoming township; and from the mouth of Pine creek, extending up the Bald Eagle valley as far as the mouth of Beech creek, up the south side of said branch as far as inhabited, and from Beech run a southerly course until it joins Potter's township, to Pine Creek township." Bald Eagle as originally organized was about seventy miles long, and with the exception of Wyoming was the largest township in Northumberland county. At August sessions, 1785, Washington township was set off from White Deer. Loyalsock was formed at February sessions, 1786, from that part of Muncy lying above Loyalsock creek.

FAIR PLAY SYSTEM.

Charles Smith, Esq., of Sunbury, who compiled that invaluable work known as Smith's Laws, gives this clear insight into the causes operating to develop the Fair Play system, together with a *resume* of the land law of Pennsylvania, (Vol. II, page 195,) as it related to the code adopted by these settlers:

A set of hardy adventurers seated themselves on this doubtful territory, made improvements, and formed a very considerable population. They formed a mutual compact among themselves, and annually elected a tribunal in rotation of three of the settlers, who were to decide all controversies and settle disputed boundaries. From their decision there was no appeal, and there could be no resistance. The decree was enforced by the whole body, who started up in mass, at the mandate of the court, and the execution and eviction were as sudden and irresistible as the judgment. Every newcomer was obliged to apply to this powerful tribunal, and, upon his solemn engagement to submit in all respects to the law of this land, he was permitted to take possession of some vacant spot. Their decrees were, however, just; and when their settlements were recognized by law, and *fair play* had ceased, their decisions were received in evidence and confirmed by judgments of court.

This last accession of lands was called by the whites the "New Purchase," and when the Land Office was opened, May 1, 1785, emigrants rapidly flocked to the territory for the purpose of taking up the choice lands. Nearly all the original settlers on this land previous to the "Big Runaway," returned to the land on which they had made improvements and claimed it by virtue of pre-emption right. Speculators were also on the alert to make purchases and the greatest activity prevailed. Samuel Wallis and some others, offered the Commonwealth £30 per hundred acres for all improvements, and fearing a like action to that which despoiled the Connecticut settlers at Wyoming, the Fair Play residents memorialized the Assembly with the following remonstrance:

To the Honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The petition of the subscribers, inhabitants of the county of Northumberland, most humbly sheweth: That your petitioners have lived for a number of years before the Revolution at and near the Great Island, on the West Branch of the River Susquehanna, and were the first settlers, and have made very considerable improvements without having procured any officers' rights under the former government, and were at the beginning of the war obliged to abandon our farms and fly to the interior parts of the State for refuge, where we were under the necessity of selling our stock for the support of our families.

We have lately understood that application has been made for the lands we have improved, and which we have defended at the risk of our lives. We humbly conceive, that your honorable House will rather give the preference to those whose lives have been spent in endeavoring

to procure an honest livelihood on lands which were unappropriated, and we do conceive that the merits of defending the frontiers and being the most active against the savages will have its due weight with your honorable House. All that your petitioners desire is to have your sanction for retaining our improvements, and that those only who have been tillers of the ground and livers on the land—their rights alone shall be deemed valid for their proportionable shares.

Permit us further to mention to your honorable House, that some evil disposed persons have lately sold the rights of other improvers in their absence, and have even gone so far as to make private surveys. We humbly conceive that your honorable House will make a distinction between those tillers and our claims. We can assure your honorable House that our intention and real design is for complying with the terms of the Land Office, and we only wish that preference may be given to the real improvers.

Your petitioners are apprehensive some disputes may arise among us in setting lines, which we beg leave to request your honorable House to appoint men as a committee or otherwise, as you in your wisdom think best, to settle disputes and lines on the premises, as we conceive disinterested men may prevent lawsuits and give the legal improvers and claimers their proportionable shares of the lands. And your petitioners as in duty bound, will ever pray.

The petition was signed by James Curry, William Dougherty, Thomas Forster, Joseph McMahan, John Fleming, John Baker, William Maginley, Peter Maginley, William Dunn, John Chatham, James Erwin, John Dougherty, John McKinney, William McMeans, Thomas Nichols, William Jackson, F. Hilor, J. Woodsides, Benjamin Warner, Samuel Fields, Fred Bodine, John Price, Edmund Huff, Brattan Caldwell, A. Kitelinger, Richard Manning, James Forster, John Hamilton, William Luckey, John Holmes, John McElwain, James Alexander, Adam King, Robert Holmes, Richard Suthern, James Stewart, Joseph Mahaffey, William Dougherty, John Jackson, David Hammond, William Walker, Edward Masters, John Arkridge, Roger Brayley, Thomas Ferguson, Samuel Camel, James Jackson, Robert Reynolds.

The petition is endorsed: "Read one time, March 17, 1784."

Those familiar with county names will readily recognize a number on this petition whose descendants live in this valley, while many others have faded out of existence. One of the Fair Play commissioners, Caldwell, is a signer, and Richard Manning was one of the founders of Jersey Shore. McKinney lived on Pine creek, whilst Hamilton, Jackson, and Dunn, were residents of what is now Pine Creek township, Clinton county. Forster lived on Long Island, opposite Jersey Shore; McMeans on the "Long Reach," and the Doughertys, who were conspicuous, have their names perpetuated by a small run which empties into the river on the western boundary line of Williamsport. There are others, too, who bore a conspicuous part in the early days of the settlement and contributed their full share towards improving the country.

GRASPING FOR LAND.

The allusion in the petition to "applications" having been made for their improved lands refers to Samuel Wallis. As early as 1773 Wallis made an effort to acquire all the desirable lands lying on the river from Lycoming to Pine creek. Three of his drafts show the lines of his surveys: The first begins at a point on Lycoming creek near where Bridge No. 1 of the Northern Central railroad crosses that stream, or as the survey designates it, "opposite the point of the first large hill." The line then turned and followed what appears to be the route of the present public

road "to a marked locust on the side of the river a small distance below the mouth of *Quinashahaque* run, thence down the river by the several courses to the place of beginning." The "survey was made on the 22d and 23d days of June, 1773, for Samuel Wallis, in pursuance of seven orders of survey dated the 3d of April, 1769," and the tract contained 2,328 acres. The names of the seven persons to whom the applications were granted appear on the draft, but they are not familiar names of to-day. They were strangers who had obtained the grants and then transferred them to Wallis for "five shillings," which seems to have been the established price. This survey took in all the fine land lying on the river between Lycoming creek and Linden, and it was made on land which the Proprietaries of the Province had no control over.

A second survey commenced on the west of the locust tree, where the first survey ended, and apparently followed the present public road "to a post on the bank of the river," and thence down the same to the beginning. This survey was made June 24th and 25th, 1773, "for Samuel Wallis, in pursuance of five orders of survey dated April 3, 1769," and issued to that number of persons, and contained 1,547 acres. This survey took in that fine scope of farming land now known as "Level Corner." The only familiar names mentioned on the draft are those of Elizabeth Walton and Josiah Hews.

The third is a "draft of a tract of land situate on the north side of the West Branch of Susquehanna below and adjoining Pine creek, surveyed the 17th and 18th days of June, 1773, in pursuance of eighteen orders of survey dated the 3d day of April, 1769. It will be noticed by the dates that the work of surveying these three great tracts commenced at Pine creek and extended eastward.

The eighteen orders for this large tract were granted as follows:

No.	Name.	No.	Name.
107	William Porter.	1147	John Cummings.
118	Richard Setteford.	1373	Samuel Taylor.
318	Thomas Morgan.	1546	Benjamin Cathrall.
327	Joseph Couperthwait.	1558	Peter Young.
464	William Wilson.	1573	Samuel Nicholas.
592	John Sprogle.	1588	Samuel Nicholas.
608	Isaac Cathrall.	1701	Thomas Bonnel.
724	Joseph Hill.	2127	Henry Paul, Jr.
807	Joseph Paul.	2231	Joseph Knight.

The line of survey is indicated as follows on the draft: "Beginning at a marked elm standing on the north side of the West Branch of Susquehanna above and at the mouth of Larry's creek, and turning thence N. 45° E. 400 perches, thence N. 67° W. 310 perches, thence S. 77° W. 765 perches, thence S. 51° W. 700 perches to Pine creek; thence down the said creek by the several courses thereof to the mouth; thence down the northerly side of the West Branch by the several courses thereof to the place of beginning at the mouth of Larry's creek, containing and laid out for 5,900 acres with allowance of six *per cent.* for roads and highways." This draft is signed: "John Lukens, Esq., Surveyor General, by order and direction of Jesse Lukens, per Samuel Harris." The latter, who seems to have done the field work, lived at Loyalsock and was an active man of the time. This draft is neatly drawn

and carefully notes every prominent point on the line, not omitting Long Island. This tract embraced every foot of ground on which the borough of Jersey Shore stands. The aggregate of the three drafts is 9,775 acres, and they took in all the land on which the Fair Play settlers dwelt. With these surveys hanging over their lands, is it any wonder they manifested alarm, and memorialized the Assembly to protect them? If these grants should be declared legal they would be dispossessed of their claims and perhaps get nothing for their improvements.

But it turned out that his great scheme to gobble all these fertile acres came to naught, for the Assembly at once saw the injustice of ignoring the claims of the memorialists and straightway recognized them by passing this act, which may be found in the same authority (Smith's Laws,) as already cited:

> And whereas divers persons, who have heretofore occupied and cultivated small tracts of lands without the bounds of the Purchase made as aforesaid in the year 1768, and within the Purchase made or now to be made, have by their resolute stands and sufferings during the late war, merited that those settlers should have the pre-emption of their respective plantations, it is enacted that all and every person or persons, and their legal representatives, who has or have heretofore settled on the north side of the West Branch of Susquehanna, between *Lycomick* or Lycoming creek on the east, and *Tyadaghton* or Pine creek on the west, as well as other lands within the said residuary purchase from the Indians of the territory within this State (excepting always the lands hereinbefore excepted,) shall be allowed a right of pre-emption to their respective possessions at the price aforesaid.

LITIGATION FOLLOWS.

As foreshadowed by the petitioners in their appeal, trouble arose in a number of instances about claims, lines, and titles, and much litigation followed. A few years ago a number of depositions relating to these land trials were found among the papers of Hon. Charles Huston, the eminent land lawyer, and published in the Pennsylvania *Magazine of History*, Vol. VII, page 420.

In the case of Greer *vs.* Tharpe, William King, who located on the site of Jaysburg as early as 1775, testified "that there was a law among the Fair Play men by which any man who absented himself for the space of six weeks, lost his right to his improvement." King, it will be remembered, was the man whose wife was killed in the Indian massacre, June 10, 1778, on what is now West Fourth street, Williamsport. Tharpe was his brother-in-law.

In reference to this case Brattan Caldwell, one of the last Fair Play commissioners, testified:

> In May, 1774, I was in company with William Greer and James Greer, and helped to build a cabin on William Greer's place (this was one mile north of the river and one-half mile west of Lycoming creek). Greer went into the army in 1776, and was a wagon-master till the fall of 1778. He wrote to me to sell his cattle. I sold his cattle. In July, 1778, (the "Runaway,") John Martin had come on the land in his absence. The Fair Play men put Greer in possession. If a man went into the army, the Fair Play men protected his property. Greer was not among the Sherman's valley boys [the witness no doubt refers to the early settlers of what is now Perry county, who were forcibly removed in May, 1750]. Greer came back in 1784.

The land on which the Greers settled was above Dougherty's run, not far from the western line of the city of Williamsport. They were brothers; James lived and died on the tract which was in dispute.

The summary process of ejectment in vogue among the Fair Play men is

described by William King in a deposition made March 15, 1801, in Huff *vs.* Latcha, in the circuit court of Lycoming county. He says:

In 1775 I [King] came on the land in question. I was informed that Joseph Haines claimed the land. He asked £30 for it, which I would not give. He said he was going to New Jersey, and would leave it in the care of his nephew, Isaiah Sutton. Some time after I heard that Sutton was offering it for sale. I had heard much disputing about the Indian land, and thought I would go up to Sutton's neighbors and inquire if he had any right. I first went to Edmund Huff, then to Thomas Kemplen, Samuel Dougherty, William McMeans, and Thomas Ferguson, and asked if they would accept me as a neighbor, and whether Isaiah Sutton had any right to the land in question. They told me Joseph Haines had once a right to it but had forfeited his right by the Fair Play law, and advised me to purchase. Huff showed me the consentable line between Haines and him. Huff's land lay above Haines's, on the river. I purchased of Sutton, and was to give him £9 for the land.

I did not come to live on the land for some weeks. One night, at a husking of corn, one Thomas Bond told me I was a fine fellow to be at a husking while a man was taking possession of my plantation. I quit the husking, and Bond and I came over to the place, and went *into a cave*, the only tenement then on the land, except where Sutton lived, and found some trifling articles in the cave, which we threw out. I went to the men who advised me to go on the land, all except Huff and Kemplen; they advised me to go on, turn him off and beat him if I was able. The next morning I got some of my friends and raised a cabin of some logs which I understood Haines had hauled. When we got it up to the square, we heard a noise of people coming. The first person I saw was Edmund Huff foremost with a keg of whiskey, William Paul was next with an axe, and many more. They got on the cabin, raised the Indian yell, and dispossessed me and put William Paul in possession. I and my party went off. Samuel Dougherty followed me and told me to come back and come on terms with Paul, who had money and would not take it from me for nothing. I would not go back, but waited for Dougherty, who went for Paul. The whole party came and brought the keg along. After some conversation, William Paul agreed to give me £13 for my right. He pulled out the money, gave it to Huff to keep until I would assign my right. I afterwards signed the conveyance and got my money.

William Paul went on the land and finished his cabin. Soon after a party bought Robert Arthur and built a cabin near Paul's, in which Arthur lived. Paul applied to the Fair Play men, who decided in favor of Paul. Arthur would not go off. Paul made a complaint to the company at a muster at Quinashahague that Arthur still lived on the land and would not go off, although the Fair Play men had decided against him. I was one of the officers at that time and we agreed to come and run him off. The most of the company came down as far as Edmund Huff's, who kept stills. We got a keg of whisky and proceeded to Arthur's cabin. He was at home with his rifle in his hand and his wife had a bayonet on a stick, and they threatened death to the first person who would enter the house. The door was shut, and Thomas Kemplen, our captain, made a run at the door, burst it open and instantly seized Arthur by the neck. We pulled down the cabin, threw it into the river, lashed two canoes together and put Arthur and his family and his goods into them and sent them down the river. William Paul then lived undisturbed upon the land until the Indians drove us all away. William Paul was then (1778) from home on a militia tour.

It will be noticed that King says a "cave" was the "only tenement" on the place at the time, and in it he probably lived. This shows that "dug outs," among settlers on the western plains are not new for they were in use in the West Branch valley over 117 years ago. And although King was dispossessed, Paul did not want his improvement for nothing and paid him for it. This show that the code did not sanction robbery, but aimed to protect all the settlers in their rights and claims. Huff was a typical frontiersman and figured in many exciting affairs. It appears that he was a "moonshiner" also, to use a modern phrase, and his whiskey

was a powerful factor in adjusting the dispute between King, Paul, and Arthur. He was conspicuous as a Fair Play man in the enforcement of their laws, but in later years, when the civil law went into operation, he became a lawbreaker and made himself so obnoxious in the community that his house (or "fort" as it was sometimes called) was pulled down and he and his family expelled from the settlement, like Arthur was some years before. Captain Kemplen was killed by the Indians at the mouth of Muncy creek in March, 1781. What became of Arthur is unknown. Paul was the owner of the land on which Jaysburg was built. He afterwards sold it to Latcha, who laid out the town. All these exciting events—or nearly all—occurred on the land lying west of Lycoming creek, and now embraced in the Seventh ward of the city of Williamsport.

In the land disputes Amariah Sutton testified, July 5, 1800, that he came to the plantation on which he then resided in 1770. That Joseph Haines, who was his relative, came from New Jersey a few years after, and began to improve on the tract of land at the mouth of Lycoming creek, on the Indian land side, making his home at his, Sutton's, house; that in the course of three years he returned to New Jersey and never came back. "We were all driven off by the Indians in May, 1778."

John Sutton, a relative of Amariah, made his deposition regarding his knowledge of these claimants, March 13, 1797, as follows:

I came to Lycoming creek in 1772, went to the Indian land in 1773, and have lived there ever since, except during the "Runaway." There was a law of the Fair Play men, that if any man left his improvement six weeks without leaving some person to continue his improvement he lost the right to push his improvement. After the war I was one of the first to come back. I believe that William Tharpe and myself were the two first men who came to the Indian lands. I never understood that William Greer's claim extended as far as where Tharpe now lives; the improvement made by William Greer was near the house in which Greer now lives. A man named Perkins lived on the land in dispute between William Greer and William Tharpe. In the winter of 1775–76, Thomas Kemplen bought out Perkins, and Kemplen sold to James Armstrong, commonly called "Curly Armstrong." I saw William King living in the cabin in which Tharpe now lives. I sold my place which adjoined William Tharpe's to John Clark. I came back after the war with the first that came in '83. William Dougherty lived on Tharpe's land, after him Richard Sutton. Sutton lived in the cabin in '84 or '85. I am sure he lived there before Mr. Edmiston came up to survey.

Samuel Edminston, to whom he refers, was the deputy surveyor of district No. 17, which embraced the Indian, or Fair Play, land. He made the survey of the William Greer tract, 302 acres and 148 perches, December 4, 1788, on a warrant issued May 6, 1785. The return of survey calls for John Sutton's land on the east, and Widow Kemplen and John Clark's land on the south.

After the passage of the act giving original, or Fair Play, settlers a "right of pre-emption to their respective possessions" at a certain price, it was laid down as a rule that to establish their claim it must be shown that the claimant had made an actual settlement before 1780, and no claim was to be admitted for more than 300 acres, and the consideration tendered to the receiver general of the Land Office on or before the 1st of November, 1785. Several cases of litigation arose among settlers which were decided under the pre-emption clause. The first was John Hughes against Henry Dougherty, tried in 1791. The plaintiff claimed under a warrant of May 2, 1785, for the premises, and a survey made thereon the 10th of January, 1786. On the 20th of June, 1786, the defendant entered a *caveat* against the

claims of the plaintiff, and on the 5th of October following took out a warrant for the land in dispute, on which he was then settled. Both claimed the pre-emption of 1784. The facts given in evidence are as follows:

In 1773, one James Hughes, a brother of the plaintiff, settled on the land in question, and made some small improvements. In the next year he enlarged his improvement, and cut logs to build a house. In the winter following he went to his father's, in Donegal, in Lancaster county, and died there. His elder brother, Thomas, was at that time settled on the Indian land, and some of the Fair Play men, who assembled together, made a resolution, (which they agreed to enforce as the law of the place,) that "if any person was absent from his settlement for six weeks, he should forfeit his right."

In the spring of 1775 Dougherty came to the settlement, and was advised by the Fair Play men to settle on the premises which Hughes had left. He followed their advice and built a cabin. John Hughes, the plaintiff, soon after appeared and claimed the improvement in the right of his brother; and, aided by Thomas Hughes, he took possession of the cabin. Dougherty rallied his friends and a fight ensued, in which Hughes was beaten and driven off, and Dougherty retained possession. He continued to improve, built a house and stable, and cleared about ten acres of ground. In 1778 he was driven off by the Indians and went into the army. When the war closed both parties returned and laid claim to the land. A suit followed, when the jury, after hearing the evidence and arguments, decided in favor of Dougherty.

A CURIOUS CASE.

Another curious case, between John Toner and Morgan Sweeny, appears on the records. Toner settled on the Indian land in 1773, a few miles west of the Dougherty improvement; but he exchanged his place for another, on which he resided, with the view of making a permanent home for himself and family. When the war broke out and there was a call for men he was disposed to enlist, but hesitated for fear he would forfeit his improvement under the Fair Play law. His friends, however, promised to protect his claim for him and he entered the army.

In 1775 Sweeny entered into a contract with him (Toner) to lease the land under conditions that he should make certain improvements on the place for the benefit of Toner. This lease was deposited in the hands of a third party to hold. Mrs. Sweeny, however, managed to get hold of the lease and she and her husband destroyed it, thinking by so doing to make the place their own. They continued to occupy it till driven off by the Indians. In the meantime Toner was absent from the settlement in the service of his country. When he returned from the army he found Sweeny in possession of his improvement and he refused to give it up, denying that there was any contract or lease requiring him to do so. Toner brought a suit of ejectment in the court and won.

LAND LAWS.

As has been stated the Land Office opened for the sale of land in the New Purchase, July 1, 1885, at £30 per hundred acres. The price was too high for extensive speculations, and such portions only were selected and purchased as were considered worth the £30, and the balance rejected. In 1792 the legislature perceived the fact that "the vacant lands were so high as to discourage

settlers from purchasing them," and the price was reduced to £5 per hundred acres. Much of the mountain land was still considered too high at the reduced price, and remained uncalled for. The act of 1792 was short lived. In 1794 an entire change in the system took place. The supplement, passed September 22, 1794, to the act of April 22, 1794, granted the vacant lands of the Commonwealth only to actual settlers. This law arrested speculation, and the state of things continued in regard to the purchase of 1784 until 1817, the vacant lands of the Commonwealth being granted only to actual settlers.

In order to more clearly define the law relating to land titles the Assembly under date of April 6, 1802, passed an act which declared "that after May next no conveyance of any land within the counties of Lycoming, Luzerne, and Wayne shall be good or effectual to pass any right, title, estate, interest, or claim whatever, unless the title to the land in such conveyance mentioned is derived from this State, or the late Proprietaries thereof, before the 4th of July, 1776; and unless the said conveyance shall expressly refer to and recite the substance of the warrant, survey, patent, or title under which the same is so derived from this State."

The act of March 10, 1817, opened the office at $26.66 the hundred acres, freed from the conditions of settlement; yet vacant lands were open to the settler, and his rights held sacred. In the long interval from 1794 the spirit of speculation had subsided, tracts were abandoned by distant owners as not worth keeping, and the annually accruing charges overlooked and forgotten by them, and sold by thousands of acres for taxes. On the 13th of March, 1815, the legislature made every effort to confer good titles on purchases at tax sales, allowing a period of two years for redemption on tender of taxes and costs, with twenty-five *per cent.* on the same, and with no inconsiderable aid from the Supreme court the object has been pretty fully attained.

Thus encouraged, adventurers became numerous in a new mode of land jobbing. Instead of resorting to the Land Office for rights at $26.66 the hundred acres, they applied to the commissioners of counties or attended sales of the treasurers, where they procured land in any quantity at less than that sum by the thousands of acres. Vacant mountain land was suffered to remain vacant, even if the fact of its vacancy were generally known, when plenty of the same sort and size, and patented in the bargain, were offering at the court house doors at greatly inferior prices. The act of 1817 thus nullified the act of 1815 at its birth, and effectually turned the eyes of adventurers from the Land Office to the commissioners' office.

INCIDENTS OF FAIR PLAY LAW.

In the administration of the Fair Play laws some amusing as well as serious cases came before the commissioners for adjustment. Joseph Antes related this: A squatter named Francis Clark located a short distance west of Jersey Shore. He mysteriously came into possession of a dog. In a short time a friendly Indian claimed that he (Clark) had stolen the dog from him and made complaint to the Fair Play men. They heard the case, found Clark guilty, and sentenced him to receive a certain number of lashes. Lots were drawn to decide who should administer the lashes, by placing a grain of corn for each man present, with one red grain, in a bag. Whoever drew the red grain was to do the flogging. Phillip Antes

drew the red grain and he at once made preparations to inflict the punishment. Seeing that Clark was about to be flogged, the Indian, who was a tender-hearted savage (?) became sympathetic and made a proposition that if he would abandon the land where he had settled he would recommend that the sentence be remitted. Clark was given a few minutes for consideration, when he decided to leave. He transferred his claim to Andrew Boggs, who afterwards disposed of it to Samuel Campbell and he conveyed it to James Forster.

Another anecdote illustrates Fair Play principles. When Chief Justice McKean was holding court at one time in this district he inquired, partly from curiosity and partly in reference to the case before him, of a shrewd Irishman named Peter Rodey, if he could tell him what the provisions of the Fair Play code were. Peter's memory did not exactly serve him as to details, and he could only convey an idea of them by comparison, so, scratching his head, he answered: "All I can say is, that since your Honor's coorts have come among us, *Fair Play* has ceased and law has taken its place!" This sharp rejoinder created a good deal of merriment in court, and Justice McKean was satisfied to ask no more questions reflecting on the tribunal.

The ninth decade of the eighteenth century was rapidly drawing to a close. The influx of emigrants continued, and the valley rapidly filled with inhabitants. Farms were opened on every hand, improvements made, and the people began to recover from the blighting effects of war.

SURVEYING THE RIVER.

The navigation of the Susquehanna river was at an early period considered as an important object to the trade of the State, and not only engaged the attention of the State government, but of many societies and individuals. Previous to 1770 the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia appointed a committee to view the Susquehanna and its lower falls, that proper measures might be recommended to render the water communication complete to Peachbottom Ferry. The committee made their report the 16th of February, 1770, in which they stated the great obstacles in the channel that would have to be removed. Philadelphia was greatly interested, on account of having trade drawn to that city, and for a long time it was the belief that water communication could be established between that place and Lake Erie, by building canals and utilizing the rivers. The legislature also had the matter under consideration early, and surveys were made and large sums of money spent to demonstrate the feasibility of the project.

On the 9th of April, 1790, the Supreme Executive Council commissioned Samuel Maclay, Timothy Matlack, and John Adlum, experienced surveyors, to examine the head waters of the river and explore the streams of the "New Purchase," to discover, if possible, a route for a road or canal to connect the waters of the Allegheny with the West Branch and Schuylkill. The commission started from Lebanon the latter part of April, 1790, descended the Swatara to Middletown, and then ascended the river by boat, making surveys and noting the condition of the channel. During the time employed in making this survey, Mr. Maclay kept a daily personal journal, which is still in existence, wherein he entered everything of interest that occurred during their long and tedious journey.

May 21, 1790, they entered the present limits of Lycoming county and "pushed

up about six miles when we [they] stopped and breakfasted." About 2 o'clock in the afternoon they reached a point about two miles above Wallis's island, where they camped for the night. This large island lies in the river in front of the Wallis, or Hall mansion, and is a fine body of land, belonging to the estate. On Saturday, the 22d of May—according to an entry in Mr. Maclay's journal—they "passed up the race ground early in the morning, and stopped and leveled it." He gives the result as follows:

Fore sight, 394; back sight, 781; difference, 387, in 102 perches distance. In this place there are two large flat stones and a number of loose ones to be removed, which, when done, boats can with ease and safety be towed up this place. From thence to Loyalsock ripples is a fine, easy current. Loyalsock ripples: Back sight, 915; fore sight, 535; difference, 380, in 102 perches.

The "Race Ground" island lies in the river about a mile below the mouth of Loyalsock, and was so named because the water runs swiftly around it on the side next Bald Eagle mountain. It was a dangerous place for boats and rafts, and many have been wrecked on the head of the island, as the water rushes to the right with great velocity. Care, therefore, was required on the part of pilots to prevent their crafts from being drawn on the bar at the head of the island. The ascent of the ripples below, as well as the "Race Ground" above, was always difficult to make with loaded boats. Strong iron rings were fastened in a number of rocks exposed in these riples, through which a rope was passed and brought back to a windlass on the boat, to enable the boatmen to haul their craft up by means of this power. Several of these rings may yet be seen in the rocks.

After surveying the "race ground," Mr. Maclay informs us they passed up the river and encamped for the "night opposite a small island called Toner's island," and on the 23d they started early, and as "the men worked hard all day," they "reached the mouth of Bald Eagle a little before sundown," where they encamped.

He makes no mention of Williamsport, because there were no settlements on its site at that day, excepting those of Amariah Sutton and two or three other improvements on Lycoming creek, nearly a mile from the river. There were some improvements on the site of Jaysburg, and Culbertson's mill and house were on the south side of the river, opposite the mouth of Lycoming. Toner's island, where they encamped, (then quite large) was in the river opposite Linden. Since that time it has been almost entirely washed away by the action of the water. No other places are mentioned by him till Great Island was reached. There they succeeded in purchasing three horses, when they hurried up the river, reaching Sinnemahoning the 29th of May.

THE WALKER TRAGEDY.

In June, 1790, an affair occurred on Pine creek which caused much talk as well as trouble. It was known as the "Walker tragedy." At that time Seneca Indians were in the habit of coming from their villages on the Genesee to hunt along Pine creek, and they frequently remained till late in the fall. They were on good terms with the whites and often stayed over night at their houses, sleeping on the floor, Indian fashion, before the fire which burned in the chimney places. They kept up this practice until the last Indian disappeared.

At the time mentioned, three brothers, Benjamin, Joseph, and Henry Walker, lived on a farm not far above the mouth of Pine creek. Their father, John Walker, was killed and barbarously scalped at the time the Lee family were so atrociously murdered by a band of marauding Indians in August, 1782, a few miles above Northumberland. Two Indians, one middle-aged, the other quite young, came into the Pine creek settlement on a hunting expedition and remained for some time. One day they were at the public house of a man named Stephenson, near the mouth of the creek—probably where the public road crosses that stream. A number of men were collected there, the Walker brothers being among them. The Indians became intoxicated and performed some drunken antics for the amusement of the spectators. The older Indian threw himself on the ground before the Walkers, and making the most horrid grimaces said: "*This is the way your father acted when I killed and scalped him!*"

The brothers became greatly enraged at this shocking and tantalizing exhibition by the drunken Indian, who thus boasted of having murdered their father, and mockingly described his death struggles when he tore the scalp from his head. This fiendish exhibition caused their blood to boil with rage and they swore vengeance on the savage, and would have torn him from limb to limb at once but for those present.

That evening they persuaded Samuel Doyle, a bold frontiersman, to accompany them a short distance up the creek, when they planned the murder of the two Indians. They boldly went to their camp and announced their intentions. The young Indian begged piteously for his life, declaring that he was not concerned in the murder of the elder Walker, but his appeals were unheeded and he was quickly tomahawked. The older Indian was then attacked and a desperate struggle ensued, in which knives and tomahawks were used. He fought desperately for his life and wounded two of the Walkers, and probably would have killed them, had they not succeeded in shooting him through the head. They then sunk the bodies in the creek not far from where the Phelps, Dodge & Company saw mills were afterwards built.

The sudden disappearance of the Indians caused some surprise in the neighborhood, and the Walkers were suspected of having killed them; but as almost everyone felt that they deserved death for their conduct their disappearance was soon forgotten. In a short time there was a rise of water in the creek and the dead bodies were washed on a gravel bar not far from where they had been thrown. The murder now became the subject of much talk; some asserted that the Walkers were justified in doing what they did, whilst others thought that as the deed had been committed in time of peace it was a grave violation of law and might cause trouble with the Indians.

In course of time information of the affair reached the ears of the authorities and caused a feeling of uneasiness. When the friends of the Indians learned how they had been treated by the whites, they became greatly excited and threatened to descend Pine creek in force and avenge their deaths. This threat alarmed the authorities and they promptly condemned the act of the Walkers and took steps to arrest them.

The people well knew the revengeful spirit of the Indians, and as reports

reached them that they were greatly agitated and threatened to raid the settlement along the creek, they became much alarmed for their safety, and failing in their efforts to arrest the offenders, they straightway petitioned the Governor and Supreme Executive Council. The petition, which never was printed before, is given herewith. It shows the names of the residents on both sides of the creek at that time:

To His Excellency Thomas Mifflin, Esquire, President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania:

The humble petition of the subscribers, inhabitants of the westward part of the county of Northumberland respectfully sheweth: That your petitioners failing in their attempts to apprehend and secure the bodies of Benjamin, Henry, and Joseph Walker, and Samuel Doyle, the persons who lately killed the two Indians at Pine creek; and they having fled from the county, puts it out of our power to do anything further therein. And the settlement at and near Pine creek is likely to be evacuated on account of the dangers they suppose themselves liable to by the Indians hunting on the head waters of the creek; the settlers for seventeen miles are now moving, and they doubtless will be followed by others, which will ruin this new settlement, which is only beginning to recover [from] the damages they sustained by the late war, unless speedily stopped.

We therefore humbly pray your Excellency and Council to take some speedy and effectual method for securing the settlers on the frontiers by treaty or otherwise; and at the same time to adopt some speedy method for our aid and support, in case the Indians should make a descent upon our settlement, and your petitioners will ever pray, etc.

Pine Creek, July 4, 1790.

The petition was signed by Robert Crawford, James Chatham, William Dunn, Sr., Alexander Porter, Samuel Quinn, Thomas Nichols, Ephraim Morrison, James Erwin, James Fields, Barnabas Parsons, Robert Fleming, William Hepburn, Thomas Forster, William Bell, James Long, David Lusk, William Dunn, John Jackson, Robert King, Richard Salmon, Thomas Greenwood, Isaac Luse, John McMichael, Samuel Marrison, Jr., William Winter, George Fredericks, Alexander Johnson, James McClure, John Wilson, Ez. Smith, David Hanna, John Maffet, Arthur Bell, Matthew Adams, James Jackson, John McCormic, Brattan Caldwell, John King, John Anderson, James Lee Crawford, Joseph Cogley, Hugh White, James Wilson, Thomas Golangher, George Nilson, Jacob Tomb, William Custard, Samuel Torbert, Edmund Huff, Robert Lee, William Glass, James Thompson, James Dunn, Robert Moore, P. J. Moore, Frederick Hill, John Parrey, James Crawford, Benjamin Demill, George Calhour, Anhalle Stewart, and James Stewart.

When the Governor received this petition he was much exercised, as he did not want trouble with the Indians on the frontier. At a meeting of the Executive Council, July 9, 1790, official information of the murder of the two friendly Seneca Indians on the 27th of June was laid before that body, and a proclamation was at once issued offering a reward of $800 for the arrest and conviction of the Walkers and Doyle, or $200 for any one of them.

On the 17th of August John Robinson wrote to Col. Thomas Proctor, from Pine creek, as given below:

SIR: I desire to inform you that Messrs. Benjamin Walker, Henry Walker, James Walker, and Samuel Doyle have upon mature deliberation been convinced of their error and are willing to give themselves up to stand their trial according to law. They most earnestly solicit your friendship, and pray you would use your interest and endeavors in their behalf with the Council, in order to mitigate their fault, which they are, from all appearance, very sorry for, and have petitioned the Council for their pardon, and knowing there has been some correspond-

ence between you and my father, have desired me to write to you and state their inducement for killing the Indians, and my desire being great for the preservation of their lives, which *I now earnestly crave*, I will now give you their reasons for killing the two Indians, which are as follows: One of the two Indians they killed vaunted of his taking twenty-three scalps. One of the scalped persons being alive, is willing to give in on oath that he scalped a woman at the same time their father, John Walker, was killed and scalped, which was their inducement for killing them.

The writer of this letter was a son of Capt. Thomas Robinson, who rebuilt Fort Muncy, and took such an active part in defending the frontier. And while it is believed a large number of the settlers quietly sympathized with the Walkers for what they did, they were forced to publicly denounce the killing in order to keep on good terms with the Indians. An Indian who publicly boasted of having taken "twenty-three scalps" deserved killing, even if peace did exist. The woman he scalped, and who recovered, was the daughter of Claudius Boatman, and they both lived and died on Pine creek. It is not likely that she entertained much sympathy for the Indian on her own account—much less on the account of her mother, who was killed at the same time.

The authorities, to show their good faith in this matter, promptly dispatched "an express" to inform the Indians that they did not approve of the act. He found them greatly irritated, but owing to the influence of Cornplanter a war party was prevented from starting to take vengeance on the frontier settlers.

On the 23d of September, 1790, William Wilson informed Governor Mifflin by letter from Northumberland that he had engaged Thomas Rue, Jr., to go in pursuit of the Walkers and Doyle, and to take such persons with him as he could confide in. He started for Pine creek, but a few days before his arrival sixteen persons residing on the creek, banded together to take the Walkers, but being informed of what was going on they disappeared. Rue went upon the ground secretly and soon found Doyle, whom he arrested and sent him to jail at Lancaster. Mr. Wilson said further that he expected to secure the Walkers, as he had several persons in pursuit of them.

In another letter from the same place, dated September 29th, he informed the Governor that he had drawn on him "for fifty specie in favor of Hepburn and Cowden," for assisting in the arrest of Doyle and taking him to Lancaster. The Walkers, he said, were still at large, and as the people sympathized with them, he had little hope of securing them. Some persons thought it would be better to have them "outlawed," as well as those who were secreting them.

Strenuous efforts, however, continued to be made by the authorities to arrest the Walkers to appease the wrath of the Indians, and on the 16th of November a conference was held at Tioga Point, which Colonel Pickering attended as a commissioner in behalf of the State. Red Jacket and Cornplanter were present, and after a formal consultation, and the assurance on the part of Colonel Pickering that everything possible was being done to bring the offenders to justice, they expressed themselves as satisfied.

A deputation had also been sent to Canandaigua by Council bearing a copy of the proclamation, and to apologize to the Indians for what had occurred, and assure them that the authorities disapproved of the crime. The deputation returned bearing a string of wampum from the chief counsellors and warriors of the Seneca tribe, which was a token of peace and amity.

The Walkers, it seems, were secreted by their friends, and the officers failed to find them. As might have been expected in a community that had been so frequently assailed by the savages, who had mercilessly butchered their wives and children, burned their dwellings, and desolated their fields, there would be little disposition to deliver up those who had taken it upon themselves to be the avengers for such terrible outrages. The result was that the Commonwealth failed to secure the Walkers.

Doyle was arrested, September 25, 1790, by Thomas Reese and Jacob Maclay, and delivered to the jailer of Lancaster county November 12th. He was indicted by the grand jury of Northumberland county, at Sunbury, for murder, tried, and acquitted, the jury declaring "upon their oath and affirmation that the said Samuel Doyle is not guilty of the felony and murder whereof he stands indicted." Thomas McKean, chief justice of the State, presided at the trial; William Bradford, attorney general, conducted the prosecution, but it does not appear who defended him.

Doyle located at Bath, New York, soon after it was founded, and lived there until he died. It seems strange that he should take up his residence near the Seneca country, where the friends of the Indian he assisted in killing lived. The Walkers, who escaped, were lost sight of for some time. In 1798 one of them located in what is now Steuben county, New York, where he lived for several years. He occupied a log cabin and spent most of his time hunting, remaining in the woods several days at a time. What became of him and his brothers is unknown.

CHAPTER XIII.

LYCOMING COUNTY ORGANIZED.

Disintegration of the Original Townships—A New County Proposed—The Beginning of Bitterness—A Strong Appeal Denied—The Genesee Speculations—The Williamson Road—A New County at Last—Choosing a Name—Boundaries, Judiciary, and Seat of Justice—Original Extent of the County—First Officers and First Court—Selection of the County Seat.

PEACE having been restored, there was a rush of immigrants to occupy the fertile lands of the West Branch, and it was not long till the population was almost greater than in any other part of the county of Northumberland. And as many of the settlers had to travel forty and fifty miles, besides crossing the river and numerous large streams, to reach the county seat, the journey, in winter time especially, was not only tedious, but attended with great danger. No bridges spanned the river or any of its tributaries at that time. Courts had to be attended, and there was much other business at the county seat which demanded attention; deeds had to be filed for record and the settlement of estates looked after. All these things tended to increase the feeling among the people for greater convenience in the

transaction of business, and gradually culminated in a movement for the erection of a new county.

Residents in and around Sunbury looked upon a movement of this kind with alarm, for they realized that if it proved successful the county of Northumberland, however vast her territory, would be shorn of her most populous townships, and they would suffer in a pecuniary degree. The great bulk of population was in the valley of the West Branch, extending as far west as the present site of Lock Haven and Bald Eagle valley. It was indeed an attractive region, and it did not require much foresight to show that it was destined to still become more rich and populous.

What could be done to stay this growing sentiment in favor of dismemberment? Muncy, Lycoming, Pine, Bald Eagle, and Washington were the only townships on the upper waters of the West Branch at this time. Still the work of reduction in the size of townships was demanded by the increase of population. At February sessions, 1786, Loyalsock township was formed from that portion of Muncy township lying between Loyalsock and Lycoming creeks. This was the beginning of the work of disintegration of the great and original township of Muncy, and it was continued at intervals down till within recent years. Loyalsock, though not so large as many others, finally contributed the ground on which the city of Williamsport was founded.

With the erection of the foregoing township it might be supposed that the work would be suspended for a time. But not so. A feeling of unrest pervaded the settlements, and a carving up of more territory was demanded for the better accommodation of the people in the administration of local laws. Accordingly at May sessions, 1786, three more townships were formed on the south side of the river and named, respectively, Nippenose, Bald Eagle, and Upper Bald Eagle. These townships, like the others erected about the same time, have all been subjected to a great curtailment of their territory, and one of the Bald Eagles has been absorbed or wiped out.

A NEW COUNTY PROPOSED.

Still the feeling of uneasiness was not allayed. A movement for the erection of a new county, to embrace that portion of Northumberland county lying west of Muncy Hills, was commenced in 1786, and pushed with great vigor for fully nine years before success crowned the efforts of the projectors. It met with violent opposition from the beginning, because the people of Sunbury, Northumberland, and that portion of the territory now embraced by Union county feared that the loss of such a valuable section would be a serious detriment to them. An examination of the proceedings of the Assembly from 1786 to 1795 gives a clear insight of the fierce struggle that was waged during the nine years that elapsed. Owing to the meagerness of the reports, however, much that would be exceedingly interesting now was not preserved.

The first record we have of the beginning of the fight is an entry in the journal under date of September 25, 1786, which reads as follows: "An act for erecting the northern part of the county of Northumberland into a separate county was engrossed and brought in for the Speaker to sign." A careful examination of the

minutes preceding this entry failed to disclose when and by whom the bill was introduced, and whether its consideration had elicited any discussion before its passage, for it must have passed, else it could not have been "engrossed and brought in for the Speaker to sign." But that such a bill had been under consideration is shown by a brief entry in the Journal September 12, 1786, that a "petition from a number of inhabitants praying against a division of Northumberland county was received and filed."

The next entry relating to the bill was made under date of November 16, 1786, and reads:

A motion made by Mr. Dale, seconded by Mr. Antes, and adopted, in the following words:

WHEREAS, By an act passed the 25th of September last, entitled, "An act for erecting the northern part of the county of Northumberland into a separate county," it appears by the second section of said act, that the line to be run from the mouth of Nescopeck to the line which divides the waters of the East Branch of the Susquehanna from those of the West Branch, is to be run to a point due west, which said line is an error in the engrossed act, and totally inadmissible, therefore

Resolved, That Mr. Antes, Mr. Dale, and Mr. Brackenridge be a committee to bring in a bill to remedy the defect in the aforesaid act.

The advocates of a new county, it seems, were determined and active, and if they failed in securing the first object of their wishes, they had another proposition to submit, as the following entry in the journal on the 22d of December, 1786, will show:

A petition from a number of inhabitants of the county of Northumberland was read, stating the many grievances they labor under, by reason of the courts of justice in and for said county being held at Sunbury, and praying the petitions presented to the former House of Representatives for a removal of the seat of justice from the said town may be taken into consideration by this House. Ordered to lie on the table.

The proposition by the inhabitants of the upper part of the valley, which now embraces Lycoming and Clinton counties, to remove the seat of justice from Sunbury, in the event of a new county being refused, is what stirred up and intensified the opposition. The House, however, appears to have regarded the prayer of the petitioners with favor, for an entry in the Journal on the same day informs us that "the bill or supplement to the first act was read three time by paragraphs, and debated, and ordered to be engrossed." And on the 27th, we learn from the same authority, "the supplemental act erecting a new county" was "brought in and the Speaker directed to sign it."

As to its final disposition the records are silent, although we would infer from the language used, that the question was settled and the bill was about to become a law. That it failed at the last moment there is no doubt, but through what influences we are left in ignorance. Evidently the Speaker, although "directed," did not "sign it;" or if he did, the President of the Supreme Executive Council, who was virtually the Governor, and exercised dictatorial powers greater than those exercised by a Governor under the present Constitution, throttled it. Most likely the latter, as sufficiently powerful influences, through a combination of interests, landed or otherwise, were brought to bear from Sunbury to override this act of the Assembly. Those were the days when more corruption existed than at the present time, though we are in the habit these modern days of proudly pointing to the

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fathers of the State and the Republic as shining exemplars of purity in politics and legislation.

Although defeated at the moment when victory seemed sure, the friends of the movement for a new county or a new county seat were not dismayed, and did not give up the fight, for we learn by an entry in the Journal of February 27, 1787, that a "petition of 385 inhabitants of Northumberland county was filed, praying that the seat of justice may be removed from Sunbury to Northumberland."

THE BEGINNING OF BITTERNESS.

This was a bitter pill for the Sunburyites, for they entertained an intense hatred of their rival across the river, and even at this day the mellowing influences of more than a century have failed to eradicate all feeling of antagonism. On the 1st of March following, the same authority informs us, "the petition was referred to Mr. Heister, Mr. Antes, and Mr. Dale to report." Samuel Dale and Frederick Antes were the Representatives of Northumberland county.

On the 9th of March, 1787, a petition signed by 576 "inhabitants of Northumberland county, praying for the seat of justice to be removed from Sunbury," was received and filed. The subsequent day a report on the petition signed by 385 persons was read and laid on the table, but the minutes do not state its purport. On the 17th of March the report was called for, and the committee instructed to "bring in a bill removing the seat of justice from Sunbury." There is nothing in the minutes to show what action the committee took, but it is obvious that nothing was done in answer to the prayer of the 385. It was, very likely, quietly allowed to slumber in a pigeon hole till adjournment. We hear nothing more of the movement until November 16, 1787, when the minutes inform us that "petitions were filed for dividing Northumberland county." The number of signers is not given, probably because the "prayer" had become on old one.

The fight was renewed at the next session, for under date of March 6, 1788, there is an entry of a petition having been received, praying for a division of the county. And, as if to vary the monotony, six days later a petition "against a division" was received, but its strength is not mentioned.

On the subsequent day, the 13th, a petition containing the names of 682 persons "residing west of Muncy Hills," was presented. The petitioners prayed for the erection of a new county, "and that Loyalsock be the division line on the north side of the West Branch, and the White Deer mountains on the south side of said river." The petition was referred to the "committee appointed March 3d," which had the prayer of the 385 under consideration.

A STRONG APPEAL DENIED.

Nothing more is heard of the matter till the 20th of November, 1789, more than a year and a half, when the inhabitants, evidently tired of waiting, appealed to the Assembly in force, for the minutes tell us that on that day a "petition from 996 inhabitants of Northumberland county, residing on the west side of the Susquehanna, was read, praying for a division of said county," and laid on the table. This ponderous array of names for that time must have embraced every settler west of Muncy Hills to Bald Eagle valley, and it would be interesting to have a copy of the docu-

ment at this day, to see the names of the signers. But as a century has passed it has very likely long since perished.

The journal shows that it was not ignored, for it was soon read the second time and referred to a committee to report. We are not informed who composed the committee, but they evidently felt that a petition containing the names of nearly 1,000 citizens could not be lightly treated, and on the 20th of December, 1789, they submitted the following elaborate report:

That to your committee it appears the legislature should rather decide upon fixed and determinate principles, than upon a bare expression of the wishes of even many citizens; for although, in matters of local concern, those immediately interested can best feel, and, feeling, can point out the particular inconveniences of their own situation, yet they may not always impartially consider or be deeply affected with the increased disadvantages to others resulting from their gratification. With the legislature it then rests to determine how far the particular cases may accord with the general interests and harmony of the whole.

To your committee it appears that, in determining questions of this nature, regard should be had to the number and ability of the inhabitants, as well as to the extent of country and the particular situation with respect to rivers, chains of mountains, and other natural circumstances; that attention should also be paid to future probable divisions.

In applying these principles to the present instance, your committee are of opinion that the population of Northumberland will not justify a division of that county, or enable the inhabitants to support double county charges; nor can its extent form a reasonable ground for division, when in connection with sufficiently numerous settlements.

The situation of the country requested to be erected into a separate county is more convenient to the present seat of justice than many parts of other large counties, and the river Susquehanna forms the single obstruction in the way.

If regard is had to the counties which may in future be erected, or to the inconveniences which would immediately attend the remaining part of Northumberland, this division will prove itself the more inexpedient, since the remaining part will constitute the most irregular figure, encompassing the new county on three of its sides, whilst the officers of justice must as a consequence be compelled in some instances to take circuits round it to avoid the release of their prisoners by carrying them through this county in a direct course.

From the best information your committee can obtain, when the population of Northumberland shall authorize a division, it must be widely different from the one now desired.

The committee will farther hazard an opinion, that many divisions and attentions of the lines of counties will be necessary, when, from a map of the State accurately defining the waters, ridges of hills and mountains, and the present lines of counties, the members of the legislature can, from due information, decide on their propriety; until then, divisions must often be made injudiciously, and until then (unless pressing reasons operate to the contrary) the erecting of new counties should be deferred.

Influenced by these general and special reasons, the committee submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petition from Northumberland county for a division of the same can not be complied with.

Ordered to lie on the table.

This strong report against the appeal of the inhabitants of this portion of the valley for separation from the mother county had a depressing effect at the time; and to strengthen the opposition, the report was supplemented, August 24, 1789, by a "petition from divers owners of land in the county of Luzerne [erected September 25, 1786] remonstrating against an act for erecting the northern part of the county of Northumberland into a separate county."

Why the owners of land in Luzerne should object to the division of an adjoining county does not appear, but it was doubtless a part of the scheme of certain individuals to bring all the opposition they could to bear against the movement.

The same day this petition was presented to the Assemby, one "from John Van Campen, agent for the citizens of this State residing in the county of Northampton, owners of land in the county of Luzerne, was read remonstrating against the act to set apart the northern part of Northumberland county into a separate county."

From the tenor of this "remonstrance," it can easily be inferred that a combination of land interests was at the bottom of the opposition to the movement, but for what reasons we have no means of determining at this day. It is well known, however, that land speculation was rife at that time, and Quaker residents of Philadelphia and along the Delaware controlled large bodies of land on the upper waters of the Susquehanna and in Luzerne county. Prominent among them was Robert Morris, "the financier of the Revolution," and others of high standing. Morris was the owner of thousands of acres in what is now Lycoming county, although they soon passed into other hands. It is possible that these great land speculators had personal or financial reasons for opposing the further dismemberment of Northumberland county, and through their great influence were able to control the committee and the Assembly.

The set-back the petitioners received by this report of the committee had a dampening effect on them, and they saw very clearly that such powerful influences were arrayed against them that it would be useless to renew the fight immediately. The matter therefore was allowed to rest for a few years, but the spirit of the inhabitants was not broken. They were determined to await a more favorable opportunity, when the fight for division would be renewed and prosecuted with greater vigor.

THE GENESEE SPECULATIONS.

About this time attention was drawn to the great land operations in the vicinity of Painted Post and the Genesee country. The richness of these lands, which belonged to the Seneca Indians, had been noted by close observers during the Sullivan invasion, and since by commissioners to attend Indian treaties. A few residents in the West Branch valley, impelled by a spirit of adventure, made their way through the wilderness and settled in the vicinity of Painted Post about 1788–89. Among them was Samuel Harris who was an early settler at the mouth of Loyalsock.

In November, 1788, the State of Massachusetts, in consideration of £300,000, conveyed to Oliver Phelps and Nathanial Gorham all its right and title to the Genesee lands. The purchasers immediately caused them to be surveyed and placed on the market. John L. Sexton, the historian of Tioga county, states that that portion of the Phelps and Gorham purchase was surveyed by Frederick Sexton, Augustus Porter, Thomas Davis, and Robert James, in the year 1789. While they were engaged in the survey they made their headquarters at the house or cabin of Samuel Harris. There were only two or three white settlers there at that time, Harris and his son William being of the number. The survey was completed, November 18, 1790, when by deed Phelps and Gorham conveyed 1,250,000 acres to Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, and on the 11th of April, 1792, he (Morris) conveyed to Charles Williamson about 1,200,000 acres of this land, which has since been known as the Pultney estate. It was about the time

these immense land negotiations were pending that the movement to erect a new county out of the northern part of Northumberland was defeated. The territory of the latter county at that time extended to the line of the State of New York and bounded the great Morris estate. Whether these immense land speculations had anything to do with defeating the new county is unknown, but in view of what followed, the reader can draw his own conclusions.

THE WILLIAMSON ROAD.

In the meatime Williamson had taken up his residence at Northumberland. He was really the secret agent of Sir William Pultney, of Bath, England, and had determined to occupy the land. A company of about 500 emigrants had been formed in England to settle on the land as colonists. On being advised of their coming Williamson set about devising a plan to open a road through the wilderness over which to take the colonists. He applied to the legislature for assistance and a bill was passed appropriating £100. It was a small sum and grudgingly given. His road commenced at Loyalsock, ran through where Williamsport was afterwards built, up Lycoming creek to Trout run, thence over Laurel Hill to the Block House, and on to the point of destination. The draft is now preserved in the Land Office at Harrisburg.

His plans being perfected, Williamson secured the services of two brothers, Robert and Benjamin Patterson, as scouts. They had done distinguished service as soldiers in the Revolutionary army, and especially in repulsing the invading Indians on the West Branch, and within the present limits of what are now Lycoming, Clinton, and Tioga counties. The Patterson brothers then resided at Northumberland. Their father, William Patterson, had distinguished himself in the French and Indian wars, and commanded the whites in the battle of Muncy Hills. At this time (1792) their father was dead, and their mother had married Marcus Hulings, who subsequently died and was buried at Painted Post. Mrs. Hulings was a Boone, a near relative of Daniel Boone, the celebrated frontiersman.

Operations were commenced on the road in May or June, 1792. The colonists accompanied Williamson and assisted in the work. The journey and work were arduous. It was the custom of Williamson to establish depots for supplies on the route, by erecting log houses to protect the women and children, and to advance the road makers, axemen, etc., to prepare the way. He accordingly established one of his commissary stations at Williamsport, one at Trout Run, and one at Liberty, now known as the Block House, and others on the way as they progressed. The road was not fully completed until the summer of 1796.

Williamson founded the city of Bath and became a prominent man. He was a Scotchman by birth and an officer in the British army. He took the oath of allegiance in 1792. After transferring the vast estate to the Pultneys he set sail for the West Indies and was lost at sea.

Robert and Benjamin Patterson located near Painted Post in 1797, and both died in that township. The road they assisted in building became a great thoroughfare. The Block House was built of round logs, and was about 20x40 feet in size. In front of it was erected a huge bake oven, where bread was baked for the colonists and road builders.

Samuel Harris, on account of his prominence among the early settlers near the mouth of Loyalsock, deserves more than a passing notice. He was a son of the *first* John Harris, born May 4, 1733, at Harris's Ferry. Shortly before the beginning of the Revolution he settled at Loyalsock and took an active part in the affairs of the new county of Northumberland. When he emigrated to Painted Post is not positively known, but it must have been about 1788—possibly later—as the surveyors when engaged in surveying the Phelps and Gorham tract in 1789 made their headquarters at his house. He afterwards removed to Cayuga Lake, where he died. In the cemetery at Seneca Falls, on the shore of the lake, is a monument erected to his memory.

A NEW COUNTY AT LAST.

The movement for the erection of the new county was resumed in 1794, for we find this entry in the Journal of the House of Representatives under date of February 15th of that year: "Petition from a number of inhabitants of the county of Northumberland was read, praying that in case a new county should be erected out of the same, the seat of justice within the same may be fixed on the west side of Lycoming creek, at the mouth thereof. Ordered to lie on the table."

From the tenor of the petition it would seem that the question of a new county had already been under consideration before it was presented, but a diligent search of the meager records failed to show that it had. Probably reference was had to the old question of division, which the petitioners understood was to be revived.

We hear nothing more of the matter until February 26, 1795, a few days over one year, when the following appears on the Senate Journal:

Mr. Hare, from the committee appointed to consider and report on the petitions praying for a division of Northumberland county, made report, and the same was read, as follows:

The committee appointed to consider the petitions praying for a division of Northumberland county, report: That as, from the great extent of Northumberland county, much inconvenience is suffered by many of the inhabitants of that county from their great distance from the present seat of justice, the committee are of opinion that the prayer of the petitions ought to be granted, and they therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for dividing Northumberland county in a manner that may appear most convenient to the inhabitants thereof.

The committee consisted of the following Senators: William Hepburn, Northumberland, chairman; Robert Brown, Northampton; John Kean, Berks; Robert Hare, Philadelphia, and Zebulon Potts, Montgomery. Much of the credit for securing the favorable report and final passage of the bill belongs to Senator Hepburn. He was elected as a State Senator from Northumberland at a special election held January 8, 1794, by sixty-four majority over Rosewell Wells, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator William Montgomery. Hepburn held the office till April 20, 1795, when he resigned and was succeeded by Samuel Dale. The members of the House this year (1795) were Flavel Roan, Hugh White, and Robert Martin. John Brady, son of Capt. John Brady, killed near Muncy April 11, 1779, was sheriff, and the last officer of Northumberland who exercised authority over what is now the territory of Lycoming county. Senator Hepburn resided on a farm now embraced within the corporate limits of the city of Williamsport, and he naturally took a deep interest in the organization of the new county, the reasons for which will subsequently appear.

The committee having the matter in charge was not tardy. On the 7th of March, 1795, according to the following record, the bill was reported, as appears from the following entry: "Mr. Kean, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill entitled 'An act for erecting part of the county of Northumberland into a separate county,' and the same was read the first time."

On the 12th of March, only five days later, the bill was read the second time and considered by paragraphs, and on motion of Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Hepburn, it was agreed that the new county should be named Jefferson. On the 14th of March the consideration of the bill was resumed, and the question of choosing commissioners to select a site for the public buildings coming up, the following gentlemen were proposed: John Andre Hanna, Cadwallader Evans, Robert Brown, Samuel Postlewaite, and William Elliott, or a majority of them. Later it was decided to leave the selection of commissioners to the Governor.

CHOOSING A NAME.

The question of selecting a name for the new county coming up again, a motion was made to strike out "Jefferson" and insert "Lycoming," but it was lost. Mr. Kean then moved that "Susquehanna" be adopted, but that was lost also. Mr. Postlewaite then named "Muncy," but his motion was lost. After further debate a reconsideration of the motion to call the county "Lycoming," after the great stream which had for so many years formed the boundary line between Northumberland and the disputed Indian lands, was proposed and carried. The title of the bill was then agreed to and it was ordered to be transcribed for third reading.

March 19th it was taken upon third reading, when, on motion of Mr. Canan, seconded by Mr. Whelen, Sec. 2 was amended by inserting next after the word "Commonwealth," the words "provided nevertheless, that the said county shall not be entitled to a separate representation until it shall be certified by the commissioners of the said county to the sheriff thereof, that 1,150 taxable inhabitants at least reside within the bounds of the said county."

Further consideration of the bill was then postponed to Wednesday, March 25th, when on motion of Mr. Hepburn, it was taken up, passed, and referred to the House.

It did not come up for consideration in the House till the 7th of April, when it was referred back to the Senate with several amendments, and the addition of a section requiring the commissioners of the new county to "take a faithful and accurate account of all the taxable inhabitants and make return of the same under their hands and seals on or before February 1, 1796."

A committee of the Senate was appointed to confer with a committee of the House regarding the final disposition of the bill. The conference was held and it was agreed to that the new county should be attached to the IIId congressional district, which was composed of Northumberland and Dauphin counties; the senatorial district composed of Mifflin, Northumberland, and Luzerne counties, and have one member of the House and Northumberland two. All the points in dispute having been settled the conference committees reported that they had agreed, whereupon it was signed by the Speakers of the respective houses, and on the 13th of April, 1795, they presented the bill to Gov. Thomas Mifflin, who immediately signed it.

Thus ended the great fight for the organization of Lycoming county, which commenced in 1786. It was long and bitter and feuds grew out of it which lasted for many years.

BOUNDARIES, JUDICIARY, AND SEAT OF JUSTICE.

The boundary line of the new county was thus described in the act:

That all that part of Northumberland county lying northwestward of a line drawn from the Mifflin county line on the summit of Nittany mountain; thence running along the top or highest ridge of said mountain, to where White Deer Hole creek runs through the same; and from thence by a direct line crossing the West Branch of Susquehanna, at the mouth of Black Hole creek to the end of Muncy Hills; thence along the top of Muncy Hills and the Bald Mountain to the Luzerne county line, shall be, and the same is hereby erected into a separate county, to be henceforth called and known by the name of Lycoming county.

Concerning the judiciary the act said:

That the judges of the Supreme court and the president of the Third district, of which district the said county of Lycoming is hereby declared to be part, as well as the associate judges which shall be commissioned in and for the county of Lycoming shall have the powers, jurisdictions, and authorities within the same as are warranted to and exercised by the said judges in other counties of this Commonwealth.

Concerning the selection of a site for the public buildings in the new county, this clause was inserted in the act:

The Governor is authorized and he is hereby required to appoint *five* commissioners, which commissioners, or a majority of them, shall meet at the town of Northumberland on the first Monday in September next, and proceed to view and determine upon the most eligible and proper situation for erecting the public buildings for the said county, and make their report into the office of the secretary of this Commonwealth on or before the first day of October next, which report so made shall be final, and shall fix and determine the spot for the seat of justice in and for the said county; for which service each of the said commissioners shall have and receive $3 *per diem* for every day they shall be employed in the said services, to be paid by warrants drawn by the county commissioners on the treasurer of Northumberland county.

ORIGINAL EXTENT OF THE COUNTY.

Lycoming county, as originally constituted, covered a vast territory. The line commenced on the summit of Nittany mountain and followed the top thereof to the point where White Deer Hole creek breaks through the same; then bore off in a northeastward direction to the mouth of Black Hole creek, south of the borough of Montgomery, where it crossed the river and passed over the Muncy Hills to the Luzerne county line, which it followed for some distance and then bore in a northwesterly direction to the State line, leaving the territory claimed by Connecticut to the northeast, much of which now belongs to Bradford county. Returning to the place of beginning, it bore westward, crossing the head waters of the West Branch at Canoe Place (Cherry Tree) in what is now Indiana county; thence to the Allegheny river near the mouth of Red Bank creek, in Armstrong county; thence up the Allegheny to the mouth of Conewango creek, at Warren; thence up that stream to the State line, which it followed to the point of intersection with the line from the line from the east.

From this magnificent domain the following counties have, in whole or in part, been formed: Armstrong, Bradford, Centre, Clearfield, Clinton, Indiana, Jefferson,

McKean, Potter, Sullivan, Tioga, Venango, and Warren. And since their formation several sub-divisions have been made, such as Forest, Elk, and Cameron. To give the reader a better idea of the extent of the original territory, its area may be roughly estimated at about 12,000 square miles. And as Lycoming now only contains 1,213 square miles, it is clearly seen of what vast possessions she has been shorn in fifty-two years, a portion of Sullivan being the last slice taken from her in 1847. Still she retains the proud position of being the *second* county in point of size in the State, Centre being the *first*, with 2,227 square miles. But Lycoming gave liberally of her territory to help create her.

FIRST OFFICERS AND FIRST COURT.

The county was now erected, but there were no officers to organize a local government and administer the laws. The Governor, therefore, on the 14th of April, 1795, the day after he had approved the bill, invested Samuel Wallis and John Kidd with authority to administer oath to any person or persons appointed or elected to office within the limits of the new county. The same day John Kidd was commissioned recorder of deeds, prothonotary, clerk of oyer and terminer, clerk of orphans' court, clerk of quarter sessions, and register of wills. Mr. Kidd, who came from Sunbury, suddenly became a man of great importance in the new county. He was a Scotchman by birth, a gentleman of education, and wrote a beautiful round hand, which is still admired for its clearness and ease to read, in the original books of record. The following day, April 15, 1795, Governor Mifflin commissioned Samuel Wallis, William Hepburn, John Adlum, and Dr. James Davidson, first, second, third, and fourth associate judges respectively, to organize the judicial machinery for the county. All were sworn into office by John Kidd except John Adlum. There is no record of his qualification, but he evidently did qualify, for we find him acting with the court December 1, 1795. He soon afterwards removed to Havre de Grace, Maryland, and as Mr. Wallis died October 14, 1798, but two remained to administer the judicial business of the county for some time.

They first met at the village of Jaysburg, west of the mouth of Lycoming, and organized by electing William Hepburn as president. He therefore became the first president judge of the county, but there is no record in existence to show the day this official transaction took place. But it is probable that the organization was effected between the 15th and 20th of April.

The machinery of the county was now fairly started, but, owing to the meagerness of the records and the disappearance of others, we get but a faint trace of what was done. The *first* official entry by John Kidd in the book of deeds, etc., was the act of Assembly creating the county. What business the court did, if any, at the *first* meeting is unknown, but it probably was the entering of a decree to hold an election for county officers. As yet there were no county funds or treasurer, and until these were secured nothing could be done.

It is uncertain where the judges first met to organize, probably at the house of Thomas Caldwell or Jacob Latcha. Neither is it known who owned the building used as a "temporary jail." That a building of hewed logs, 24x16 feet, was afterwards constructed, strongly lined with plank, and having barred windows, seems certain. It is said to have had two rooms, and very likely the prothonotary

opened his office in one of them. Who built and owned it is not known, though it is not improbable that Latcha was the man. But that Samuel Jordan was the jailer, there is abundant and positive evidence.

SELECTION OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

After the appointment of the officers to organize the county, the Governor turned his attention to Sec. 7 of the act, authorizing him to appoint five commissioners to select a site for the county seat. The Governor evidently was apprised that there would be a sharp contest between three points for the honor of having the public buildings, and he looked around carefully to secure good men to perform that duty. On the 21st of April, 1795, eight days after the approval of the act, the executive minutes show that he made the following appointments: John Hall, Philadelphia; Francis Nichols, Montgomery; Alexander Scott, Lancaster; John Edic, York, and William Elliott, Franklin. The act, it will be remembered, distinctly states that they "shall meet at Northumberland on the first Monday in September next and proceed to select the most eligible" site for the public buildings. This duty was required to be performed "on or before the 1st day of October." They were then required to report the result of their work to the secretary of the Commonwealth, and the report was to be "final." For this duty they were to be paid $3 *per diem* for every day so employed, by warrants drawn by the commissioners of Northumberland county on the treasurer thereof.

That four of the five commissioners appointed met and performed the duty required of them by the act, there is evidence on record to show, but the most diligent inquiry failed to develop the "report" they submitted to the secretary of the Commonwealth. That they had a difficult duty to perform there is no doubt, according to the traditions handed down. Dunnsburg, named after William Dunn, on the mainland above the Great Island, (now in Clinton county,) was an applicant for the county seat, and made a vigorous fight for it. The owner of the land in the embryo village went so far as to set aside a lot for the court house, which he proposed to donate for that purpose, and it is known to this day as the "court house lot." The claim was made that as the location was further westward from the eastern boundary, and the location an excellent one, it would be better for the inhabitants, inasmuch as the county extended so far westward. The idea did not seem to enter the heads of the Pine creek settlers at that time that the immense territory might soon be divided up into more counties. Their argument, therefore, was a strong one, and the proposed donation of a lot made it still stronger.

In the meantime Jaysburg aspired to become the capital of the new county. It had been regularly laid out at that time and was the only place making any pretensions to a village west of Muncy. Temporary quarters had already been secured for the county officers; Prothonotary and Register and Recorder Kidd had opened his office, administered oaths, and commenced the work of recording official records; the associate judges had met, organized, and taken the preliminary steps towards effecting a county organization; a few lawyers had opened offices; a jail had been improvised, a jailer appointed, and a prisoner or two incarcerated. With all this already in their grasp, the Jaysburgers felt quite secure, and congratulated themselves that possession was equivalent to nine points of the law. For a time it looked as if the

name of the distinguished jurist and diplomat would be perpetuated in the county seat of Lycoming. But alas! the aspirations and hopes of men are often dissipated at the moment they regard success as certain. It was so in this case. The prestige of the illustrious name of Jay availed nothing. The town lost the prize it considered safe within its grasp, rapidly went into decline, passed out of existence, and there are few of the present generation who can tell where Jaysburg stood and flourished ninety-six years ago.

Ex-Senator Hepburn was deeply interested in having the county seat located on the east side of Lycoming creek. He was the owner of a fine tract of land called "Deer Park," lying on what would be the western border of the proposed county seat. Like many others of the time, he was infected with the spirit of land speculation. He had resigned the office of State Senator on the 20th of April, 1795, to formally accept the president judgeship, which had been conferred on him five days before. In the meantime Michael Ross appeared in the contest as an important and powerful factor. He was the owner of 285 acres of land lying in what is now the central part of Williamsport, and contemplated founding a town. And as it had already been laid out and a few buildings erected, he readily saw that a great impetus would be given it if it was made the county seat. Judge Hepburn shared his views and also realized that his estate would be greatly benefited by the selection.

In the meantime the Jaysburgers were not idle. They claimed that their town was the most eligibly located—that it was on higher and dryer ground, and was, in every respect, better fitted for the county seat. The fight between the two factions grew more fierce and acrimonious from day to day. The Jaysburg faction asserted that much of the land embraced in the proposed new town was swampy and subject to inundation. They went so far as to despatch a messenger to Northumberland to obtain an affidavit from a man who it was reported had at one time brought a barrel of whiskey to Williamsport in a canoe, and "tied up" at a point on what is now East Third and State streets, or the old Eberman corner. At that time an arm or "gut" of the river extended through there. The affidavit was obtained, and when the messenger returned he stopped at the "Russell Inn," which stood on the northeast corner of East Third and Mulberry streets. The report that he had returned with the proof to the Commissioners on site, that floods extended as far up as Market square, struck terror into the Hepburn-Ross party, and they immediately set about devising some plan to circumvent the evidence. They realized that if such proof was laid before the commissioners it would probably result in the triumph of their hated rival, Jaysburg. Accordingly, the Hepburn-Ross party that night visited the messenger, got him intoxicated, stole the saddle bags in which he carried the damaging affidavit, cut them open, and destroyed or concealed the paper. At least that is the supposition, for it is alleged that the saddle bags, cut open, were found the next morning!

Things had now come to a desperate pass. The State commissioners were becoming wearied over the strife going on between the rival factions, and there was danger that they might select Dunnsburg, where lots for the public buildings had been offered. That settled it, and from their report to the secretary of the Commonwealth there was no appeal—in the language of the act, it was "final." Judge Hepburn, although he owned land, was without money. He was ambitious and thirsted

for political honors. Michael Ross, the founder, cared little about politics, but was anxious to sell lots and acquire money. Hepburn, who was a man of influence at that time, succeeded in persuading Ross that if he would tender the commissioners lots for the public buildings, they would be induced to select Williamsport. Ross, thinking that it would enhance the value of his property, acted upon the suggestion and made a tender of four lots—two for the court house and two for the jail—which the commissioners accepted and the contest was brought to a close. At this sudden termination of the fight the indignation of the Jaysburg party was great, but they were helpless. They, however, held on to the public offices so long, as will be shown hereafter, that the Governor was on the point of peremptorily ordering Prothonotary Kidd to remove his office to the point designated as the county seat.

It is difficult, on account of the lack of official records, to get at all the facts regarding that memorable contest. It is believed that Michael Ross, in consideration of the proffered influence of Judge Hepburn to manipulate the commissioners, placed himself under obligations to that gentleman which ever afterwards kept him in straitened circumstances, notwithstanding the increased demand for the sale of lots. This view of the case has never been stated in print before, but it has long been privately entertained by men of research and intelligence. At this lapse of time, nearly a century, what is believed to be true history, may be stated. The contest was so hotly waged, and the principals became so embittered at each other, that fully two generations passed before all feeling of hostility between the descendants of the respective parties was effaced.

That the commissioners who selected the place for the county seat made a report to the secretary of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the terms of the act, there is no doubt, but it can not be found at this day. It may have been a short report merely setting forth the result of their official action; or it may have entered into details recounting the difficulties which beset them before arriving at a conclusion.

An examination of the minute book of the commissioners of Northumberland county for 1795 shows that four out of the five commissioners appointed by the Governor served and were paid. The entries are quaint and read as follows: "September 28, 1795, paid John Hall, one of the commissioners for fixing the county town of Lycoming, £25 17s 6d; September 28, 1795, paid William Elliott on the same business, £22 10s." As Mr. Hall came from Philadelphia he was entitled to more pay and mileage than Mr. Elliott, who was from Franklin county. That explains the difference in the pay of the two.

The next entry we find under date of October 21, 1795, as follows: "Francis Nichols, one of the commissioners for fixing the county of Lycoming, £24 15s." The last of the four did not apply for some time for his pay. Under date of February 25, 1796, is this entry: "John Edic, for fixing the seat of justice of Lycoming county, $45." There is nothing on the minute book to show that from 1795 on, Alexander Scott, the fifth commissioner, ever received any pay, consequently we are forced to the conclusion that he did not serve, and the work therefore was done by the other four members of the commission.

CHAPTER XIV.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

ELECTION OF A SHERIFF AND COMMISSIONERS FOR THE NEW COUNTY—TREASURER APPOINTED—TOTAL NUMBER OF TAXABLES IN THE SEVEN ORIGINAL TOWNSHIPS—ASSESSORS AND JUSTICES—ELECTION DISTRICTS—PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS—COLLECTORS OF TAXES—DIVISION OF TOWNSHIPS—TROUBLE WITH SURVEYORS—CORRESPONDENCE ABOUT THE COUNTY SEAT.

ALTHOUGH officers for the administration of justice had been appointed, there were none to enforce the decrees of the court, or appoint assessors and collectors of revenue. It became necessary, therefore, to prepare for the election of a sheriff and commissioners at the State election to be held the ensuing October. Just how the candidates were placed in nomination there are no records to show. Probably they were selected by a caucus, and no opposition ticket was placed in the field. The people, after their long struggle to secure the new county, were too much elated over their victory to think of dividing themselves into two parties to contend for the county offices. Political strife did not become an element in local affairs until many years afterwards. All we know regarding the first election is that Samuel Stewart was chosen sheriff, and John Hanna, James Crawford, and Thomas Forster, commissioners, at an election held October 16, 1795. Stewart resided in Nippenose township, Hanna and Crawford were from Pine and Bald Eagle, respectively, and Forster from Lycoming, in the vicinity of Jersey Shore.

It is recorded, October 28, 1795, that Samual Stewart filed his bond in the sum of "£2,000 for the faithful performance of his duty," with the following sureties: Charles Stewart, Robert Crawford, and Brattan Caldwell. He took the oath of office before Judge Hepburn and Samuel Wallis at Jaysburg, and immediately entered on the duties of his office. His commission was signed by Alexander James Dallas, secretary of the Commonwealth.

The commissioners, it seems, were in no hurry to assume the duties of their office. On the 1st of December, 1795, the following entry in the plain, round hand of Prothonotary John Kidd, was made on the *first* page of their minute book, and as it is the *first* official entry of this body pertaining to the administration of county affairs, it is quoted herewith in full:

> The commissioners, to wit: Thomas Forster, John Hanna, and James Crawford, met the first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, in open court of general quarter sessions of the peace and common pleas for the county of Lycoming, and took the oaths of office to be taken by commissioners, before the Hon. William Hepburn, John Adlum, and James Davidson, Esquires, judges of the said courts, which oath subscribed by the commissioners remains filed in the office of the prothonotary of the county aforesaid.

Nothing more appears to have been done at this meeting, except the official

organization of the board. December 15th, the *second* entry informs us that the commissioners met "and by their warrant under their hands and seals appointed John Kidd to be treasurer of the taxes, etc., for the county aforesaid." All the offices necessary for the new county were now filled, except coroner. It may be remarked as a singular circumstance, that John Kidd was invested with more authority than usually falls to the lot of a single individual about a court house. He was prothonotary, clerk of the court of oyer and terminer, orphans' court, quarter sessions, register and recorder of wills, deeds, and mortgages, treasurer of the county, and clerk to the board of commissioners. The appointment of a treasurer was all the commissioners did at this meeting. But as there were no funds in the treasury, it became necessary to take early steps to procure revenue to carry on the local government. A treasurer without money was a useless officer. Salaries must be paid and the running expenses of the court provided for.

At the third meeting of the board, which took place on the 21st of December, 1795, important business was transacted. The commissioners "issued their warants for taking the enumeration of the taxable inhabitants of the county, returnable at Jaysburg the first Tuesday in January next." This was in accordance with the tenth section of the act creating the county; and a return to the legislature was required "on or before the 1st of February, 1796." The following returning officers were appointed, to whom the warrants were directed: Muncy township, James McKelvey; Loyalsock, Samuel Harris; Lycoming, William Boyd; Nippenose, George Quigley; Washington, Andrew Culbertson; Lower Bald Eagle, James Burchfield; Pine Creek, Hugh Andrews. These were the seven original townships into which the vast territory of Lycoming was divided. The settled territory commenced at Muncy, took in a portion of White Deer and Nippenose valleys, extended up the river to Bald Eagle valley, beyond which was an unknown wilderness. A few settlements had also been made on Loyalsock, Lycoming, and Pine creeks, a few miles above their mouths.

The next meeting of the board was held January 5, 1796, at Jaysburg, when returns from the enumerators were received. This was the *first* enumeration of the taxable inhabitants of Lycoming, and the total number in the seven original townships may be recapitulated as follows:

Muncy Township	378
Loyalsock "	100
Lycoming "	359
Washington "	106
Pine Creek "	189
Nippenose "	96
Lower Bald Eagle	158
Total taxables, January, 1796	1,386

An average of three inhabitants to each taxable—which is undoubtedly a fair estimate—would give a population of 4,158 in Lycoming county at that time. The census of 1890 shows a population of 70,579, or an increase of over 66,000 in ninety-four years. But it must be borne in mind that the immense territory which comprised the county when it was first erected has since aided in forming over a dozen populous counties, and the aggregate population now considerably exceeds half a million!

ASSESSORS AND JUSTICES.

The reports of the enumerators were made early in January, except that of Muncy, which was not received till February 1st. No returns of property being made from any of the townships, however, the commissioners "issued their precepts for that purpose returnable at Jaysburg the 1st day of February," under date of January 6, 1796. To show who the assessors were that made the first return of property their names are taken from the official minutes:

Muncy Township.—Benjamin Warner, assessor, elected by the township. Henry Shoemaker, John Batton, assistant assessors, appointed by the commissioners in default of election by the township.

Loyalsock.—Samuel Harris, appointed by the commissioners in default of election. Samuel Grier, William Benjamin, assistants.

Lycoming.—Brattan Caldwell, elected by the township. Joseph Mahaffey, James Douglas, assistants, elected by the township. Mahaffey refused to serve and the commissioners appointed Isaac Smith in his place.

Pine Creek.—Robert Shaw, elected by the township. John Chatham, David Hanna, assistants, elected by the township.

Lower Bald Eagle.—James Burchfield, appointed by the commissioners in default of an election by the township. John Donnel, assistant.

Nippenose.—Robert Love, elected by the township. Samuel Montgomery, James Patterson, assistants, appointed by commissioners in default of election by the township.

Washington.—Marcus Hulings, appointed by commissioners in default of election by the township. John Eson, John Lawson, assistants, appointed also.

Soon after the county was organized the following justices of the peace were commissioned and districts assigned them:

1. William Carter, April 4, 1796. District—Lycoming, Loyalsock, and Pine Creek.

2. Richard Salmon, February 13, 1797. District—Lycoming, Loyalsock, and Pine Creek.

3. Frederick Richards, June 16, 1796. District—Bald Eagle and Nippenose.

4. William Wilson, January 25, 1796. District—Loyalsock, Lycoming, and Pine Creek.

5. John Hanna, March 15, 1797. District—Pine, Lycoming, and Loyalsock.

On the 27th of February, 1796, the commissioners having arranged the quota of tax for each township, issued their warrants to the assessors as follows: Lycoming township, £234 5s, Brattan Caldwell; Muncy, £209, Benjamin Warner; Washington, £41, Marcus Hulings; Loyalsock, £60, Samuel Harris; Lower Bald Eagle, £102, James Burchfield; Nippenose, £54, Robert Love; Pine Creek, £64, Robert Shaw.

That the reader may be apprised of the cost of making the *first* assessment of the county, an extract from the record is made. By comparing it with what it costs to make the assessment of to-day, our advancement in material wealth is more clearly seen and understood. The commissioners met at Jaysburg April 1, 1796, "to make and confirm the duplicates to the collectors of each township according to the tenor of their warrants to the assessors." On the 4th they issued orders for the payment of the assessors and their assistants as follows:

Nippenose.—Robert Love, $17; assistants, James Patterson, $4; Samuel Montgomery, $4.

Lycoming.—Brattan Caldwell, $21.25; assistants, Isaac Smith, $8; James Douglas, $8.

Pine Creek.—Robert Shaw, $26; assistants, John Chatham, $6; David Hanna, $6.

Loyalsock.—Samuel Harris, $16; assistants, Samuel Grier, $2; William Benjamin, $2.

Washington.—Marcus Huling, $19; assistants, John Eson, $5.50; John Lawson, $4.50.

Muncy.—Benjamin Warner, $27; assistants, John Battin, $8; Henry Shoemaker, $8.

Lower Bald Eagle.—James Burchfield, $14; assistants, John Donel, $5; Jesse Hunt, $5.

Total cost of making the first assessment, $216.25. On the 9th the commissioners issued an order to William Culbertson for "£6 5s for his services as a clerk."

The next meeting of the board was held March 9, 1796, at Jaysburg, when "the commissioners issued their warrants to the collectors of the different townships as follows:"

Lower Bald Eagle, James Boyd, collector	£102
Washington, Marcus Huling, collector	41
Muncy, Henry Buck, collector	209
Loyalsock, Alexander Smith, collector	60
Nippenose, Robert Love, collector	54
Pine Creek, Robert Hamilton, collector	64
Lycoming, Mathew Wilson, collector	234 5s.
Total	£764 5s.

Some time during 1796 the court authorized the erection of a new township out of Lycoming and it was named Mifflin, in honor of the Governor. The dividing line was Pine run, and the territory extended to Pine creek.

It does not appear that the commissioners collected pay for their services for the fractional part of 1795, which was only one month, but for 1796, the first full year, they awarded themselves the following sums: Thomas Forster, £60; John Hanna, £55 3s 9d; James Crawford, £65. On the 22d of February, 1797, an order for £12 was drawn on the treasurer in favor of Joseph Foulke, in payment of his services as clerk to that date.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.

March 21, 1797, the Assembly passed a law dividing Lycoming county into five election districts, to wit:

The township of Loyalsock and that part of Lycoming township lying east of Pine run, and also that part of Washington township lying north of the Bald Eagle mountain, being the First election district, the freemen residing therein shall hold their general elections at the court house; the township of Muncy and that part of the township of Washington lying south of the Bald Eagle mountain, being the Second election district, the freemen residing therein shall hold their general elections at the house now occupied by Henry Shoemaker, Jr., in the township of Muncy aforesaid; and that part of the township of Lycoming being west of Pine run, and that part of Pine Creek township east of Chatham's run, and the township of Nippenose, being the Third election district, the freemen residing therein shall hold their general elections at the house now occupied by Thomas Ramsey, at Pine creek; and that part of the township of Pine creek west of Chatham's run, being the Fourth election district, the freemen residing therein shall hold their general elections at the house now occupied by Hugh Andrew, in

Dunnsburgh; the township of Bald Eagle, being the Fifth election district, the freemen residing therein shall hold their general elections at the house now occupied by Frederick Richards in said township.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

That the commissioners still kept their office at Jaysburg, notwithstanding Williamsport had been selected as the county seat in the summer of 1795, is shown by an entry in the minute book for April 9, 1797, which reads: "The commissioners agree with John Carothers to pay him £3 rent for the room formerly occupied by the commissioners, exclusive of fire wood and candles, for one year."

At a meeting held May 17, 1797, the commissioners issued their warrants to the collectors of the different townships, and as the amount of each duplicate, when contrasted with that of the preceding year, is interesting to show the progress made in the short time of our existence as a county, they are transcribed from the official record as follows:

Muncy Township.—Thomas McCarty, collector; residents, £175 5s 6d, unseated lands, £25 7s 11d, single men, £23 12s. 6d. Total, £224 5s, 11d.

Loyalsock.—James Tothill, collector; residents, £74 0s 8d, unseated lands, £60 0s 6d, single men, £8 8s 9d. Total, £142 9s 11d.

Washington.—Cornelius Vanfleet, collector; residents, £64 14s 11d, unseated lands, £24 16s 6d, single men, £5 12s 6d. Total, £95 3s 11d.

Lycoming.—John Martin, collector; residents, £83 13s 11d, unseated lands, £17 1s 10d, inmates (?), £2 7s 6d, single men, £10 2s 6d. Total, £113 5s 9d.

Mifflin.—James Stevenson, collector; residents, £81 16s 6d, unseated lands, £204 9s 7d, single men, £11 5s. Total, £297 11s 1d.

Nippenose.—Robert Crawford, collector; residents, £57 16s 9d, unseated lands, £58 11s 9d, single men, £10 13s 9d. Total, £127 2s 3d.

Pine Creek.—John Jackson, collector; residents, £92 6s 11d, unseated lands, £41 17s 7d, single men, £15 3s 9d. Total, £149 8s 3d.

Lower Bald Eagle.—Matthew Alison, collector; residents, £137 15s 6d, unseated lands, £118 5s 1d, single men, £7 6s 3d. Total, £263 6s 10d. Grand, total, £1,412 13s 11d.

At this meeting the commissioners "wrote and signed six circular letters to the respective deputy surveyors of the district, requiring them to make accurate returns of all the land by them surveyed on warrants, etc., agreeable to the act of Assembly," on or before a certain time, which is not specified in the order. The surveyors were as follows: William P. Brady, William Ellis, Henry Donnel, John Canan, James Hunter, and John Brodhead.

That the jail was still kept at Jaysburg is shown by an order on the treasurer, September 12, 1797, in favor of "Samuel Jordan, keeper of the temporary jail, for £4 13s 9d, on account of iron, etc." Immediately following this entry is another stating that the commissioners had issued an order "in favor of Samuel Stewart, sheriff, for £26 2s 11d as rent for the jail, etc." But as the time covered by the order is not stated, we have no means of knowing whether it was for a year or less. Possibly it was for the year ending about that time.

Muncy township was divided by order of the court this year and the new township named Muncy Creek. The division was rendered necessary on account of the

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extensive territory embraced by the original township and the increase of population. The county was now divided into nine townships.

At a meeting held December 4, 1797, the name of William Wilson appears for the first time on the minutes as a commissioner. He took the place of Thomas Forster, who was the first member of the original board to retire. The time of meeting was the "first Monday in December," which, we are informed by a minute, was "according to law." A return was received from "William Ellis of all lands surveyed and returned within his district, with his account for $74.88, for 1,872 tracts of land." William P. Brady sent in his return of lands surveyed through John Kidd, but the number of tracts and the cost of survey are not given. Henry Donnel also made his return, but no particulars are mentioned. This appears to have been all the business done at this meeting which was deemed worthy of record, for the next entry, under date of December 28th, informs us that the board met at Jaysburg "according to law," but no business appears to have been transacted. Thus closed the year 1797.

They did not remain away very long from the temporary county seat, for under date of January 2, 1798, we find them in session again. At this meeting "no returns of property" were made from any of the townships, whereupon the commissioners issued their precepts for that purpose returnable at Jaysburg the 2d of February, 1798, to the following assessors: Muncy Creek, Judah Foulke; Muncy, Benjamin Warner; Loyalsock, Samuel Harris; Washington, Marcus Hulings; Lycoming, Brattan Caldwell; Mifflin, James Stevenson; Nippenose, Robert Love; Pine Creek, Robert Shaw; Lower Bald Eagle, John Black.

The first election contest in the county of which we have any record took place this year, for a minute informs us that on January 5th the "commissioners issued schedules or copies of the taxable inhabitants within each election district in the county of Lycoming to the House of Representatives, by order of the select committee for trial of the contested election." What the contest was about we are uninformed.

At this meeting the commissioners issued their "warrants of sale to the sheriff of the county," returnable at Jaysburg the 2d of February next, against the collectors of taxes for 1796. As the delinquencies of these collectors—the first of the county—forms a curious incident in the early history of our organization, they are given in full to show that trouble with tax gatherers commenced in the beginning and has continued down to the present day. The transcript from the record is as follows:

		£	s.	d.
Matthew Wilson	Debt	234	5	0
	Sheriff fees		18	6
	Commissioners		15	0
		235	18	6
Robert Love	Debt	54	0	0
	Sheriff fees	1	3	8
	Commissioners		15	0
		55	18	8
James Boyd	Debt	102	0	0
	Sheriff fees	1	10	9
	Commissioners		15	0
		104	5	9

		£	s.	d.
Marcus Huling	Debt	41	0	0
	Sheriff fees		14	5
	Commissioners		15	0
		42	9	5
Robert Hamilton	Debt	64	0	0
	Sheriff fees	1	3	9
	Commissioners		15	0
		65	18	9

According to the record the commissioners met January 29, 1798, at Jaysburg, "for the purpose of receiving the returns of property of the townships of the county." That they remained in session several days is evident, for on the 2d of February we find an entry to the effect that on this day they "issued an order on the treasurer in favor of Samuel Jordan, keeper of the temporary jail, from the 12th of September, 1797, to this date, for $15.40. This order was followed by another dated February 23, 1798, directing Samuel Jordan to be paid £3 5s, omitted in his last bill of jail fees."

There is no record to show what the outcome was with the delinquent collectors. It also appears they had some trouble with their deputy surveyors, for an entry dated February 22d informs us that on that day an order was issued "on the treasurer in favor of Martin Wilson for £11 for services rendered by going to Huntingdon for the returns of unseated lands, etc., from John Canan and James Hunter." The following day this important resolution is entered on the minute book:

WHEREAS, We, the commissioners of Lycoming county have required John Brodhead, Esq., a deputy surveyor of this county, to make return to us according to the act of Assembly entitled "An act to regulate the mode of assessing and collecting county rates and levies," passed the 17th day of April, 1795, of all the lands surveyed in his district, and the said John Brodhead hath neglected and refused to make return accordingly to us, we do therefere fine the said John Brodhead in the sum of $100 for his neglect and refusal aforesaid, according to the form, force, and effect of the act of Assembly aforesaid. And we the commissioners, direct John Kidd, treasurer of the county aforesaid, to sue for and recover the same according to law.

Jaysburg, March 1, 1798.

Immediately following the above is another resolution, couched in the same language and referring to John Canan, one of the deputy surveyors, declaring him guilty of the same neglect as Brodhead, and directing the county treasurer to bring suit against him for $100.

This action of the commissioners seems to have had a stimulating effect on tax collectors, at least, for numerous entries soon after appear to their credit, indicating unusual activity on their part. But nothing appears to show what luck Treasurer Kidd had in collecting the fines imposed on the deputy surveyors.

On the 24th of April, 1798, the commissioners paid John Carothers $18.66 "for one year's rent of a room, fire, candles, a writing desk, etc." The assessors were also paid for their services in making the last assessment. Sheriff Samuel Stewart received an order, June 13, 1798, for "$50 for rent of a house occupied as a jail, and $16 for repairs of said house." July 2d, Joseph Foulke was paid £72 11s "for services clerking to the board from the 24th of February, 1797, to this date." No further entries of any importance appear till November 28th, when an order was issued directing the treasurer to pay William Ellis, deputy surveyor, $74.88 for

making a return of 1,872 tracts of unseated land in his district. In this connection it may be noted as a curious fact, that the commissioners' minute book was written up by John Kidd, prothonotary, etc., and that he drew the orders on himself, as treasurer, for the payment of all bills relating to the administration of civil affairs. All the entries are in his plain, bold, round hand, which admits of no doubt as to identity.

The first entry we find relating to the expense of boarding prisoners appears under date of December 5, 1798. It reads:

> Issued an order on the treasurer in favor of Samuel Jordan, jailer, for $39.15 as follows: For Ale. S. Hamilton, from the 1st of April to 20 August, at 25 cents per day, $29.30; for Israel Sanders, 15 days, $3.75; Jonathan Baily, 16 days, $4; Henry Dougherty, 10 days, $2.50, making in the whole $39.15.

For what offences they were incarcerated it is impossible to say, as the quarter sessions record for that period can not be found. The only clue we have to any criminal business in the court for the year 1798 is an entry on the minute book for December 10th of that year, directing that an order be drawn on the treasurer "in favor of Jonathan Walker, Esq., attorney general, for £78 12s 6d, as fees for ignored bills, etc., from February sessions, 1796, until December sessions, 1798, inclusive." It is not unreasonable to suppose, therefore, that these parties were the first convicted and imprisoned for any length of time, although it is believed that the "temporary jail" was used before this for confining refractory individuals; but it may have been more in the form of a police lockup.

The commissioners, finding that no returns of property from any of the townships had been made, "issued their precept for that purpose returnable at Jaysburg the first Tuesday of January, 1799," and directed it to the assessors. Wayne having been erected as a township this year, there were now ten in the county to be looked after by the board. Sebastian Shade was the assessor elected for this township, with George Quiggle and James Stone as assistants. Wayne was taken from the upper end of Nippenose and named after "Mad Anthony."

The last official act of the commissioners for 1798 was the re-appointment (December 25th,) of John Kidd as "treasurer of taxes, etc., for the county of Lycoming." He gave bond in £2,000, with William Ellis as surety. The board then adjourned to meet at their office in Jaysburg the first Tuesday of January, 1799.

When they met to close out the last year of the eighteenth century, their first act, under date of January 3d, was to issue orders to pay themselves for past services, as follows: William Wilson, for 1797, £55; William Wilson, for 1798, £80; James Crawford, for 1798, £80; Henry Donnel, for 1798, £52.

In those days the commissioners were not extravagant in the use of stationery, if we may judge from the amount of orders drawn. On the 18th of January an order was drawn in favor "of John Calvert for 50 cents for an inkpot, for the use of the commissioners," and one in favor "of Thomas Caldwell for 8s for four quires of writing paper, for county use." Mr. Caldwell was the third storekeeper in Jaysburg, having succeeded James Grier, who was the second. February 19th they paid Joseph Foulke £47 9s 9d by an order on the treasurer, "on account of clerking to the board." The same day "Samuel Stewart, late sheriff," was paid

$290.26 for "ignored bills, prosecutions, acquittals, persons poor, etc." Immediately following this entry is another in favor of the "late sheriff" for $15.50, for "miscellaneous public expenditures."

John Cummings was now sheriff, having succeeded Samuel Stewart by election in October, 1798, and on the 3d of May he was granted an order "for $50 in full for one year's rent of a house as a jail." Whether this jail was the old one located in Jaysburg, or a new one in Williamsport, the record does not inform us, but the inference is that it was for the same building occupied for that purpose for several years in Jaysburg, for on May 4, 1799, there is a minute stating "that the commissioners agree with the sheriff for the rent of a house as a jail, which was *formerly* occupied for that purpose, the agreement to continue until the end of the year." The same day an order was issued to "Samuel Jordan, gaoler, for $5.50, for expense of keeping Jonathan Church, etc." As Jordan was a resident of Jaysburg, it seems pretty clear that the jail had not yet been moved to the county seat. On the 5th September, 1799, an order on the treasurer, in favor of Jordan, "for jail fees for boarding Uriah Spencer, John Patton, and John Alward, for $27, was drawn." John Alward, it will be remembered, was the first man to build a mill at Muncy. Misfortune seems to have followed him, for he was afterwards imprisoned for debt in Berks county, and was only released after filing an affidavit of his inability to pay. His imprisonment here may have been the beginning of his troubles. It appears that Charles Hall, Esq., was employed by the Commonwealth in the prosecution of John Alward and others, for on the 6th of September he was paid, by direction of the commissioners, $37.75, for his services, "and for witnesses, etc." On the 21st "John Kidd, Esq., clerk of the sessions," received $438.33 "for his fees on acquittals, ignored bills, etc." The same day he also received an order for $22.20 "for recording commissions of judges and justices of the peace," and another order for $70.01 "for providing paper for commissioners and court, books, seals, press, etc.," making a total of $530.54 in three orders. Previous to this the prothonotary had no seals or press, for there is nothing in the records to show that these articles, indispensable in modern days, had been provided before. The entries on the minute book after the beginning of 1799 show a rapid increase, and they continued to increase as the year wore away.

The cost of providing election boxes in those days is shown by an order under date of October 15, 1799, to "Matthew Adams, for $12 for services making boxes." There were only ten townships at that time. Two extra boxes were probably held in reserve in case of accident. Some of the voters had to travel twenty, thirty, and even more miles, if they wished to exercise the right of suffrage. But many settlers did not vote at all, on account of the great distance they would have to travel.

The last entries made in the minute book from which the foregoing facts relating to our early organization have been deduced, and which was the *first* book opened by the commissioners, were under date of October 15, 1799. After that there is a blank of several months. About this time the State election was held and two new commissioners were chosen. When the new board met and organized they undoubtedly opened a new minute book, but the most diligent search has failed to develop it.

THE COUNTY SEAT.

That a great deal of dissatisfaction existed regarding the location of the county seat at Williamsport has been shown. At the time the latter place was selected there were not more than three or four log buildings scattered over an extensive territory. Money to erect public buildings could not be secured in a day, and much time necessarily elapsed before arrangements could be made for that purpose. The antipathy of the Jaysburgers, too, caused things to move slow. The commissioners made their headquarters at the latter place till the close of the century, and from December 1, 1795, when the board first met and was sworn in, down to October 15, 1799, a period of about four years, there is not an entry on their minutes to show that the question of erecting public buildings ever came up. Prothonotary Kidd, who held all the offices excepting judge, sheriff, and commissioners, kept his headquarters and the county records at Jaysburg. The court, after holding two sessions at Jaysburg, became peripatetic—as will hereafter be shown—and moved about for several years over the Williamsport territory. It was evidently waiting for a local habitation.

That the reluctance or tardiness of the sheriff, the commissioners, and Kidd, to remove the offices from Jaysburg and locate them at the county seat became a subject of remark, there is reason to believe. Complaint of this dereliction of duty, if not positive disobedience of the law, seems to have been made to the Governor, and at one time he seriously contemplated issuing an order for the removal to be made. The feeling regarding this matter is shown by the following correspondence:

Williamsport, June 4, 1798.

SIR: Some time last winter I wrote to the Governor [Mifflin] for permission to keep my offices at Jaysburg for another year. I mentioned at large my reasons for the application, and principally rested upon the unsettled situation of our seat of justice. I had my application presented by Chief Justice McKean. His letter of the 10th of February last, of which I send you a copy, satisfied me. I particularly noticed your expressions on this subject to the Chief Justice. In return for your attention please to accept my sincere thanks.

Afterwards, about the latter end of April, I was privately informed that application had been made to the Governor to obtain a refusal of his promise to stay at Jaysburg and to direct me to remove to Williamsport. At May term I removed all my papers belonging to the offices of prothonotary and others connected with the courts, to this place, whereat I now keep them, and wrote to the Governor that I had done so. I informed him at the same time that then I still retained the recorder's office at Jaysburg; but that unless I could speedily obtain his permission to keep it there I would remove it likewise.

Mr. Joseph J. Wallis, a young man at Jaysburg, records for me. His situation renders it very inconvenient for him to remove with me—this summer at least. I am desirous on this account of retaining my office of recorder at Jaysburg for this summer or until next spring. There is as yet little business to be done in the prothonotary's office in vacation, and the two towns of Jaysburg and Williamsport being about two miles distant, easily admit of a superintendence at both places. I have written to the Governor of this date requesting that permission. In fulfillment of my promise to the Governor, I will remove that office likewise about the 20th instant, unless I first receive his permission. If I am directed, I will do it on the first notification of the Governor's pleasure.

I now take the liberty to solicit your good offices in this behalf, which, should I be so fortunate as to interest, I shall gratefully remember it.

I am sir, your very humble servant,

JOHN KIDD.

Alexander J. Dallas, Esq.,
Secretary of State,
Philadelphia.

The tenor of this letter clearly indicates that influences were at work to have all the offices removed from Jaysburg, and that there was imminent danger of the Governor *directing* the same to be done. Humble apologies and subservient promises only restrained him from acting. It seems that a dilly-dallying policy had been pursued by the officials whose duty it was to have made arrangements for the change, which leads to the conclusion that the opponents of Williamsport still hoped that the decision of the commissioners who selected the site might yet be set aside and Jaysburg chosen. If they entertained such an opinion, they clearly overlooked the language of Sec. 7 of the act creating the new county, which clearly says that the report of the commissioners selecting the site for the seat of justice "shall be final." Had it not been for this positive language it is probable that Jaysburg would have triumphed in the end. But the law, and the legislature—owing to the influence of Judge Hepburn—was dead against her and she had to submit to the decree of fate, go into decline, and finally pass out of existence.

A copy of Chief Justice McKean's letter in reply to the one written by Kidd, to which he refers in his communication to A. J. Dallas, is appended to complete this correspondence:

Philadelphia, February 10, 1798.

SIR: The Governor called at my house the morning after I received your letter to me enclosing one for him. I mentioned your request and delivered your letter. He read it, and asked my opinion, which I gave him without hesitation in favor of the measure, and he then told me that he would give you a formal permission to reside where you now do for a year, or longer, if necessary.

A few days after I waited on him at his house in town, but was informed he had gone to his seat at the Falls of Schuylkill, where he was indisposed. He remains still unwell, and has not been in town since. I have postponed writing to you hitherto, until I could enclose the permission under the Governor's hand, agreeable to the 3d section of the 6th article of the Constitution, but I have not yet been able to obtain it for the cause assigned. I called on the Secretary, Alexander J. Dallas, Esq., last night, as I had often done before, to learn when the Governor would be in town, but he could not inform me with certainty, tho' he told me he had nearly recovered his health. However, he told me the Governor would certainly grant your request, and that I might assure you of it.

You may rest perfectly easy, for the permission will be granted as you desire. I am, sir, with esteem,

Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS MCKEAN.

To John Kidd, Esq., Prothonotary of Lycoming County.

Notwithstanding the Chief Justice was so positive that "formal permission" would be granted for Kidd to keep a portion of his many offices in another town—or in other words, divide the honors of the county seat between Jaysburg and Williamsport—there is nothing, so far as I am aware, to show that the Governor even acted beyond a verbal promise; and the uneasiness shown in Kidd's letter of June 4th indicates as much. Whilst the Governor undoubtedly was inclined to favor the Williamsport faction, the Chief Justice warmly sympathized with the Jaysburgers, but the slowness of the Executive to officially make good his promise finally became ominous, and Prothonotary Kidd, with the close of the eighteenth century, closed out his business in Jaysburg and officially established all his offices at the county seat.

CHAPTER XV.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY BEGINS.

ENUMERATION OF TAXABLES FOR 1800—THEIR NAMES AND OCCUPATIONS—NUMBER OF COLORED PEOPLE IN THE COUNTY—POPULATION OF LYCOMING AT THAT TIME—FIRST TERRITORY TAKEN FROM THE COUNTY—TIOGA TOWNSHIP ORGANIZED—CHANGES IN ELECTION DISTRICTS—COMPLETE ROSTER OF COUNTY OFFICERS FROM THE BEGINNING UP TO 1891, SHOWING THE YEARS THEY SERVED—SKETCH OF JOHN KIDD—FIRST CORONERS' INQUESTS—STATE SENATORS, REPRESENTATIVES, AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

WITH the beginning of the nineteenth century the Assembly deemed it proper to have a careful enumeration of the taxable inhabitants of Lycoming county made, and an act to that effect was passed, March 7, 1800. The requirements of the law were promptly complied with by Commissioners Thomas Forster, Charles Stewart, and James McClure. The original report for each township, as made and forwarded to the secretary of the Commonwealth, was found among the time-stained papers of that department at Harrisburg, and as the names never have been printed, they are given herewith to show who the taxables were in the original townships ninety-one years ago. The report of the list of names for each township bears the autograph signature of each commissioner, but the names of the enumerators are not given; and as the minute book of the commissioners for 1800 is missing, they can not be obtained. It is likely, however, that the report was made up from the assessment lists.

Muncy Township.—Edward Adlum, Sr., Edward Adlum, Jr., William Brown, Sr., William Brown, Jr., Michael Bower, Thomas Brown, Abraham Bennett, John Blair, Levi Blair, Michael Boyd, John Battin, Sr., Cornelius Bodine, John Bagle, Derick Corson, Benjamin Corson, Frederick Campbell, Andrew Carson, James Carson, Sr., James Carson, Jr., Peter Congle, John Corter, Peter Corter, Jr., Nathan Corter, Samuel Carpenter, Sr., John Carpenter, George Cowel, Joseph Carpenter, Samuel Carpenter, Jr., William Clark, Peter Corter, Sr., David Corter, Sr., Gabriel Clark, Peter Corson, Abraham Corson, Elijah Collins, Sr., Elijah Collins, Jr., William Ellis, John Eike, George John Frederick, Nicholas Fleare, William Flimon, Andrew Flatt, Griffith Griffith, John Gross, William Hannas, John Hollingsworth, Joseph Hoglin, John Hoglin, Amos Hoglin, Joseph Hall, Richard Hall, Sr., Richard Hall, Jr., Richard Hall, Samuel Hall, James Hampton, Sr., James Hampton, Jr., William Herrold, James Herold, William Hamilton, William Henderson, James Hampton, Robert Huston, Peter Johnston, Peter Kimble, James Kitely, Isaac Kitely, Philip Kenedy, Samuel Lundy, William Lundy, John Lundy, Richard Lundy, Ebenezer Lundy, Enos Lundy, Henry Lebo, Richard Low, Jacob Low, Edward Leonard, Jacob Larrison, James Leviston, Thomas Lloyd, Peter Moon, John Moon, William

Mitchell, David McCausland, Jr., Silas McCarty, Philip Moss, Robert Mears, William McCausland, Joseph Newman, Thomas Nunn, George Ous, Samuel Potts, Henry Parker, Benjamin Paxton, Jonathan Paxton, Comley Randles, Asa Randles, Edward Randles, Robert Robb, Esq., James Robb, John Robb, Judith Rynerson, Robert Rook, Moses Rush, Jonathan Randles, Robert Rooker, Jacob Rooker, John Rily, David Rily, William Rice, George Sisler, Powel Streaker, Benjamin Simpson, Henry Scott, Joseph Scott, Fulard Sebring, Henry Sebring, John Sebring, Jr., Henry Southard, Benoni Stogal, John Streaker, Christiana Stugard, John Tool, Moses Tool, James Tumblinson, Sr., Jeremiah Tallman, James Tumblinson, Jr., Joseph Tucker, Cæsar Talbert, Sico Talbert, John Ucle, Henry Widowfield, John Widowfield, Mark Widowfield, Sarah Wilson, Francis Wesley, Edward Wallis, John Wallis, Esq., Joseph White, Eli Weston, John Webster, Miles Wilson, Benjamin Warner, Sr., Joseph Warner, Joseph Whitacre, Benjamin Warner, Jr., Abraham Webster, John Woodrow. Total, 140.

Nippenose.—Henry Antes, Jr., millwright; James Armstrong, farmer; James Baird, farmer; Martha Baird, widow; George Crane, Esq., farmer; William Clark, farmer; Uriah Clark, Sr., farmer; Uriah Clark, Jr., farmer; George Clark, farmer; Thomas Clark, laborer; Jacob Clark, carpenter; Benjamin Clark, farmer; Joseph Foulke, clerk; Ann Goodan, widow; John Harden, laborer; Robert Herrod, sawyer; John Hughes, farmer; Jacob Hughes, laborer; John Hepburn, farmer; John Huff, farmer; William Huff, farmer; David Herrington, farmer; Elizabeth Hawk, widow; George Johnston, weaver; Henry Kelly, laborer; James McMicken, farmer; James McMurray, farmer; William McMurray, farmer; John Macklam, farmer; Abraham Megahan; Israel Pfouts, laborer; Martin Rees, farmer; Tobias Rees, farmer; John Sheerer, Sr., farmer; John Sheerer, Jr., laborer; Charles Stewart, farmer; Samuel Stewart, farmer; John Seyfart, shoemaker; John Shaw, farmer; Hugh Shaw, farmer; Abraham Updegraff, farmer; Samuel Woodard, laborer. Total, 42.

Lycoming.—John Allen, farmer; James Allen, farmer; Joseph Arbour, tailor; Isaac Allen, farmer; Nathaniel Baily, weaver; Daniel Baily, Jr., carpenter; Israel Baily, carpenter; John Barrett, carpenter; Robert Boyd, carpenter; Joseph Backenstoes, tailor; Thomas Brooks, farmer; John Brooks, farmer; James Bennett, farmer; John Bennett, innkeeper; George Barge, wheelwright; Daniel Baily, Sr., farmer Brattan Caldwell, farmer; James Caldwell, farmer; Henry Conn, farmer; John Cummings, sheriff; Jacob Cooper, laborer; John Carothers, farmer; Henry Carns, farmer; William Carns, farmer; John Clendeains, farmer; Thomas Caldwell, storekeeper; James Chambers, farmer; David Crawford, farmer; Daniel Done, millwright; William Deshard, farmer; Henry Dougherty, coroner; John Davis, mason; John Dunlap, innkeeper; William Dugan, weaver; William Dugan, farmer; Paul Dewitt, farmer; William Farmeer, farmer; William Fosbinder, farmer; William Frazer, carpenter; James Fargus, farmer; John Fink, carpenter; James Gilchrist, attorney; William Gillaspy, carpenter; Robert Greenlee, farmer; William Greer, Esq.; Philip Grover, farmer; Lawrence Gaskins, farmer; John Hughes, farmer; Mary Hughes, spinster; Aaron Hagerman, farmer; James Hagerman, farmer; William Horton, shoemaker; Marcus Huling, smith; John Huling, smith; John Hays, Sr., farmer; John Hays, Jr., farmer; William Haro, weaver; John Hetherington, weaver; William Hays, schoolmaster; William Johnston, smith; Samuel Jordan, hunter; Ebenezer

Chas Stewart

Jackson, shoemaker; Matthew Knap, mason; William King, farmer; James Kyle, farmer; John Kyle, farmer; Robert Kemplain, farmer; Mary Kemplain, widow; Jacob Latcha, farmer; Catharine Latcha, widow; John Lanim, laborer; Henry Lowmiller, farmer; Leban Lander, farmer; Patrick Lusk, farmer; John Moffett, farmer; Marshall Andrew, farmer; William McMeans, farmer; Joseph McMeans, farmer; William McMeans, farmer; Joseph Mehaffy, farmer; James McCown, weaver; William Maze, carpenter; Morgan McSweeny, farmer; Mordecai McSweeny, farmer; John Mitchell, carpenter; Edward McCreary, weaver; Thomas Mehaffy, farmer; Robert Mehaffy, farmer; James Mehaffy, farmer; John Mehaffy; William Mehaffy, farmer; Robert Mehaffy, farmer; Robert Martin, Sr., Esq.; Peter Martin, miller; William Martin, farmer; Robert Martin, Jr., carpenter; Francis McBride, shoemaker; Robert McBride, saddler; John Perry, carpenter; Joseph Perry, farmer; William Perhemus, laborer; Joseph Parker, farmer; Nathaniel Parker, farmer; Abraham Perhemus, farmer; Baltzer Quiggle; Francis Riddles, farmer; James Riddles, farmer; Frederick Row, millwright; James Reed, farmer; Peter Roach, farmer; John Robinson, innkeeper; John Roberts, farmer; John Reed, Sr.; John Reed, Jr.; David Reynolds, farmer; Charles Reeder, innkeeper; James Stewart, farmer; John Stewart, tailor; Matthew Stewart, farmer; David Sayeer, cooper; John Shaffer, Sr., tailor; Joseph Smith, farmer; Philip Sips, farmer; Archibald Stewart, weaver; Jacob Shipman, laborer; Israel Spolden, farmer; John Sloan, innkeeper; William Search, farmer; John Teeples, farmer; Philip Tharp, farmer; George Tharp, farmer; William Tharp, farmer; William Tharp, farmer; Daniel Toner, farmer; William Toner, farmer; Jacob Teeples, innkeeper; Samuel Torbett, farmer; Derrick Updegraff, farmer; Harman Updegraff, farmer; Martin Updegraff, farmer; Daniel Updegraff, farmer; Samuel Updegraff, farmer; Peter Vanander, farmer; Peter Wychoff, farmer; Albert Wychoff, farmer; Alexander Wallis, farmer; Andrew Wilson, smith; John Wellever, smith; Elizabeth Welch, widow; Samuel Woodard, shoolmaster. Total, 151.

Muncy Creek.— Jonathan Abbott, joiner; John Baker, farmer; John Bevier, blacksmith; John Burrows, farmer; Nicholas Bevier, farmer; Adam Bevier, farmer; William Baily, weaver; Daniel Buck, farmer; John Bogart, farmer; Stephen Bell, millwright; John Betts, farmer; William Barklow, weaver; Barnett Barklow, farmer; Henry Back, carpenter; Catharine Buck, widow; Cornelius Bartlow, shoemaker; Richard Bartlow, farmer; Cornelius Bartlow, farmer; Andrew Black, farmer; Henry Brees, laborer; Reuben Beel, farmer; Joseph Craft, shoemaker; William Craft, shoemaker; William Craft, farmer; John Craft, farmer; Zoth Craft, laborer; Sylvester Colbourn, farmer; Martin Conrode, farmer; John Colbourn, farmer; George Doctor, farmer; Henry Doctor, farmer; Godfrey Doctor; John Hays, innkeeper; William Hunt, farmer; Absalom Hunt, farmer; William Howell, farmer; Jonas Hamilton, farmer; John Huskmick, farmer; Frederick Hill, farmer; Moses Hall, blacksmith; Daniel Hill, mason; Robert Kirkbright, laborer; Frederick Koch, farmer; Thomas Lobdell, farmer; John Low, weaver; Elias Long, farmer; William Long, potter; Joseph Leatchet, farmer; Jacob Lutz, farmer; Frederick Miller, laborer; Thomas McCarty; Joel McCarty, shoemaker; William McCarty, farmer; Benjamin McCarty, mason; Jacob Merl, innkeeper; Samuel McCarty, blacksmith; Arthur Moore, farmer; Samuel Morris, farmer; William McKelvey, tailor; Isaac McCarty, laborer; Philip

Off, farmer; Henry Peffer, laborer; James Paxton, farmer; George Pouch, farmer; Samuel Parker, shoemaker; Christopher Poats, farmer; David Prahl, farmer; Herman Poats, laborer; Stacy Paxton, weaver; Arthur Quinn, weaver; Jerusha Robb, widow; William Rush, Sr., miller; William Rush, Jr., cooper; Joseph Roberts, weaver; John Rush, mason; John Rann, farmer; Charles Roberts, stiller; Richard Rose, laborer; George Smith, Sr., miller; Jonathan Smith, farmer; George Smith, Jr., farmer; Charles Smith, laborer; John Smith, farmer; Peter Sones, farmer; Joseph Swyne, farmer; Baltzer Stake, farmer; Jacob Shipman, farmer; Peter Slight, laborer; Israel Sanders, laborer; Henry Shoemaker, Esq., farmer; Jacob Snyder, farmer; Benjamin Shoemaker, farmer; Barbara Shoemaker, widow; George Shoemaker, farmer; Jacob Stump, farmer; Jesse Shamp, farmer; Daniel Smith, farmer; Jacob Shoemaker, miller; John Terry, laborer; Robert Turner, farmer; James Torbett, joiner; James Turner, hatter; Samuel Tolbert, laborer; Asa Tolbert, laborer; William Tolbert, laborer; John Uld, blacksmith; James Walton, farmer; James Walton, Jr., farmer; Rachel Walton, widow; Isaac Walton, miller; David Walton, farmer; George Webb, farmer; Ephraim Wotman, tailor; Jesse Wisner, weaver; Benjamin Wisner, farmer; John Wisner, weaver; William Watson, schoolmaster; James Walton, miller; William Walton, farmer. Total, 163.

Mifflin.—Abraham Armstrong, saddler, 37; John Archer, farmer, 33; Matthew Adams, carpenter, 39; John Armstrong, farmer, 78; Matthew Armstrong, farmer, 29; Christopher Bowers, laborer, 44; Claudius Boatman, farmer, 87; Isaac Bodine, carpenter, 25; Frederick Bodine, carpenter, 34; William Bert, farmer, 23; John Baily, farmer, 48; James Boal, farmer, 39; Robert Crawford, farmer, 60; John Crawford, farmer, 26; Sampson Crawford, farmer, 38; Jacob Casper, farmer, 51; William Crossman, farmer, 43; Patrick Campbell, shoemaker, 29; Samuel Campbell, Sr., farmer, 60; Robert Campbell, farmer, 43; Andrew Coover, farmer, 51; Daniel Calaghar, farmer, 61; Cornelius Cole, farmer, 41; John Coal, farmer, 38; Joseph Coal, farmer, 27; William Carrell, farmer, 43; William Carrell, laborer, 36; Robert Covenhoven, farmer, 45; Joseph Corns, farmer, 37; James Davidson, doctor, 48; Robert Duncan, weaver, 24; Charles Duncan, weaver, 33; James Duffy, farmer, 22; Terrence Duffy, turner, 51; Hawkins De France, farmer, 25; James English, farmer, 55; John English, farmer, 47; Thomas Edmond, farmer, 38; William Eager, farmer, 70; Samuel Eason, farmer, 30; Thomas Forster, farmer; John Forster, farmer; Manning Forster, farmer, 23; Thomas Forster, Jr., farmer; Samuel Fields, farmer, 46; Rev. Isaac Grier, minister, 33; Nathan Geen, laborer, 46; John Homler, laborer, 25; Alexander Hedleson, laborer, 39; William Hopkins, laborer, 49; John King, farmer, 51; Robert King, farmer, 43; Adam King, farmer, 45; Jacob Kissle, laborer, 65; Frederick Kissle, laborer, 22; John Knox, millwright, 28; Benjamin Lenover, blacksmith, 30; John Laurens, carpenter, 34; Andrew Long, 60; John Mills, laborer, 37; Isaac McCall, laborer, 25; Richard Manning, farmer, 72; Reuben Manning, farmer, 69; Samuel Manning, farmer, 33; Reuben Manning, Jr., farmer, 35; Jacob Miller, laborer, 47; William Miller, laborer, 21; Gabriel Morrison, innkeeper, 28; Ellis Martin, farmer, 30; Thomas Martin, farmer, 43; Richard Martin, farmer, 40; James McClure, farmer, 46; John Murphy, clockmaker, 58; Matthew Marshall, farmer, 35; John Martin, weaver, 40; John Mathers, farmer, 31; Samuel Morrison, farmer, 100; Thomas Nichols, farm-

er; William Nichols, farmer, 22; Lewis Osterlander, farmer, 33; Isaac Porter, farmer, 40; William Porter, farmer, 51; Mary Robison, widow, farmer; John Ramsey, farmer; Robert Robinson, farmer, 21; Michael Shet, mason, 23; Leonard Smith, shoemaker, 51; George Snyder, clockmaker, 32; John Snyder, laborer, 40; James Smith, farmer, 46; Edward Smith, farmer, 21; Richard Salmon, blacksmith, 30; Isaac Smith, farmer, 38; Salmon Cutler, farmer, 21; Robert Smith, farmer, 30; John Stout, farmer, 45; Robert Stevenson, farmer, 32; James Stevenson, farmer, 40; William Stevenson, farmer, 46; Patrick Smith, tailor, 30; William Swarts, farmer, 50; John Tomb, farmer, 23; Jacob Tomb, farmer, 49; John Thomas, blacksmith, 23; Jesse Thomas, blacksmith, 23; Henry Thomas, farmer, 53; George Thomas, farmer, 22; David Torbett, weaver, 46; James Torbett, weaver, 87; Thomas Todd, farmer, 46; Comfort Wandser, farmer, 46; Matthew Wilson, farmer, 38; Isaac Wilson, weaver, 41. Total, 121.

Washington.—John Apker, farmer; James Backhouse, farmer; Timothy Black, farmer; Peter Bennett, tailor; James Butler, farmer; Charles Bryan, farmer; Isaac Bare, farmer; Isaac Bare, Jr., farmer; Edward Beach, schoolmaster; John Covert, farmer; John Crawford, farmer; John Coats, farmer; William Cochran, farmer; George Chapman, farmer; John Coalman, farmer; Archibald Coalman, farmer; John Coalman, Jr., farmer; Hugh Coalman, farmer; Robert Coalman, miller; John Culbertson, farmer; John Cochran, farmer; Peter Dougherty, cooper; Jacob Drake, farmer; Levy Done, farmer; Titus Done, weaver; Henry Dougherty, ferryman; Robert Eason, farmer; John Eason, farmer; David Eason, farmer; John Frisilear, basketmaker; Stephen Fields, farmer; Robert Forsman, farmer; Hugh Gaston, farmer; James Hill, cordwinder; Moses Hood, farmer; Samuel Hastings, laborer; John Huling, farmer; Samuel Heylmin, farmer; William Hazlet, laborer; Thomas Huling, farmer; Leonard Heylman, farmer; Joseph King, weaver; David Kimy, farmer; John Smith Kunns, farmer; John Lawson, farmer; George Lawson, farmer; Joseph Lawson, farmer; George Landsisker, laborer; Conrad Miller, farmer; Elisha McFarland, farmer; Thomas McGuire, farmer; William McFagen, cooper; Michael Minegar, farmer; Lawrence Minegar, farmer; Andrew Miller, farmer; John McNight, laborer; John Nelson, mason; Isaac Nelson, farmer; Andrew Overturf, laborer; John Polhemus, farmer; John Pratt, farmer; George Porter, farmer; Galbreath Patterson, farmer; Emanuel Pidcock, farmer; John Polhemus, Jr., farmer; James Patterson, farmer; Benjamin Pidcock, farmer; Moses Pidcock, cordwinder; Edward Pidcock, laborer; Barnett Rynerson, farmer; Daniel Sunderland, farmer; Peter Smith, laborer; George Sherer, laborer; Joseph Sunderland, laborer; Jacob Smith, laborer; William Schooley, schoolmaster; John Sedam, farmer; Jacob Shafer, laborer; William Story, carpenter; Ralph Smith, farmer; Philip Swisher, farmer; Abraham Swisher, farmer; George Shafer, farmer; Henry Sheeler, cordwinder; Jacob Smith, weaver; Jacob Smith, old man; George Sharpe, laborer; John Smith, laborer; John Tate, farmer; John Timbrook, farmer; William Tireman, farmer; Conrad Timbrook, smith; Jacob Timbrook, farmer; Cornelius Vanfleet, farmer; Frederick Vanlever, farmer; Jesse Weeks, farmer; David Woodsides, blacksmith; Daniel Wheeler, miller; William Watson, stiller; Godlip Yagar, farmer; Jacob Young, farmer.

Females.—Mary Apker, Katy Apner, Jean Backhouse, Clara Black, Elizabeth Ben-

nett, Mary Butler, Katy Bryan, Christiana Bare, Elizabeth Bare, Ann Covert, Elizabeth Crawford, Jane Cochran, Mary Chapman, Mary Coalman, Christiana Coalman, Jennett Culbertson, Mary Dougherty, Elizabeth Drake, Sarah Done, Hannah Done, Sarah Dougherty, Ann Eason, Sarah Frizileer, Rachel Shields, Katy Forsman, Grace Gaston, Mary Hill, Rachel Hood, Mary Hastings, Sarah Huling, Elizabeth Heylmeen, Lucy King, Margaret Kimey, Margaret Lawson, Katy Miller, Katy McFarland, Isabella McGuire, Eliza McFagen, Elizabeth Minegar, Mary Minegar, Ibby Nelson, Jane Nelson, Elizabeth Overturf, Margaret O'Nail, Susannah Polhemus, Elizabeth Piatt, Ann Porter, Katy Patterson, Elizabeth Pidcock, Mary Rynerson, Cassie Sunderland, Susannah Smith, Sallie Sheerer, Elizabeth Sunderland, Ann Smith, Elizabeth Schooly, Sarah Sedam, Lucy Shafer, Jane Story, Charity Smith, Mary Swisher, Jane Swisher, Susannah Shafer, Elizabeth Shuler, Elizabeth Smith, Eve Smith, Katy Snyder, Anna Smith, Fanny Tate, Hannah Timbrook, Ann Tireman, Rachel Tate, Sarah Vanfleet, Sarah Vanlever, Mary Weeks, Mary Woodsides, Katy Wheeler, Elizabeth Yagar, Barbara Young. Total, 180.

Pine Creek.—Joseph Barnett, farmer; Arthur Bell, farmer; Lewis Beam, breeches maker; Thomas Burns, laborer; William Berryhill, distiller; James Barnett, clerk; Elsie Boyd, widow; John Baaker, farmer; William Baird, farmer; Benjamin Baird, farmer; Zebulon Baird, farmer; William Black, laborer; Benjamin Brucks, farmer; John Ban, farmer; Robert Bridgens, farmer; John Baker, farmer; John Bairfield, laborer; Johnston Buckly, farmer; James Boatman, hunter; John Carson, farmer; Samuel Carson, laborer; William Custard, blacksmith; William Clark, laborer; James Crawford; John Chatham, farmer; William Chatham, miller; Benjamin Crane, laborer; William Crider, laborer; Philip Crider, laborer; John Cully; Robert Campbell, farmer; William Dunn, Sr., farmer; William Dunn, Jr., farmer; James Dunn, farmer; John Dunn, farmer; Richard Dunn, farmer; Stephen Duncan, merchant; John Dougherty, farmer; Abraham Evans, laborer; William Flide, laborer; William Fargus, Sr.; Francis Fargus, merchant; Hugh Frazer, laborer; Lemuel Farewell, farmer; William Fargus, Jr.; Cornelius Gardner, farmer; Samuel Grimes, laborer; Daniel Guinn; David Goodfellow, farmer; William Galagher, farmer; John Grier, laborer; John Gamble, farmer; Daniel Gamble, laborer; Mary Gamble, widow; Peter Grove, hunter; David Hanna, farmer; John Hanna, farmer; James Hanna, farmer; Solomon Houseworth, blacksmith; Frederick Hill, shoemaker; George Henderson, laborer; Robert Hamilton, farmer; George Hunter, laborer; Nancy Hare, widow; Jacob Hamersly, laborer; Rice Hainlin, sawyer; James Irwin, farmer; Isaac Jones, farmer; John Jordan, farmer; John Jackson, farmer; William Jackson, farmer; Andrew Karr, farmer; Francis King, agent; Moses Knapp, laborer; Jonathan Knight, farmer; John Knox, miller; James Kooken, farmer, William Kooken, farmer; Frederick Kisel, laborer; Joshua Knapp, laborer; George Long, farmer; Zaccheus Lea, Sr., weaver; P. Zacheus Lea, farmer; William Morrison, innkeeper; Edward Masters, farmer; William Mitchell, farmer; Martin Moyers, farmer; Ebenezer Masters, laborer; James McAdams, laborer; Barnabas McCann, laborer; William Montgomery, farmer; John Montgomery, farmer; James McFadden, farmer; Philip Moyers, farmer; Samuel McFadden, farmer; Adam McFadden, farmer; James Mills, farmer; Margaret Maughan, widow; Abraham Megahan, laborer; John Montgomery, Sr.,

farmer; Jacob Moyers, Sr., farmer; John Moyers, farmer; Jacob Moyers, Jr., farmer; Patrick McLeamy, laborer; John McKinny, innkeeper; William Mann, weaver; Thomas Picket, laborer; Francis Proctor, farmer; Peter Poorman, shoemaker; Mary Pisel, widow; John Price, farmer; James Porter, farmer; Barnabas Parsons, laborer; Michael Quigley, farmer; Frederick Richards, farmer; William Reed, millwright; Thomas Reed, farmer; Ephraim Reed, farmer; James Reed, farmer; John Reed, constable; Thomas Ramsey, Jr., farmer; Thomas Ramsey, Sr., farmer; William Ramsey, farmer; Robert Ramsey, farmer; Edward T. Rorke, schoolmaster; Samuel Simnons, farmer; Robert Strain, farmer; John Scott, Sr., farmer; Robert Steele, laborer; Peter Shaw, schoolmaster; Amos Sturgis, farmer; Thomas Sturgis, farmer; Frederick Shaffer, tailor; Thomas Seemers, farmer; George Saltsman, farmer; John Scott, Jr., laborer; Samuel Scott, millwright; Edward Sheteto, millwright; John Starling, laborer; James Smith, farmer; Hugh White, farmer; William White, farmer; Chesney White, farmer; James Webb, laborer; Adam Walker, laborer; John White, tailor; William Wilson, farmer; Martin Wilson, farmer; William Woodard, constable; Robert Wilson, farmer; Jared Welch, farmer; Francis Yontz, farmer; Christian Zimmerman, chairmaker. Total, 154.

Loyalsock.—John Allward, laborer, 45, Priscilla, his wife, 52; Joseph Allward, laborer, 21; Thomas Alexander, carpenter, 23; Powel Burd, farmer, 50, Lydia, his wife, 30; John Brown, farmer, 25; Danforth Boen, farmer, 44, Mary, his wife, 30; Daniel Baily, farmer, 67, Ann, his wife, 54; Caleb Baily, farmer, 41, Elizabeth, his wife, 36; Daniel Baily, mason, 35, Patience, his wife, 30; William Benjamin, farmer, 32, Nancy, his wife, 36; William Biss, mason, 60, May, his wife, 35; John Calvert, 44, Elizabeth, his wife, 27; Ebenezer Cooke, innkeeper, 37, Elizabeth, his wife, 28; William Colbert, farmer, 23; John Cevil, carpenter, 50, Purmillia, his wife, 48; William Dale, farmer, 40, Ann, his wife, 32; John Done, farmer, 65, Phebe, his wife, 61; Henry Donnel, Esq., deputy surveyor, 30, Margaret, his wife, 23; Christian Eagle, laborer, 50; John Eldridge, tailor, 21; Matthias Eder, farmer, 46, Mary, his wife, 44; James Ecroyd, farmer, 30, Martha, his wife, 25; Thomas Emmons, carpenter, 28, Agnes, his wife, 28; Jonathan Frisby, farmer, 28; William Fleming, distiller, 26; John Gooldy, farmer, 43, Mary, his wife, 36; Robert Gray, carpenter, 23; Jacob Graffes, distiller, 33, Catharine, his wife, 26; William Gildea, farmer, 35, Mary, his wife, 30; Samuel E. Grier, merchant, 38, Jean, his wife, 20; Christopher Geffres, farmer, 39, Elizabeth, his wife, 30; John Hill, farmer, 44, Mary, his wife, 35; James Henderson, farmer, 30, Rebecca, his wife, 28; John Hays, farmer, 34, Ann, his wife, 32; Roland Hall, farmer, 35, Elizabeth, his wife, 30; John Hall, farmer, 51, Elizabeth, his wife, 30; Samuel Hall, carpenter, 44, Elizabeth, his wife, 33; Daniel Holdren, farmer, 50, Hannah, his wife, 52; James Hagerman, laborer, 50, Christiana, his wife, 49; Edmund Hoff, farmer, 53, Nancy, his wife, 51; Elizabeth Hoff, 30; Hannah Hoff, 28; William Hepburn, Esq., farmer, 46; Mordecai Hylnnen, 22; Charles Huston, attorney, 27; Thomas Huston, innkeeper, 60, Jean, his wife, 52; Rebecca Heston, innkeeper, 37; Jacob Hymon, carpenter, 30, Sarah, his wife, 24; John W. Hunter, Esq., attorney, 26, Margaret, his wife, 24; John Highlands, weaver, 32; Thomas Highlands, farmer, 29, Mary, his wife, 25; Thomas Harris, farmer, 23; Benjamin

Harris, farmer, 25; George Harris, carpenter, 29; Samuel Harris, Esq., farmer, 45, Cassandra, his wife, 48; Jonathan Hartly, farmer, 40; Sarah Hookel, widow, 44; Elias Harkins, shoemaker, 26; Nancy Harris, 32; Elizabeth Harkins, 24; Sarah Harris, 21; Robert Jobe, farmer, 22; Edward Jones, farmer, 28, Mary, his wife, 25; Phebe Jones, widow, 36; John Kester, farmer, 21; George Keness, laborer, 45, Christiana, his wife, 30; John Kidd, Esq., prothonotary, 30; William K. Lathe, doctor, 29, Mary, his wife, 28; Rebecca Lee, widow, 36; William Landen, farmer, 60, Catharine, his wife, 34; John Livergood, brickmaker, 24; Isaac Lyon,. shoemaker, 34, Nancy, his wife, 24; Uriah Loper, farmer, 34, Catharine, his wife, 26; Ephraim Lundy, farmer, 49, Hannah, his wife, 39; William Millinox, farmer, 38; Isaac Masters, farmer, 25; Peter Marshall, farmer, 57, Hannah, his wife, 53; William Murray, farmer, 49, Elizabeth, his wife, 39; William Mucklen, farmer, 30, Ann, his wife, 29; William McKee, cooper, 36; Macklin Gussel, 66; John McAdams, farmer, 30, Catharine, his wife, 30; Robert McClure, attorney, 26; William McCaslin, laborer, 24; David McCaslin, laborer, 21; Robert McElrath, hatter, 34, Barbara, his wife, 27; John Mooie, innkeeper, 44, Jean, his wife, 38; Daniel McKinney, laborer, 32; James Mustard, farmer, 23; Daniel Marres, farmer, 37, Deborah, his wife, 35; Brice McKinney, farmer, 57, Hannah, his wife, 33; John Nees, farmer, 30, May, his wife, 30; Jacob Nees, farmer, 21; Charles O'Brian, schoolmaster, 25; Peter Place, blacksmith, 86; Nancy Perval, 18; Joseph Person, farmer, 21; Nathaniel Person, farmer, 48, Ann, his wife, 52; Phillip Pence, millwright, 25, Lydia, his wife, 24; Margaret Rosse, widow, 85; James Russell, innkeeper, 42, Elizabeth, his wife, 36; Michael Ross, farmer, 42, Ann, his wife, 36; John Rose, farmer, 26, Rachel, his wife, 21; James Rothrock, hatter, 21; Amariah Rothmel, farmer, 39, Mary, his wife, 38; John Roberts, farmer, 30, Catharine, his wife, 26; Samuel Reed, farmer, 40, Mary, his wife, 32; George Sinclear, basketmaker, 45, Eunice, his wife, 43; Isaac Swain, farmer, 40, Elizabeth, his wife, 38; John Sebring, farmer, 30, Elizabeth, his wife, 26; Benjamin Strawbridge, farmer, 23; Thomas Sebring, farmer, 55; Jean Smith, widow, 65; Thomas Smith, farmer, 34, Jemima, his wife, 25; Amariah Sutton, farmer, 70; Hannah Sutton, widow, 38; Alexander Smith, farmer, 30, Rebecca, his wife, 30; Stephen Smith, watchmaker, 34; Moses Starr, farmer, 42, Martha, his wife, 34; John Smith, farmer, 30; Joseph Sample, farmer, 25; John Sheppard, farmer, 50, Elizabeth, his wife, 30; Adam Todd, weaver, 30; William Tharp, farmer, 23; John Tharp, farmer, 25, Mary, his wife, 21; Andrew Tulloh, 26; Daniel Tallman, farmer, 49, Deborah, his wife, 51; Ann Tallman, 24; Jeremiah Tallman, shoemaker, 21, Rachel, his wife, 20; Richard Titus, laborer, 30, Ann, his wife, 29; James Thompson, farmer, 49, Catharine, his wife, 43; Benjamin Thompson, farmer, 45, Deborah, his wife, 45; Isaiah Thompson, farmer, 35, Mary, his wife, 22; Henry Thompson, farmer, 79, Susan, his wife, 67; William Talbert, farmer, 22; Thomas Updegrove, farmer, 23, Elizabeth, his wife, 21; John Updegrove, hatter, 29; Peter Vanderbelt, blacksmith, 42, Mary, his wife, 36; Abraham Vanhorn, doctor, 52, Eve, his wife, 49; Sophia Vanhorn, widow, 23; Cornelius Vanhorn, farmer, 28, Leonora, his wife, 21; William Vanhorn, farmer, 43, Hannah, his wife, 42; John Warren, farmer, 35, Mary, his wife, 30; Eleanor Winters, widow, 51; John Winters, farmer, 32; Sarah Winters, 23; Mary Winters, 21; Moses Wilson, farmer, 50, Ann, his wife, 52; Elihu Wilson, farmer, 32, Mar-

garet, his wife, 28; Jonathan Wilson, farmer, 60, Abigail, his wife, 50; George Webb, farmer, 49, Hannah, his wife, 39; Joseph Williams, farmer, 29, Letitia, his wife, 24; John Wilson, farmer, 52; Ezra Wilson, farmer, 21; Ellis Walton, attorney, 29, Jean, his wife, 25. Total, 149.

Wayne.—Henry Antes, carpenter, 63; William Antes, carpenter, 23; Jacob Antes, carpenter, 21; Samuel Anesly, schoolmaster, 38; Abraham Andrews, weaver, 52; Philip Barnhart, weaver, 39; Thomas Carts, stiller, 39; Francis Clark, farmer, 50; John Clark, farmer, 52; Thomas Clark, shoemaker, 47; Robert Crawford, farmer, 31; Samuel Clark, laborer, 45; Samuel Capler, miller, 46; Henry Ellis, weaver, 49; Huff Gashan, basketmaker, 75; Benjamin Ganzey, farmer, 25; Joseph Hoake, weaver, 30; Baltzer Havner, saddler, 44; Benjamin Huff, shoemaker, 51; Nicholas Jones, schoolmaster, 68; John Kennedy, farmer, 43; Robert Love, carpenter, 67; Samuel Love, farmer, 30; Robert Montgomery, farmer, 60; Joseph Montgomery, farmer, 25; Charles McElhenny, weaver, 50; George Myers, shoemaker, 28; Peter Pence, farmer, 68; James Paterson, farmer, 42; John Quigley, farmer, 36; Michael Quigley, farmer, 60; George Quigley, Sr., farmer, 30; Philip Quigley, weaver, 50; George Quigley, Jr., weaver, 25; John Ralston, weaver, 43; Sebastian Shade, miller, 48; George Strong, shoemaker, 32; Hugh Shaw, farmer, 31; John Shaw, farmer, 22; John Shepherd laborer, 29; Francis Strong, laborer, 30; James Stone, stiller, 50; David Shaw, 45; John Williams, laborer, 72; George Williams, tailor, 30; William Windland, farmer, 23; William Williams, carpenter, 35. Total males, 47. The names of the females, with their ages, are given on the same sheet as follows: Jennie Anesly, 40; Anna Andrews, 34; Elizabeth Barnhart, 32; Sarah Curts, 32; Barbara Clark, 50; Mary Clark, 52; Sarah Clark, 21; Elizabeth Crawford, 28; Elizabeth Clark, 31; Susannah Capler, 35; Christiana Clark, 22; Margaret Ellis, 49; Elizabeth Hoake, 26; Phebe Havner, 40; Mary Huff, 50; Mary Jones, 60; Mary Kennedy, 42; Jenny Love, 65; Nancy Montgomery, 50; Sarah McCafferty, 30; Betty McElhenny, 40; Mary Myers, 27; Mary McClure, 70; Mary Pence, 50; Elizabeth Peterson, 34; Elizabeth Philips, 26; Mary Quigley, 30; Fanny Quigley, 56; Elizabeth Quigley 39; Anna Quigley, 58; Mary Ralston, 34; Dolby Simonson, 50; Mary Strong, 23; Patty Shaw, 28; Rebecca Shaw, Sr., 55; Mary Shepherd, 28; Jenny Strong, 27; Jennie Stone, 40; Rebecca Shaw, Jr., 30; Elizabeth Williams, 62; Mary Williams, 27; Susannah Windland, 22; Margaret Williams, 34. Total, 43.

Lower Bald Eagle.—Matthew Allison, farmer; John Armstrong, farmer; Charles Bennett, farmer; John Beans, farmer; Samuel Bodle, weaver; James Brown, farmer; John Brownlee, farmer; Widow Barnhill, farmer; James Boyd, farmer; John Bott, farmer; Robert Black, farmer; Francis Boyce, blacksmith; Robert Boale, farmer; James Burney, farmer; James Burns, farmer; James Carskaddon, farmer; James Curry, farmer; Griffith Carr, farmer; Samuel Carpenter; Matthew Crunk, farmer; Cleary Campbell, schoolmaster; Mark Caldwell, farmer; George Carr, farmer; William Duffield, farmer; Branson Davis, farmer; Joshua Davis, farmer; Leonard Doctor, farmer; Moses Dickey, farmer; John Dougherty, farmer; Daniel Davids; John Fleming, Esq.; James Foster, farmer; John Ferron, farmer; Thomas Fullerton, weaver; Enos Finch, shoemaker; Matthew Findley, distiller; Joel Free, farmer; Stophel Firsht, farmer; James Gamble, farmer; Henry Gundy, farmer; Thomas Goodfellow, farmer; James Hemphill, farmer; John Hazlet, farmer; Joseph Hunt, Sr., farmer; Joseph

Hunt, Jr., farmer; Jesse Hunt, farmer; Robert Hays, farmer; Richard Hays, schoolmaster; James Hays, farmer; William Hays, farmer; William Hunt, farmer; James Hindman, farmer; Widow Johnston, farmer; Joseph Johnston, farmer; James Laughery, farmer; Richard Limber, blacksmith; Adam Longe, farmer; Mungo Lindsey, farmer; Jacob Long, farmer; Matthew Leech, farmer; Alexander Lindsay, schoolmaster; David Lusk, farmer; John Laughery, farmer; William Martin, merchant; William Miller, farmer; Thomas Martin, farmer; John Miller, weaver; Joseph McCloskey, farmer; Patrick Mullin, farmer; Joseph Mackey, carpenter; John McCormick, farmer; Alexander Maughan, farmer; John McLaughlin, farmer; Alexander Monson, wheelwright; Jacob Moats, farmer; William Murray, tailor; Joseph McKibben, farmer; William McKibben, farmer; David McKibben, farmer; Michael Myer, carpenter; William Moore, distiller; William McGaw, weaver; William Montgomery, farmer; Samuel Platcher, farmer; Samuel Porter, farmer; Joab Packer, farmer; Nathan Peeples, farmer; Samuel Philips, carpenter; David Philips, carpenter; Thomas Prion, farmer; Robert Quay, joiner; Widow Quay, farmer; Matthias Richards, Esq., farmer; James Reed, farmer; Caspar Richards, distiller; William Reed, farmer; Robert Richey, farmer; Alexander Robinson, farmer; John Spangler, farmer; John Shields, tailor; Theodorus Scowdan, farmer; Jacob Swinehart, farmer; Henry Stoner, farmer; Archibald Stewart, farmer; John Stevenson, schoolmaster; Thomas Seamers, farmer; Andrew Smith, farmer; William Thompson, farmer; Robert Thompson, millwright; William Templeton, farmer; Peter Vincent, farmer; Joab Vancourt, shoemaker; Samuel Wilson, distiller; Henry Weaver, farmer; Amos Williams, farmer; Edward Williams, farmer; William Watson, farmer; David Watson, farmer; John Watson, farmer; Ellis Williams, farmer; David Wilson, farmer; John Yost, farmer; George Yost, farmer. Total, 127.

At the time this enumeration was made a bill was pending in the Assembly for the erection of a new county out of parts of Lycoming, Mifflin, Northumberland, and Huntingdon, to be called Centre. It passed, February 13, 1800, and largely absorbed Lower Bald Eagle, leaving only the following out of the foregoing list in Lycoming county:

John Beans, Samuel Bodle, Robert Black, James Carskaddon, Griffith Carr, Mark Caldwell, George Carr, Leonard Doctor, John Fleming, Esq., Joseph Hunt, Sr., Joseph Hunt, Jr., Jesse Hunt, James Hindman, Adam Longe, Alexander Lindsay, David Lusk, John Laughery, William Martin, Samuel Porter, Samuel Philips, David Philips, Thomas Prion, Matthias Richards, Robert Richey, Henry Stoner, Andrew Smith, Robert Thompson, Joab Vancourt, Samuel Wilson, David Wilson, George Yost, Jacob Yost. The census of Lower Bald Eagle for 1800 showed 663 white inhabitants, thirty-four colored, and one slave, making a total of 698. This was the first slice taken from the immense territory of Lycoming.

Tioga.—In the meantime, however, a new township (now in Tioga county) had been erected by the court of Lycoming and called Tioga. It embraced a great territory which was largely a wilderness. It appears in the enumeration as follows: Elisha Alderman, farmer, 50; Ephraim Alderman, farmer, 44; John Allenton, farmer, 24; Isaac Adams, farmer, 55; Rufus Adams, farmer, 24; Merwin Ammisey, farmer, 22; Moses Ammison, farmer, 50; Ralph Brevear, farmer, 25; Dormon Bloss, millwright, 29; Lewis Bigelow, farmer, 38; Pems Bodwell, cooper, 33; Samuel Bartlet,

Yours Respectfully
C. B. Lumpkin

farmer, 38; Jonathan Barney, farmer, 25; Joseph Bidings, farmer, 25; William Buckley, farmer, 40; Abner Blanchard, cooper, 63; Charles Blanchard, farmer, 32; Ezekiel Blanchard, farmer, 23; Abner Blanchard, farmer, 21; William Burlingame, farmer, 56; John Bobster, farmer, 50; Peggy Borcher, widow, 31; Thomas Berry, innkeeper; Hopsteas Beecher, farmer, 24; Ammesey Culver, farmer, 25; Calvin Chambers, farmer, 27; William Campbell, farmer, 23; Benjamin Chambers, 40; David Chambers, farmer, 24; Reuben Cook, farmer, 51; Charles Cloger, farmer, 44; Lemuel Gaylord, farmer, 35, Aaron Gillet, innkeeper, 34; John Goodline, 21; Jonathan Guisel, farmer, 30; John Griggs, farmer, 50; Stephen Gardner, farmer, 30; John Gardner, farmer, 35; George Goodhue, tailor, 57; Josiah Hovey, innkeeper, 52; Simeon Hovey, carpenter, 24; Girdin Hovey, carpenter, 22; William Holden, farmer, 28; Stephen Harrison, farmer, 43; Gideon Haines, joiner, 28; John Hulings, shoemaker, 27; Daniel Holeday, farmer, 21; Titus Ives, innkeeper, 33; John Ives, Jr., farmer, 26; John Ives, Sr., farmer, 55; Benijah Ives, farmer, 29; Benjamin Ives, farmer, 45; Timothy Ives, farmer, 33; Ambrose Ives, farmer, 63; Obadiah Immser, farmer, 36; Daniel Ingersole, farmer, 60; James Jennings, farmer, 27; Philip Job, farmer, 24; Subil Johnston, joiner, 30; Daniel Jordan, farmer, 35; Barret Ingersole, farmer, 22; John Jervis, farmer, 21; Joseph Kelly, farmer, 28; David Kennedy, farmer, 50; William Kennedy, farmer, 25; Peter Keydy, farmer, 23; Elijah Keydy, farmer, 52; Philip Keydy, farmer, 26; William Knox, farmer, 30; ——— Kingsby, carpenter, 40; Zebulon Keydy, farmer, 46; John Keydy, farmer, 25; Manasseh Keydy, farmer, 69; Abel Keydy, farmer 25; James Kinyon, farmer, 72; Benjamin Kinyon, farmer, 26; John Kinyon, farmer, 28; Jacob Kapeheart, farmer, 52; Gad Lamb, farmer, 55; Jerry Locy, farmer, 35; Stephen Locy, farmer, 30; Stephen Lane, farmer, 54; Joseph Lane, farmer, 23; Richard Mitchel, farmer, 30; Garret Miller, farmer; 42; Samuel Miller, farmer, 22; Elisha Meavin, farmer, 28; Thomas Mitchel, smith, 29; Robert Mitchel, farmer, 24; Samuel Needham, farmer, 28; Nathan Niles, farmer, 44; John Newal, farmer, 35; William Penrose, farmer, 35; Job Philips, farmer, 59; Daniel Philips, farmer, 31; Samuel Palmer, 53; Leymond Pritchard, farmer, 26; Reuben Pribble, farmer, 27; George Pike, farmer, 37; Stephen Randle, farmer, 30; Jacob Reep, farmer, 38; Jacob Radley, farmer, 40; William Rothman, farmer, 24; Royal Southworth, joiner, 24; Uriah Spencer, farmer, 30; Ebenezer Seleih, farmer, 45; Job Stiles, farmer, 40; Titus Sesse, farmer, 40; Stephen Smith, farmer, 23; Daniel Straight, farmer, 39; Christopher Scoonover, farmer, 43; Jacob Server, farmer, 48; Stephen Socket, farmer, 28; Daniel Thompson, farmer, 49; Christopher Thompson, farmer, 26; James Vancamp, farmer, 60; John Vancamp, farmer, 24; Samuel Wilcox, farmer, 23; Ezekiel Webster, farmer, 24; John Wilson, farmer, 25; Thomas Wilson, farmer, 26; Elisha White, farmer, 52. Total, 122.

COLORED PEOPLE.

In connection with the foregoing enumeration is the following table, showing the colored inhabitants, slave and free, in the county, which was taken in pursuance of the act of March 7, 1800:

NAME	Age	Condition	Sex	Township
George Smoke, mulatto	24	free man	male	Washington
Joseph, negro	35	"	"	"
Bose Lawson	30	.....	female	"
Liberty Jordan	25	free man	male	Tioga
Adam	70	.....	"	Nippenose
Dine	60	.....	female	"
Dan	21	.....	male	Pine Creek
Dine	20	.....	female	"
Joan	30	.....	"	"
One	19	.....	"	Bald Eagle
Nenis	35	free woman	"	Loyalsock
Joan	24	"	"	"
Rebecca	21	.....	"	"
May Jones	25	.....	"	"
Joseph Head	47	free man	male	"
Thomas Downing	40	"	"	"
Jack Laflet	21	.....	"	"
Jack	50	.....	"	Lycoming
Sinah	47	.....	female	"
Nance	25	.....	"	"

Nine males and eleven females. By the census of 1800 Lycoming county had a population of 5,414. Northumberland, the mother county, had 27,796.

ELECTION DISTRICTS.

By act of February 26, 1801, the following changes in three of the election districts of the county were made:

That those parts of Muncy township on the west of a line to begin at the mouth of Workman's run; thence a due north course to the county line, shall be annexed to the First election district, and the electors thereof shall hold their elections at the court house in Williamsport. That the residue of the electors of Muncy township and those townships composing the Second election district shall hold their elections at the house now occupied by Jacob Merril, in the town of Pennsboro, in Muncy Creek township. That those parts of Bald Eagle township included within the bounds of said county shall be annexed to the Fourth election district, and the electors thereof shall hold their elections at the house lately occupied by Hugh Andrews, in the town of Dunnsburg.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Prothonotaries.—In Lycoming county one person is elected to the office of prothonotary of the court of common pleas, clerk of the court of quarter sessions, and clerk of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery every three years. Under the Constitution of 1790 the incumbent was appointed by the Governor, and continued under that rule till the office became elective by the amendments of 1837–38. Under these changes the succession of prothonotaries, with the dates of their appointments and elections, has been as follows: John Kidd, April 14, 1795; Ellis Walton, February 28, 1809; John Burrows, September 14, 1813; Thomas Hays, February 17, 1818; Philip Krebs, March 8, 1821; Tunison Coryell, January 17, 1824; Joseph Wood, January 29, 1830; Joseph K. Fredericks, January 18, 1836; Herman C. Piatt, October 8, 1839; Hepburn McClure, October 11, 1842; Lewis Martin, October 14, 1845, re-elected, October 10, 1848; Joseph M. Green, October 14, 1851; George F. Boal, October 10, 1854 (Mr. Boal died, January 18, 1856, and Robert Hawley, Esq., was appointed by Governor Pollock, January 24, 1856, to fill out his unexpired term.); Huston Hepburn, October 9, 1856; Jacob S. Runyan,

October 11, 1859; Charles D. Eldred, October 14, 1862; N. B. Kimble, October 10, 1865; H. H. Martin, October 13, 1868; Theodore Hill, October 10, 1871; (The amendment to the Constitution by the convention of 1872–73 abolished the October election and made every State and county officer elective in November.) H. H. Blair, November 3, 1874; William Follmer, November 6, 1877, re-elected, November 2, 1880; Daniel Steck, November 6, 1883; John L. Guinter, November 2, 1886, re-elected, November 5, 1889.

John Kidd, the first prothonotary, etc., whose beautiful handwriting is still so much admired on the books of record opened by him ninety-six years ago, was of Scotch-Irish origin, but the time and place of his birth are unknown. He was residing at Northumberland when Governor Mifflin appointed him prothonotary of Lycoming county. And although his penmanship and clerical qualifications would indicate that he was a teacher and bookkeeper, he was a lawyer by profession, for the records at Sunbury show that he was admitted to the bar in August, 1791. He was well qualified to fill the various offices to which he was appointed and made himself popular with the public. He was accomplished in his manners, of fine presence, possessed some literary taste, and was the author of several poems which were regarded as meritorious, but they have long since perished. On account of his social qualities and mirthfulness, his company was much sought after. In his dress he was neat, wore a ruffled shirt, and had his hair done up in a queue. But with all his accomplishments, he became negligent in his work and allowed it to fall behind, which caused much annoyance to those who had business in his offices. Dissipation was the cause of his downfall. After the election of Governor Snyder he was an applicant for re-appointment, but his habits had become such that he was unfitted for the office, and the Governor appointed Ellis Walton, of Muncy. He found that the work was so far behind that he was compelled to employ an assistant to bring it up, and two or three years elapsed before it was done. A great many deeds had been filed for record and the fees paid, but they lay there unattended to. It was this neglect which caused so much complaint. On account of his personal popularity, the refusal of the Governor to re-appoint him caused much indignation among his friends, who were numerous. The Governor admitted his superior qualifications, but his neglect of duty and dissipation could not be tolerated in such a responsible office. Kidd died, April 9, 1813, and was buried in the Harris graveyard at Loyalsock. He had held office from April 14, 1795, to February 28, 1809, a period of nearly fourteen years. His neglect of duty, especially in keeping the court records, has been felt more than once by those who have had occasion to examine them.

Although John Kidd was reputed a bachelor, he had a daughter named Rosanna, who was reared by William Harris. She was born about 1787, married Samuel Shoemaker, March 29, 1810, at the age of twenty-three, and died, January 19, 1842, at Muncy.

Ellis Walton, the second prothonotary of Lycoming county, was born on the farm of his father at the mouth of Glade run, Muncy, September 21, 1771, and died in office, November 9, 1813. On attaining his majority he studied law with Charles Huston, and afterwards married his sister Jane. At his death he left three daughters and one son. His eldest daughter, Martha L., was remarkably bright

and intelligent, and at the age of eight years went into the prothonotary's office with her father and assisted him in recording deeds.

Sheriffs.—Sheriffs are elected and serve three years. When Lycoming county was erected, John Brady, fourth son of Capt. John Brady, was sheriff of Northumberland county, and exercised authority over the territory of which the new county was composed. Samuel Stewart, Lycoming county's first sheriff, was elected October 26, 1795. The date of the election of his successors down to 1889 is as follows: John Cummings, October 24, 1798; Samuel Stewart (second term), October 27, 1801; John Cummings (second term), October 26, 1804; John Hays, October, 1807; John Cummings (third term), October, 1810; Arthur McKissic, October 26, 1813; John Cummings (fourth term), October 18, 1816; David McMicken, October 22, 1819; Thomas Hays, October 21, 1822; James Winters, October 22, 1825; Thomas Hall, October 28, 1828; James Winters (second term), October 21, 1831; William Harris, October 20, 1834 (Mr. Harris died in 1835, when Charles Low, coroner, took charge of the office and served out the year.); Thomas W. Lloyd, October, 1836; John Bennett, October 18, 1838; Hugh Donley, Jr., October 12, 1841; William Riddell, October 8, 1844; John Bennett (second term), October 12, 1847; John B. Beck, October 8, 1850; Abraham Bubb, October 11, 1853; Daniel S. Rissell, October 14, 1856; Frederick Shale, October 11, 1859; John B. McMicken, October 14, 1862; Robert McCormick, October 10, 1865; John Piatt, October 13, 1868; Samuel Van Buskirk, October 10, 1871; (The constitutional amendment of 1872–73 changed the time of holding the election for sheriffs to November.) Thomas Mahaffey, November 3, 1874; John S. Bastian, November 6, 1877; Samuel Wilson, November 2, 1880; W. E. Sprague, November 6, 1883; J. M. Wolf, November 2, 1886; Edward W. Michael, November 5, 1889.

Coroners.—Coroners stand next to the sheriff in their official relation, and in case of accident, death, or any calamity which may incapacitate him, take charge of the office and conduct it until the next regular election; and, like the sheriff, they are chosen to serve three years. It does not appear from the records that Lycoming county had a regularly elected coroner for the first three years of its existence, the functions of that officer, when required, being performed by a justice. The record shows the following line of coroners and the date of their election to the present time: Henry Dougherty, October 24, 1798; John Carothers, October 27, 1801; John Brooks, October 26, 1804; Apollos Woodward, October 26, 1807; William Mehaffey, October 21, 1810; Moses Rush, October 26, 1813; Leonard Pfouts, October 17, 1816; Abraham Tallman, October 22, 1819; James R. Hughes, October 21, 1822; James Watson, October 22, 1825; Peter Dimm, October 28, 1828; Joseph S. Titus, October 25, 1831; Charles Low, October 19, 1834; Samuel Carothers, October 20, 1837; John G. Ephlin, October 13, 1840; John Swartz, October 10, 1843; David H. Goodwin, October 13, 1846; Jacob Wise, October 12, 1847; David Billman, October 8, 1850; Moses Bower, October 11, 1853; James Hall, October 14, 1856; Dr. George W. Wood, October 11, 1859; Joseph W. Keys, October 9, 1862; A. M. Hughes, October 11, 1865; Peter Biehl, October 13, 1868; Herman H. Smith, October 12, 1869; Dr. William Goehrig, October 8, 1872; (the constitutional amendment of 1872–73 changed the time for electing this officer to November.) Dr. Horace G. McCormick, November 2, 1875; William Eves,

November 5, 1878; Dr. George G. Saeger, November 8, 1881; Daniel C. Flannagan, November 4, 1884; Dr. G. Frank Bell, November 10, 1887, re-elected November 4, 1890.

Early Inquests.—Deaths by accidents and other causes were quite frequent in early times. The first work for the coroner of which we have any account was an inquest held on the body of John Harris, who was drowned in the river, August 18, 1798. Patrick Goodman was killed, November 1, 1799, by being run over by an ox team on the road near Henry Thomas's mill, on Larry's creek. John King testified to finding him lying dead in the road. Henry Dougherty held the inquest. On the 17th of June, 1801, David Kinney, of Washington township, was drowned while trying to swim the river. December 22, 1804, David Thomas was found lying dead on the State road, about four miles above James Rookens's. It was brought out at the inquest that "he walked to the place where he was found, having staid the night before at the house of Norris. He lay down, placed a handkerchief under his head, and perished by severe cold." May 23, 1805, Charles Koyles was drowned in attempting to cross Pine creek with a four horse team. The two rear horses were also drowned. An affidavit as to the circumstance was made by Nathaniel Calder before James Davidson, "one of the judges of the court of common pleas." Thomas Forster was foreman of the jury. Edward Pidcock was killed while felling a tree February 20, 1805, and John Brooks, coroner, held an inquest at the house of Thomas Hulings. An inquest was held, November 12, 1807, by Apollos Woodward, coroner, at the house of John Stone, Newberry, on the body of James Lafferty, who was "killed by a tree falling on him." The cost of the inquest was $10.06. September 16, 1808, an inquest was held on the body of Deority Pearson, of Nippenose township; verdict, "came to her death by the abuse and ill treatment of her husband." On the 28th of August, 1805, Henry Dougherty fell out of a canoe and was drowned, and John Brooks held the inquest. January 25, 1846, Enoch T. Smith hanged himself in the jail with a saddle girth. On the 2d of December, 1848, Timothy McDonough, of Cascade township, committed suicide by cutting off his tongue with a razor "while in a state of insanity." The bill for holding the inquest was $51.62½; two physicians having been employed at $15 each. There being some trouble about collecting the bill, the question was submitted to Judge Anthony, who ordered it paid, "as there was reasonable cause for holding the inquest."

Treasurers.—The custodian of the county funds was appointed by the commissioners until 1841, when the office became elective. John Kidd was appointed treasurer, December 15, 1795, and served until December 26, 1801, when he was succeeded by Robert McClure. In 1805 Samuel Stewart, ex-sheriff, was appointed and served one year. The succession has been as follows: A. D. Hepburn, 1806 to 1808; Thomas Hays, 1808 to 1810; James Wallis, 1810 to 1814; Jeremiah Tallman, 1814 to 1816; Charles Stewart, 1816 to 1818; J. H. Huling, 1818 to 1820; Apollos Woodward, 1820 to 1822; John Vanderbelt, 1822 to 1824; Matthew Brown, 1824 to 1826; William Harris, 1826 to 1828; Thomas W. Lloyd, 1828 to 1830; Henry D. Ellis, 1830 to 1832; James Gamble, 1832 to 1834; James H. Huling, 1834 to 1836; Oliver Watson, 1836 to 1838. Under the operation of the new law John Sloan was elected, October 13, 1840; Samuel C. Williams, October 10, 1843;

George W. Lentz, October 14, 1845; Thomas C. Longan, October 12, 1847; Charles H. Beeber, October 9, 1849; John Kinsey, October 14, 1851; John H. Rothrock, October 11, 1853; Robert Baker, October 9, 1855; James T. Dawson, October 13, 1857; Thomas Waddle, October 11, 1859; Benjamin Strawbridge, October 8, 1861; George S. Eves, October 13, 1863; Lewis Weigel, October 10, 1865; Abraham Swartz, October 8, 1867; W. H. Hutson, October 12, 1869; Abram L. Crist, October 10, 1871; Christopher B. Shale, October 14, 1873; (The Constitution of 1872–73 changed the time of election to November, and the term to three years.) Jacob S. Maxwell, November 2, 1875; Nelson R. Keys, November 5, 1878 (Mr. Keys died while in office and his brother William was appointed to serve out his time.); Michael K. Swartz, November 10, 1881; Harvey S. Whitehead, November 4, 1884; Jerome B. Lundy, November 10, 1887; J. Heileman, November 4, 1890.

Register and Recorder.—In the beginning there was some carelessness shown by John Kidd in keeping the records of this office, and it was found to be in confusion when he retired in 1809. Ellis Walton succeeded him, and died in office in 1813. John Burrows was appointed his successor September 14, 1813. His successors have been appointed and elected in the following order: Tunison Coryell, February 17, 1818; John Foulke, March 8, 1821; Abraham Taylor, January 17, 1824, re-appointed February 17, 1827; John Vanderbelt, January 29, 1830, re-appointed January 4, 1833; Joseph Griffins, January, 1836, reappointed January 3, 1838; (By the Constitution of 1837–38 the office became elective.) Elias P. Youngman, October 8, 1839; Joseph W. Smith, October 11, 1842; Joseph F. Torbert, October 14, 1845; Jacob Rodearmel, October 10, 1848; Jacob S. Runyan, October 14, 1851; George A. Cramer, October 10, 1854; Michael Sechler, October 13, 1857; Theodore Hill, October 9, 1860; H. H. Blair, October 13, 1863; John W. Riddell, October 8, 1866; John F. Stevenson, October 12, 1869, re-elected October 8, 1872; (The Constitution of 1872–73 changed the time of election to November.) Frederick Hess, November 2, 1875; Thomas Johnston, November 5, 1878; Robert Wood, November 8, 1881; George W. Gilmore, November 4, 1884; W. C. King, November 10, 1887; C. J. Cummings, November 4, 1890.

County Surveyors.—At first the title of this officer was deputy surveyor, and he was appointed by the surveyor general until 1850, when, by act of the legislature, the office was made elective. The following have served in Lycoming county: 1795, William Ellis; 1797, Henry Donnel; 1799, James Hunter; 1805, William Ellis; 1808, William Cox Ellis; 1809, John Batten; 1812, William Wilson; 1815, David McMicken; 1820, Jacob Antes; 1824, John A. Gamble; 1833, David Hanna; 1836, Robert Hamilton; 1839, A. H. McHenry; 1845, Francis Riddell; 1850, William Piatt, Sr.; 1853, A. H. McHenry; 1856, J. W. Heylmun; 1859, —— Kinsey; 1862, John S. Laird; 1878, Merrick Reeder; 1881, John S. Laird; 1886, E. J. Eldred, present incumbent.

County Auditors.—By act of 1791 the court was authorized to appoint auditors annually. As near as can be ascertained from the early records the following persons served in this capacity: For 1798, 1803–04, Samuel E. Grier and Matthew Wilson; 1806–08, Thomas Caldwell, Thomas Martin, and Jacob Shoemaker. The office was made elective by the act of March 6, 1809, in which, however, the court was empowered to fill any vacancies that might occur. As far as can be ascertained the

following persons served after this law took effect: 1809, Thomas Martin, William Wilson; 1810, Samuel E. Grier, Jeremiah Tallman, Samuel Carpenter; 1811, Samuel E. Grier, Robert Foresman; 1812–13, James McMicken, William Williams, Samuel Carpenter. On the 7th of February, 1814, the legislature passed an act extending the term of service to three years; the person receiving the highest number of votes at the first election thereafter was to serve the maximum period; the person receiving the next highest number two years; and the person receiving the next highest number one year; while one was to be elected annually thereafter. This arrangement was continued until the adoption of the present system under the Constitution of 1872–73. The following served under the act of 1814: 1814, James McMicken, Francis Graham, William Watson; 1815, no change; 1816, Francis Graham, Joseph Whitacre; 1817, Francis Graham, Joseph Whitacre, Jacob Grafius; 1818, Jacob Grafius, S. Donnel; 1819, Jacob Grafius, Abraham Taylor, S. Donnel; 1820, Abraham Taylor, Alexander Mahen; 1821, Abraham Dayton, Alexander Mahen, Washington Dunn; 1822, Washington Dunn, James Winters; 1823, records missing; 1824, Nathaniel Hanna, J. K. Torbert, William Piatt; 1825–28, records missing; 1829, James McClintock, Peter Vanderbilt, W. R. Power; 1830, records missing; 1831, Peter Vanderbilt, Robert Taylor; 1832, Robert Taylor, Charles Lowe; 1833, Charles Lowe, John Foresman; 1834–35, records missing; 1836, Teter Beeber, Elias Youngman, William Sedam; 1837–39, records missing; 1840, John Clark; 1841, James Henderson; 1842, L. Smeed; 1843, Robert Gibson; 1844, J. S. Goodell, James McClintock; 1845, Henry Robb; 1846, Joseph Keys; 1847, Henry Wolf; 1848, Thomas Sillyman; 1849, Samuel McClintock; 1850, Nehemiah Ross; 1851, Elias Michael; 1852, Thomas Bower; 1853, John Swartz, John Sloan; 1854, B. Morris Ellis; 1855, J. W. Cummings; 1856, F. N. Kracht; 1857, Lewis S. Smith; 1858, James Williamson; 1859, E. S. Lowe; 1860, Hunter Comly; 1861, David S. Green; 1862, Teter Beeber; 1863, Thomas Throp; 1864, James S. Allen; 1865, Peter Reeder; 1866, Moses Bower; 1867, H. H. McNett; 1868, M. Kelly; 1869, Andrew Hepburn; 1870, William Stewart; 1871, William Follmer; 1872, H. H. Hill; 1873, D. T. Thomas. The Constitution of 1872–73 provided for the election of three county auditors to serve three years, beginning with 1875. Each party votes for two candidates, and the three out of the four having the largest number of votes are declared elected. By this method the minority party is assured of having a representative on the board. From that time up to 1890 the following have been chosen: 1875, William Follmer, Ezra W. Sweely, Thomas Lloyd; 1878, Henry J. Strieby, Henry F. Winder, Henry J. Clinger; 1881, J. W. Hays, C. F. Wheeland, A. Neimyer; 1884, V. W. Quigel, J. Wise, W. W. Achenbach; 1887, V. W. Quigel, H. H. Hill, Andrew Madison; 1890, E. P. Moon, J. T. Greenaway, W. T. Sherman.

Commissioners.—Commissioners were elected annually until the adoption of the Constitution of 1872–73, which provided for the triennial election of the entire board, one of which shall belong to the minority party. The following were the first commissioners, elected on the second Tuesday of October, 1795: Thomas Forster, John Hanna, and James Crawford. After this year one member retired annually and a new one came in. The succession was as follows: 1796, William Wilson; 1797, Henry Donnel; 1798, Thomas Forster; 1798, James McClure; 1799, Samuel Tor-

bert; 1800, John Burrows; 1801, James Stewart; 1802, John Carothers; 1803, Thomas Forster; 1804, Charles Stewart; 1805, Samuel Torbert; 1806, William Watson; 1807, Henry Donnel; 1808, Ellis Walton, Samuel Simmons, and John McMeens; 1809, John Piatt; 1810, W. M. Martin; 1811, W. A. Martin; 1812, Thomas Nichols; 1813, Benjamin Warner; 1814, Anthony Moore; 1815, Abraham Lawshe; 1816, Seely Huling; 1817, Hugh Donnelly; 1818, George Bennett; 1819, Henry Hughes; 1820, Jacob Beeber; 1821, Samuel Updegraff; 1822, Peter Vanderbelt; 1823, James Winter; 1824, W. S. Montgomery; 1825, Daniel Fulmer; 1826, Jacob Grafius; 1827, Thomas Hall; 1828, W. B. Smith (He died soon after election and Oliver Watson was appointed, December 5, 1828, to serve out his term.); 1829, Benjamin Jones; 1830, Benjamin Harris; 1832, Benjamin McCarty; 1833, John Thomas; 1834, Robert Maffett (He died in office and James Lowden was appointed to fill out the term.); 1834, Andrew Stewart; 1835, J. Montgomery; 1836, Charles Hepburn; 1837, William Riddle; 1838, John Gortner; 1839, Jacob Rothrock; 1839, Thomas Brown; 1840, William Smith; 1841, Daniel Strebeigh; 1842, Henry Clinger; 1843, John Steck; 1844, John Weisel; 1845, E. H. Russell; 1846, Thomas Wood; 1847, W. Sedam; 1848, William Riddle; 1849, J. B. Jones; 1850, H. Hartman; 1851, Nathaniel Blackwell; 1852, Andrew Reeder; 1853, Benjamin S. Lyon; 1854, Thomas Gallahauer; 1855, William Henry; 1856, J. G. Duitch; 1857, Michael Sypher; 1858, Thomas Lloyd; 1859, Samuel Harris; 1860, William W. Antes; 1861, Peter D. Beeber; 1862, D.K. Updegraff; 1863, H. M. Wolf; 1864, George S. Opp; 1865, D. K. Updegraff; 1866, William Riddle; 1867, Henry Buck; 1868, Charles Edwards; 1869, Samuel Sunderland; 1870, William Eves; 1871, Benjamin Harris; 1872, William F. Harlan; 1873, Michael Winegardner; 1874, Samuel Maffet. After this date the new Constitution took effect and a full board of three members was elected triennially in November, instead of October, thereafter as follows: 1875, William F. Harlan, Samuel Maffet, Daniel Steck; 1878, McKinney Smith, Daniel Corson, William Ebner; 1881, Enoch B. Tomb, Mathias Kaupp, G. W. Smith; 1884, Frank Fulmer, John S. Williamson, Joseph M. Lowe; 1887, Abner P. Foresman, William S. Starr, Thomas J. Strebeigh; 1890, John R. Bubb, Peter J. Eiswert, Henry Moyer.

The clerk to the county commissioners is elected by the board annually. The office is one of considerable responsibility. Owing to missing records it is impossible to give a complete list from the beginning, but as far as they will permit the names are given herewith. The first clerk to the board was John Kidd, who served until 1801, when Joseph Foulke was appointed. He served until 1806, and possibly longer. Mordecai Heylmun came next, but there are no records to tell how long he served; it is only known that the succession was about as follows for a number of years: Henry Lenhart, Robert Fleming, Oliver Watson, Jacob S. Runyan, Charles Stewart, and Robert Pott. Mr. Pott was succeeded by Jacob S. Maxwell, January 1, 1850, when Nehemiah Ross became his successor, and at the end of his term Maxwell succeeded him. The latter was followed by Robert Bennett, who, after three years, gave way to Maxwell again. He then held the office until 1876, when he was succeeded by C. B. Shale. His successors were: 1880, H. W. Whitehead; 1883, M. K. Swartz; 1886, ——— Miller; 1889, Simon Yeager; 1891, Daniel Keeler, present incumbent.

Mercantile Appraisers.—This office was created by act of 1850. Prior to that

John B. Beck

time its duties were performed by a board composed of the commissioners and associate judges. The office is now filled by appointment of the commissioners, and it is among their last acts at the close of the year. The records show the following appointments: 1851, J. J. Ayres; 1852, Robert Pott; 1853, John Hepburn; 1854, David Fulton; 1856, Thomas Kahler; 1857, James M. Cummings; 1859, Westley Rook; 1860, Benjamin Bennett; 1861, William Gibson; 1862, William Kessler; 1863, Peter Fisher; 1864–66, Benjamin Bennett; 1867, W. N. Barnfield; 1868, J. W. Leonard; 1869, Jesse Torbert; 1870, James S. Allen; 1871, Robert Foresman; 1872, J. P. Fisher; 1873, Thomas S. Wells; 1874, James S. Allen; 1875, McKinney Smith; 1876, Michael Dolan; 1877, S. S. Seely; 1878, Alfred Gordon; 1879, Conrad Reidy; 1880, M. T. Waltz; 1881, S. C. Carson; 1882, Charles L. Ebner; 1883, Joseph H. Rorabaugh; 1884, Peter S. Denworth; 1885, J. M. Hepperlin; 1886, Charles B. Seely; 1887, Peter Weisel; 1888, Peter S. Denworth; 1889, George C. Burrows; 1890, Robert M. Brown; 1891, Daniel M. Fague; 1892, Lewis Dietrich.

Jury Commissioners.—This office was created by act of April 10, 1867. The following have served since that date: 1867, J. W. Milnor, Samuel Love; 1870, Benjamin Bear, Hunter Comley; 1873, A. D. Rodearmel, J. J. Coolidge; 1876, John Seigle, W. S. Warner; 1879, Ezra W. Sweeley, John Harding; 1882, P. J. Eiswert, P. S. Denworth; 1885, Thomas Harris, D. H. Zerbe; 1888, E. B. Stokes, A. C. Williamson; 1891, Peter M. Weisel, John Harding.

LEGISLATIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

State Representatives.—When Lycoming county came into existence she was represented in the Lower House of the legislature by Flavel Roan, Hugh White, and Robert Martin. Mr. White lived on the river just above the mouth of Pine creek. He was the father of John, Henry, and George White, afterwards prominent citizens of Williamsport. Robert Martin lived at Northumberland, and was interested at Newberry and Jersey Shore. Flavel Roan was an eccentric schoolmaster in Buffalo valley.

The act of incorporation states that the two counties—the parent and the offspring—shall be entitled to three members between them. It is inferred that for some time but one member was allowed the new county. The records show that the following were the Representatives of Lycoming: 1796, Hugh White, Thomas Grant, and John White; 1797, Jacob Shoemaker; no return for 1798, but possibly Mr. Shoemaker was re-elected this year; 1799, John W. Houston; 1800–02, William Wilson; 1803–04, Hugh White; 1805, John Franklin; 1806–08, Isaac Smith, Samuel Satterlee. Beginning with 1808 it appears that the county was allowed two members: 1809, Henry Wells, John Forster; 1810–11, John Forster, Samuel Satterlee; 1812–13, John Forster, Henry Wells; 1814, John McMeens, Samuel Stewart. By the act of March 8, 1815, Lycoming, Potter, and McKean were made one district. The representation then was: 1815–16, Joseph J. Wallis; 1818, John McMeens; 1819–21, John Hanna; 1822, John Byron, Jr., Robert McClure; 1823, John Byron, Jr., Andrew Ferguson; 1824, Robert McClure, James Ford; 1825–26, W. Cox Ellis, James Ford; 1827, Solomon Bastress, Jonathan Colgrove; 1828, Solomon Bastress; 1830, Solomon Bastress, William Piatt; 1831, William Piatt, George

Crawford; 1832, George Crawford, O. J. Hamlin; 1833, George Crawford, William Piatt; 1834–35, John A. Gamble, Thomas Taggart; 1836, James Taylor, David Ferguson; 1837, James Taylor, J. H. Laverty; 1838, Isaac Bruner, J. H. Laverty. After this date the Representative district was composed of Lycoming, Clinton, and Clearfield, with the following members: 1839, Isaac Bruner, J. H. Laverty; 1840, James Gamble, George Leidy; 1841, James Gamble, George R. Barrett; 1842, George R. Barrett, George F. Boal; 1843, George F. Boal, John Cook; 1844, Andrew Stewart, John Smith; 1845, Timothy Ives, W. F. Starr; 1846–47, William F. Packer, Timothy Ives; 1848, William F. Packer, John Smith; 1849–50, William Brindle, William Dunn; 1851–52, Joseph B. Torbert, J. M. Kilbourn; 1853, John B. Beck, George J. Eldred; 1854, Thomas Wood, William Fearon; 1855, Samuel Caldwell, J. C. McGhee. After 1855 the district was changed to Lycoming and Clinton. The representation then was as follows: 1856, J. M. B. Petrikin, Isaac Benson; 1857, D. K. Jackman, Thomas W. Lloyd; 1858, Lindsay Mahaffey, William Fearon; 1859, Robert Crane, G. A. Achenbach; 1860, W. H. Armstrong, H. C. Bressler; 1861, J. Chatham, W. H. Armstrong; 1862–63, John B. Beck, A. C. Noyes. After 1863 the district was reorganized and made to consist of Lycoming, Clinton, and Union. The members thereafter were: 1864, S. H. Orwig, Samuel Alleman, Charles Wilson; 1865, S. C. Wingard, D. A. Irvin, Isaac Rothrock; 1866, S. C. Wingard, C. D. Roush, J. H. Wright; 1867, R. H. Lawshe, C. D. Rauch, G. G. Glass; 1868, W. P. I. Painter, Thomas Church, W. G. Herrold; 1869, Theodore Hill, Thomas Church, A. H. Dill; 1870, Samuel Wilson, A. J. Cummings, William Young. After 1870 the district consisted of Lycoming, Clinton, and Sullivan, with two members, as follows: 1871, A. C. Noyes, Samuel Wilson; 1872, A. C. Noyes, H. W. Petrikin; 1873, H. W. Petrikin, R. Bedford. Lycoming was now made one district, with three members, and the representation up to the present time has been as follows: 1874, O. H. Reighard, John Gaffey, George Steck; 1876, N. B. Kimble, John Gaffey, Alfred H. Hill; 1878, Frank Porter, John Gaus, Peter Reeder; 1880, George S. Eves, W. R. Bierly, Isaac Bruner; 1882, T. F. Gahan, D. B. Waltz; D. F. Dietrick; 1884; James L. Barclay, Thomas S. Dinan, Robert K. Reeder; 1886, John Van Vorce, C. W. Williamson, G. W. Taylor; 1888, Walter E. Ritter, George G. Wood, John Gaffey; 1890, Walter E. Ritter, C. B. Seely, A. J. Kahler.

State Senators.—The office of State Senator was created by the Constitution of 1790. William Hepburn represented that portion of Northumberland county which became Lycoming April 13, 1795. After the passage of the act he resigned. The new county was placed in the district composed of Northumberland, Luzerne, Lycoming, and Mifflin counties. Samuel Dale succeeded Hepburn. Since 1800 the senatorial representation for Lycoming county has been: 1800–02, James Harris; 1808, John Burrows; he lost one year by classification. The district (Xth) now comprised Centre, Lycoming, Bradford, Clearfield, McKean, Tioga, and Potter: 1811, Thomas Burnside; 1815, Henry Wells; 1819, John McMeens; 1823, Thomas Burnside (He resigned in 1826 and was succeeded by Henry Petrikin.); 1827, Robert McClure (He died, December 20, 1829, and Joseph B. Anthony was chosen to fill out the unexpired time.) 1830–32, Henry Petrikin; 1835, Alexander Irvin. He resigned in January, 1839, and Anson V. Parsons was elected, March 5, 1839, to fill out his term, the district now being composed of Centre, Clearfield, Lycoming, Pot-

ter, and McKean; 1840–42, Robert Fleming; 1842, J. C. Horton. On the 14th of April, 1842, the district was changed to Lycoming, Clinton, and Centre: 1844–47, Joseph F. Quay; 1847–50, William Harris; 1850–52, William F. Packer; 1853–55, James W. Quiggle; 1855–58, Andrew Gregg; 1861–63, Henry Johnson; 1864, John Walls; 1867, John B. Beck; 1870, Andrew H. Dill; 1872, Thomas Chalfant. Under the Constitution of 1872–73 the term was increased to four years, and the district made the XXIVth, composed of the following counties: Lycoming, Montour, Sullivan, and Columbia. From that time the Senators have been: 1874, Robert P. Allen; 1878, George D. Jackson (He died in office and E. J. McHenry was chosen to fill out the term.); 1882, W. W. Hart; 1886, Verus H. Metzger; 1890, Grant Herring. His term will expire in 1894.

Members of Congress.—Since the organization of the county, Lycoming has always been connected with other counties in the formation of a congressional district. Andrew Gregg was the Representative when the county was erected and he continued in that capacity until 1807. The apportionment of April 2, 1802, made the district consist of Northumberland, Lycoming, and Centre. Gregg lived in Centre. After his election to the Senate his successors were: 1807–09, David Montgomery, Jr.; 1809–13, George Smith, Lycoming.

The apportionment act of March 20, 1812, made the district consist of Northumberland, Luzerne, Ontario, (now Bradford,) Susquehanna, Lycoming, Tioga, and Potter, with two members. It was numbered the Xth. Representatives: 1813–15, Jared Irvin, Isaac Smith, 1815–17, Jared Irvin, William Wilson; 1817–19, John Murray, William Wilson; 1819–21, John Murray, George Dennison.

The apportionment act of April 2, 1822, made the district consist of Union, Northumberland, Columbia, Luzerne, Susquehanna, Bradford, Lycoming, Tioga, Potter, and McKean counties, with three members, and numbered it the IXth. Representatives: 1821–23, Thomas Murray, Jr.; 1823–25, William Cox Ellis; 1825–29, Espy Van Horne; 1829–31, Alem Marr.

The apportionment act of June 9, 1832, made the district consist of Union, Lycoming, and Northumberland counties, with one member, and numbered it the XVIth. Representatives: 1831–33, Lewis Dewart; 1833–37, Joseph B. Anthony; 1837–39, Robert H. Hammond; 1839–41, David Petrikin; 1841–43, John Snyder.

The apportionment act of March 25, 1843, made the district consist of Lycoming, Northumberland, Union, and Clinton counties, with one member, and it was numbered the XIIIth. The representation was: 1843–45, Henry Frick. He died, March 1, 1844, and James Pollock was chosen to fill the unexpired term. He was re-elected in 1847–49. His successors were: 1849–50, Joseph Casey; 1851–52, James Gamble.

The apportionment act of May 1, 1852, made the district consist of Lycoming, Sullivan, Clinton, Potter, Centre, and Mifflin, and it was numbered the XVth. The members were: 1853–55, James Gamble; 1855–57, John J. Pearce (This was the year (1855) the Know Nothing wave swept over the State. Mr. Pearce was a Methodist minister in charge of the station at Lock Haven. His competitor, Allison White, was the Democratic nominee. The election of Pearce caused a great political sensation.); 1857–59, Allison White; 1859–60, James T. Hale; 1860–64, James T. Hale; 1864–68, Stephen F. Wilson; 1868–70, William H. Armstrong; 1870–72, Henry Sherwood.

The apportionment act of April 28, 1873, made the district consist of Tioga, Potter, McKean, Cameron, Lycoming, and Sullivan, and changed the number back to the XVIth, with Representatives as follows: 1872–76, Sobieski Ross; 1876–80, John P. Mitchell; 1880–82, R. J. C. Walker; 1882–86, W. Wallace Brown.

The apportionment of May 19, 1887, made the district consist of Lycoming, Potter, Tioga, and Clinton, but it still remained the XVIth. Representatives: 1886–90, H. C. McCormick; 1890–92, A. C. Hopkins, present incumbent.

CHAPTER XVI.

FIRST JAIL AND COURT HOUSE.

The Building of the First Prison Commenced in 1799 and Finished in 1801—A Strange Bit of History—The First Court House—Progress of Construction and Statement of Cost—A Slice for Lycoming—Bounties for Scalps—Cost of Holding Early Courts—The Northeastern Boundary Line—The New Court House.

FROM the commissioners' minute book, beginning with October, 1799, it appears that steps were taken early that year to build a jail in Williamsport. December 5, 1799, appears this entry: "Michael Ross, for material for jail and clearing the public lots, $18.64." On the same day John Turk was paid $2.25 for "two days rafting timber for the jail and making order," and the following day (6th) Mathias Knapp received "$81 for mason work at the jail," and on the 10th Peter Vanderbelt was paid "$25.92 for smith work at the jail." It is apparent from these entries that work had been progressing from early in the fall of 1799 on the new prison. These records were kept in small pass books, 4x6½ inches in size, and although the paper is much faded and time-stained, the writing is still clear.

A bit of curious history is connected with the ground on which the jail was first built, and on which the present one stands. In Deed Book A, page 540, it appears that on the 12th of October, 1798, Michael Ross in consideration of *one cent* conveyed to James Crawford, William Wilson, and Henry Donnel, commissioners of Lycoming county, four lots for "court house, gaol, and offices." They were numbered 169, 170, 171, 172, on the plot of the town, and were located on "Third and William streets, Tom alley and Pine alley." The jail of to-day stands on Lots 169 and 170.

The work of building seems to have been vigorously pushed, judging from the following payments noted on the minute book:

December 11, 1799, Henry Donnel, cash paid for jail per his bill, $202.76....May 8, 1800, Mathias Eder, hauling brick and sand for the gaol, $4.67....May 9, Hepburn and Grier, paid John Thomas for smith work done for the gaol, $5.72....June 21, Robert McElrath, well bucket, chain and lock, $3.50....July 22, William Hepburn, rope and windlass for gaol, $6.60....September 5, John Cummings, sheriff, digging gaol well, $45....September 6, Robert McElrath, materials for gaol kitchen, $72.55....October 25, Jonathan Turk, making a curb for

the gaol well, $1.....December 3, Robert McElrath, for nails, etc., expenses of the gaol, $15.41. ..December 5, Thomas Harris, on account of lime for public building, $30....December 24, William Morrison, on account of timber, shingles, etc., for public building, $75.... August 5, 1801, Mr. Calvert in full for painting, glazing, etc., at the gaol, $21.75.

These are the principal items entered in the minute book from December, 1799, up to August, 1801, and they show what was paid for work on the jail to that time. In later months and years other entries of payments occur, but as the auditors' statement can not be found, it is impossible to give the total cost of the structure. As it was a common building, it possibly did not exceed $8,000. These entries show pretty conclusively that the jail was ready for occupancy in the fall of 1800, and finished in 1801.

The prison was a two-story stone building, provided with a dozen or more cells. It was surrounded by a stone wall 120 feet on William street by 104 on Third, and it was about twenty feet high. The wall was not strongly built, but it served the purpose for which it was intended for nearly seventy years. In the front of the prison were a few rooms where some of the early sheriffs lived. Thomas Hays, when elected sheriff in 1822, occupied them and a member of his family was born there.

In 1844 part of the wall—about fifty-two feet—fronting on Third street and running back twenty-two feet, was torn down and a brick building two stories high erected. The upper part was used as a hall by the Odd Fellows, whilst the first floor was occupied by the Washington fire engine and as a dwelling for the sheriff.

It was used for public purposes until 1867, when it was so badly damaged by fire that it had to be torn down. This necessitated the building of a new prison. Edward Haviland, an architect of York, was employed to furnish designs for a modern building combining strength as well as beauty, and the commissioners proceeded with the work at once. In the meantime the basement of the present court house was fitted up with cells for the prisoners, and they were confined there until the new jail was completed. All the old walls were demolished and an entirely new prison constructed, together with a dwelling for the sheriff. The latter forms the south front, and as it is surmounted by a turreted tower, it presents an imposing appearance. It was completed in 1868 at a cost of $139,440.87. There are nearly fifty cells, and in case of emergency nearly one hundred prisoners could be accommodated. The work was done under the direction of the following commissioners: H. M. Wolf, George S. Opp, D. K. Updegraff, Henry Buck, and William Riddle—Jacob S. Maxwell, clerk.

A STRANGE BIT OF HISTORY.

Now for the strange history. It has been shown that the ground was conveyed by Michael Ross and wife to the commissioners, October 12, 1798, in consideration of *one cent;* that Ross was paid for clearing the ground; that the work of building was proceeded with and the building completed in 1801. In the meantime it appears that on the 7th of May, 1801, (Deed Book D, page 102) Ross and wife conveyed, in consideration of $300, to Charles Hall (of Hall's Farms) Lot 108 on Market street and Black Horse alley, and "two other lots," numbered 171 and 172, Third street, "Pine and Tom alleys," bounded on the west by Lot 170. These lots were originally conveyed to the commissioners for a nominal consideration and there is nothing on record to show that they ever were conveyed back to Ross. But,

stranger still, it appears (Deed Book M, page 348) that on the 18th of October, 1806, five years after the jail had been completed, Ross and wife conveyed to William Watson, John Carothers, and Ellis Walton, commissioners, Lots 169 and 170, in consideration of $70 "specie." These were the lots on which the jail was built, and as there is no deed on record to show that he purchased them back from the commissioners, to whom he first sold them, he appears as having sold them twice! But, stranger still, the following entry appears on the minute book of the commissioners: "April 30, 1807. Anne Ross for signing deeds for two lots for the jail to stand on, $3." The whole transaction resolves itself into a conundrum, which can only be explained on this supposition: After making a deed for the four lots it was decided not to build on them and they were conveyed back to Ross, but through neglect the deed was not recorded. In the meantime the commissioners concluded to erect the jail on the corner of Third and William streets, and they repurchased the two lots for $70, and had the deed recorded. The other two lots evidently were returned and the ground where the court house stands taken in exchange. But to add to the mystery, there *is no deed on record* for the ground on which the court house was erected! That there was such a deed we have the testimony of Jacob S. Maxwell, who emphatically asserts that he remembers seeing it in the safe when he was county treasurer, but what became of it he knows not.

The payment of $3 to Mrs. Ross was doubtless in accordance with a custom of the times to present the wife with a new dress for signing a deed, but in the absence of the material they gave her the money.

THE FIRST COURT HOUSE.

Before the jail was completed steps had been taken to build a court house. This was a necessity. The first entries in the commissioners' book relating to this improvement appear as follows: "December 5, 1800. Matthew Adams, procuring a plan of Harisburg court house and a draught, $5....Jonn Turk, procuring a plan and draft of Harrisburg court house with Mr. Adams, $5." This was the first money paid by the commissioners for this improvement. That the plan of the Harrisburg building was adopted seems conclusive, for on the opening of 1800 the work seems to have been commenced. The first payment for material was for $16 to Thomas Harris, February 6, 1801, "on account of lime for court house and offices." And on the 7th of the same month William Hepburn was paid $134 "on account of brick for the public buildings." A few of the items charged on the minute book for 1801 are quoted herewith to show how the payments were made:

April 30, 1801, Gabriel Morrison, boating stone for court house and offices, $117.50.....May 14, John Turk, on contract for the court house, $50.....June 1, Ezekiel Slack and Levi Eder, digging the foundation and cellar, $45.....November 13, William Hepburn, on account of brick for court house and offices, $267.....September 24, 1802, John Thomas, on account of iron work for court house and offices, $167.67....October 30, Joseph Dumm, in full for 10,500 bricks for courthouse and offices, $56.

Items like the foregoing run through the books for several years, and they show that the commissioners paid for the work as it progressed. The building was up in 1802, for the following charge under date of September 24, 1802, appears in the commissioners' little book: "Jacob Grafius, for nine gallons of whiskey at raising court house and offices, $6!" The "raising" of the temple of justice was evi-

dently a great event in Williamsport, and the occasion was duly celebrated by a feast, for another charge in the minute book, October 30, 1802, reads: "Robert McElrath, for meat, cooking, etc., for the raising at the court house and offices, $20." He was the jailer and had charge of the new prison. Next comes the following: "April 11, 1803. Jacob Grafius, for three gallons of whiskey for court house and offices, $2."

After the court house was erected the most important matter seems to have been the purchase of a bell and image to adorn the cupola and steeple. The following entries regarding these articles are found in the minute book, and they are not without historical interest:

October 25, 1803, Stephen Bell, for going with wagon and team to Harrisburg for bell and image for court house, $20.....February 5, 1805, Robert McClure, money paid Samuel Hill for making image for the court house, per receipt of Andrew Berryhill, Jr., $133.....February 7, 1805, Samuel E. Grier, for money advanced John Burrows to purchase bell for court house, $250.....February 7, 1805, Samuel E. Grier, for money advanced Burrows to purchase an image for court house, $100.....February 26, 1806, Robert McClure, for money paid George Hedderly for bell, $61.22....February 6, 1806, John Burrows, from bringing bell from Philadelphia and returning old one for court house, $55.

The building was completed and in use some time during 1804, as shown by this entry in the commissioners' book: "January 7, 1805, George Kneece, in full for cleaning the court house, chopping firewood, etc., for December term, 1804, $2.67." This was probably the *first* court held in the new building.

John Turk and Edward Gobin were the contractors, and Stacy Throp and Jacob Hyman were assistants. Matthew Adams had charge of the carpenter work. The bricks were manufactured by Joseph Dumm at the brickyard of William Hepburn, on the Deer Park farms, a mile west of the building; the cut stone work was done by Samuel Biss, and the stone were brought from Sinnemahoning on rafts or floats. When the building was completed it was regarded by all as a model of architectural beauty; yet, judging from the pictures that have been preserved, it would be looked upon to-day as a curiosity. There are many yet living who remember its unique appearance.

The first bell was entirely too small and failed to give satisfaction. It was returned and the one which now hangs in the belfry purchased. This bell has been in constant use since 1804 and still sends forth clear, ringing tones, which can be heard a long distance. It is said that it was rung so vigorously in 1815, on the reception of the news of peace at the close of the war of 1812, that it was heard a distance of eleven miles. It bears this inscription:

George Hedderly made me in
Philadelphia Anno Di. 1804.

It is made of bell metal and is two feet four inches across the open end, two feet high, and weighs between 500 and 600 pounds. It was hauled from Philadelphia in a wagon by Gen. John Burrows, one of the commissioners under whom the building was erected.

The auditors' statement, showing the total cost of each article entering into the construction of the court house, has been found in a time stained copy of the Lycoming *Gazette*, bearing date February 22, 1807. The stimulant used at the

"raising" is not mentioned, of course, but it could very easily be concealed among the "sundry articles got from storekeepers." The statement is as follows:

The amount of expense for building the court house and offices for Lycoming county:

To the amount for brick		$1,525 70
" " "	carpenter work	7,211 07
" " "	boards, scantling, and shingles	2,169 47
" " "	mason work	1,119 45
" " "	lime	323 83
" " "	copper	330 00
" " "	iron work	785 87
" " "	stone cutting	754 68
" " "	hair and plastering	672 22
" " "	hauling	1,876 35
" " "	labor	310 52
" " "	paint and oil	134 13
" " "	image and bell	444 20
" " "	nails	295 77
" " "	sundry articles got from storekeepers	717 14
" " "	for superintending the building	1,500 00
" " "	for water spouts, which are procured, but not yet put up	247 45
Total amount		$20,417 80

To this statement Jacob Shoemaker and Thomas Martin, "auditors of public accounts for the county of Lycoming," affix their signatures, January 17, 1807, and declare it to be correct.

A SLICE FOR LYCOMING.

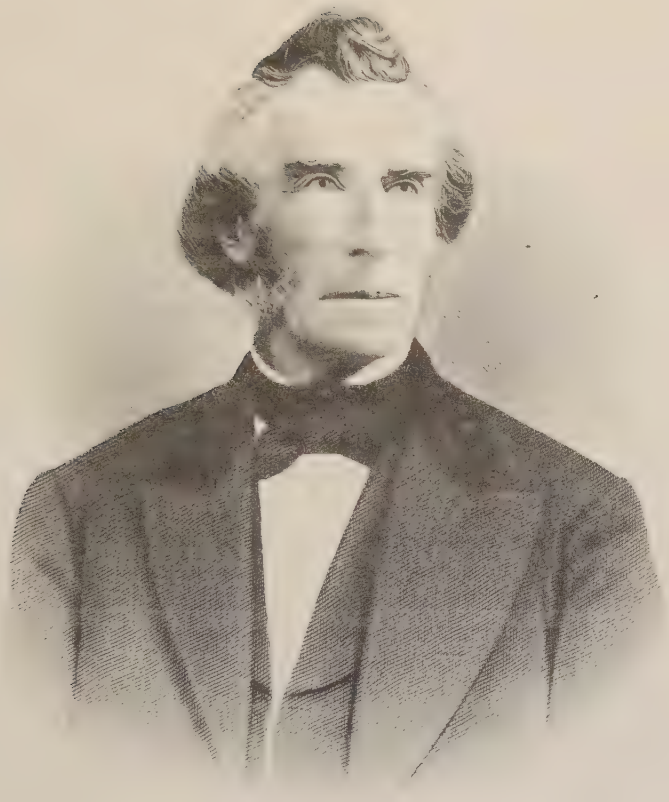
Early in 1804 Lycoming was called on to contribute the first slice from her territory to help form Centre county; but the legislature evidently believed in compensating her for the loss, for an act (see P. L. 1804, page 472) was passed annexing—

All that part of Luzerne county which lies west of the East Branch of the Susquehanna on the line between Pennsylvania and New York, at such place that from thence a due south line will strike the northwestern corner of Clavarack township; thence by the line of the said township about a southwest course, crossing the said East Branch to the northernmost corner of the said township; thence by the south west side of the same to the southwest corner thereof, and from thence by a due west line to the line separating the counties of Luzerne and Lycoming.

Over this territory Lycoming exercised a "protectorate" for several years, as she did over Tioga, Potter, and McKean. It was the only territory *ever* given to her.

BOUNTIES FOR SCALPS.

The court now having a permanent habitation and a home, the judicial machinery moved more smoothly and business was despatched with greater celerity. At this early stage of our history the country was filled with wild and savage animals, and to encourage their destruction the legislature authorized the commissioners to pay a bounty of $8 for wolf and panther scalps. It is interesting to look over the books of the commissioners and note the bounties that were paid from 1806 to 1810 and 1812. Payments seem to have commenced in 1806, and a few items gathered from the books at random will show the reader of to-day what was once a profitable business for hunters and trappers:



James Gamble

September 2, 1806, Oliver Hays for one full grown wolf head, certificate being produced, $8.....Scovel Baily, for two wolf heads, $16.....September 3, 1806, Josiah Furman, one wolf head, $8.....Frederick Bodine, do., $8.....Adam Konkle, do., $8.....John Jordan, do., $8.....John Hildebrand, do., $8.....John Morrison, do., $8.....December 1, 1806, Bethlehem Thompson, three wolf heads, $24.....October 6, Joseph Riely, one panther head and three puppies, $20.....October 16, 1807, Benjamin Reynolds, for one full grown panther, $8.....William Dewitt, one full grown panther, $8.....William Smith, one panther head, $8.....November 6, 1807, Edward Edwards, one wolf head, $8.....November 30, Elias Needham, two panther heads, $16.....December 1, two wolf heads, $16.....Edward Baison, four panther heads, $32.....William Dewit, one do., $8.....John Quigle, one wolf head, $8.....Titus Ives, two do., $16.....Abraham Webster, two panther heads, $16.....January 30, 1808, David Caldwell, one wolf head, $8.....February 1, William Smith, one panther head, $8.....John Kelse, do., $8.....Ebenezer Bacon, do., $8..... Robert Forsman, one wolf head, $8.....May 8, David Lusk, do., four, $32.....June 20, Robert Forsman, one wolf head, certified by John Piatt, $8.

Red fox scalps only commanded 26½ cents, consequently few were offered, when wolves and panthers were plenty and brought $8 each. For the year 1810 wolf and panther heads cost $234, and for 1812, $288 were paid, showing that the animals were still numerous. In 1825, however, they seem to have been more vigorously hunted, for the commissioners that year paid $408.84 for scalps.

COST OF HOLDING EARLY COURTS.

Compared with to-day the cost of holding our early courts was small. The traverse jury for May session, 1807, cost $40. Moses Tool was paid $24 in full "for ringing the bell and crying court one year ending May 9, 1807." The grand jury for February term, 1808, cost $38, and the traverse jury for the same term $98. For August term, 1808, the grand jury received $48, and the traverse jury $108. Jonathan Walker, for serving as deputy attorney general (prosecuting attorney) from 1798 to February, 1800, was paid $57.60.

The total amount of the county assessment for the year 1810 reached $6,197.20, but this included the townships of Athens, Ulster, and Burlington in what is now Bradford county, and Pine, Dunstable, Wayne, Nippenose, and Bald Eagle, Clinton county. In 1813 the total assessments reached $8,307.35, but two more townships had been added in the Bradford county territory. The total number of townships at that time was nineteen, twelve of which were without the present limits of the county.

THE NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY LINE.

Trouble arose between Bradford and Lycoming regarding the northeastern boundary line. Judge Eldred (see *Now and Then*, page 184) thus describes the dispute and its final settlement:

The act of February 20, 1810, required a direct line to be drawn from a point on the Lycoming line (then only an imaginary one) to the southeast corner of Tioga county (which corner had never been fixed) at the Beaver Dam on Towanda creek. No commissioners were appointed by this act or its supplement of March 28, 1811, to run and mark the line, and indeed it was unnecessary, for the whole length of it was supposed to be through a wilderness without inhabitants. But the construction of the Berwick and Newtown (Elmira) turnpike a few years later, induced settlers to locate on or near this boundary line, and in consequence to create a necessity for its being run and marked. Hence, during the year 1816, the commissioners of Bradford county took the initiative and employed Judge Stevens, then a prominent

surveyor, who resided a few miles below Towanda, to do the work. Having organized a corps he proceeded to the Beaver Dam, at the head of Lycoming and Towanda creeks, and, mistaking a sugar corner of a tract of land for the corner of Tioga county, ran and marked his line through to that of Luzerne county. Not knowing of the error, a number of honest Dutchmen on the route were surprised to find themselves instead veritable Yankees, and booked for Meansville [Towanda] instead of Williamsport.

Edward J. Eldred, who had been commissioned a justice of the peace for Lycoming county by Thomas McKean, now supposed himself a private citizen of Bradford, and for several months declined to act as a magistrate. The mishap of Judge Stevens was, however, soon after discovered and admitted by all the parties concerned, and for a subsequent decade affairs along the line remained *in statu quo*.

But the *modus vivendi* which existed between the commissioners of the two counties became strained and of little value in 1826. Taxes were demanded of certain inhabitants by both counties, and the authorities of each saw plainly that something had to be done. It was therefore agreed, in the spring of 1827, that an effort should be made to fix upon and run the line that season. A conference for this purpose, to be composed of one commissioner and the deputy surveyor of Lycoming and of Bradford, were appointed to meet at the house of E. J Eldred in the month of May following; and in pursuance thereof Thomas Hall, commissioner, and John A. Gamble, surveyor, reported at the time and place assigned, to represent Lycoming. The Bradford men failed to appear, but deputed Gordon F. Mason, then a bright boy of sixteen, as a messenger to inform Hall and Gamble that they had concluded it was best to meet at the eastern corner of the counties, where they hoped to join them the next day. . . . . On the following day the parties met somewhere near the Luzerne county line and began a wrangle which, as usual, diverged as it progressed, until by mutual consent all hope of an amicable settlement of the question in dispute was given up and the belligerents returned to their respective homes "muttering threatenings."

It was now Lycoming's turn to run and mark the disputed line as claimed by it. Accordingly, in the spring of 1828, preparations were made for doing so. In the meantime Thomas Hall had been elected sheriff, and Benjamin Jones commissioner for the "Lower End." It, therefore, became the latter's duty to take charge of the surveying party, which he organized and provided for. Rev. Henry Lenhart was then clerk to the county commissioners, and furnished the horse and vehicle, with the driver, Godfrey Lenhart, to carry the luggage and supplies. With directions to intercept it where the State road crosses the line, although then a boy of only fourteen years, Godfrey fearlessly set out and felt his way over the uncouth roads of the period to the designated point. Benjamin Jones and John A. Gamble, with their crew —including the renowned Tim Gray for hunter—drove up Lycoming creek to the Beaver Dams at the sources of the Towanda, and beginning at a point as much too far north as Judge Stevens had south, began to run and mark line No. 2. There was still at the west end of this line a wilderness of twenty miles or more to pass through, and having reached near the middle of it, the commissioners proposed to leave a reference, and make for the supply or luggage wagon—the following day being Sunday. To do this they had an alternative of going direct through the woods some ten miles, or by deflecting to the right, follow a path to the Hoagland settlement, and thence by road a much longer distance. Commissioner Jones and companions, except the surveyor and hunter, chose the longer and safer way, but Gamble and Gray proposed to go direct. Thus constituted, the parties separated, and now I will let Gamble tell what followed:

"We had not gone far after leaving our companions," said Mr. Gamble, "until we heard a terrible racket in the woods to our right. Stopping to learn the cause, we were both astonished and paralyzed at seeing a herd of elks loping by us within a few yards. They had evidently been alarmed by something—perhaps our companions—but were soon in the thicket beyond us and out of sight. Looking at Gray, I said, "Tim, why did you not shoot one of those fellows?" This reminded him of having a gun on his shoulder, and a madder man for a moment you could hardly imagine. It demoralized him completely as a hunter for the rest of the trip, and also made him the butt end of witticism for the entire party."

On the following Monday the line was resumed and continued to the Luzerne boundary,

but, like the one run by Judge Stevens, it was wide of the mark, and served only to complicate the question now becoming one of magnitude.

Nothing but legislation could henceforth settle and adjust this chronic difficulty, and the General Assembly, at its next session, on March 8, 1829, enacted a law designating "William Jessup, of Susquehanna county, John Sturdevant, of Luzerne county, and Joseph Stilwell, of Union county, as commissioners, with authority to fix the corner of the counties of Lycoming, Bradford, and Tioga, at or near the Beaver Dams at the head of Towanda creek, in conformity with and according to the existing laws on this subject, and when so fixed to run the lines from said corner to the point designated by law."

Of this commission Joseph Stilwell declined to act, which rendered it nugatory for that year. On the 14th of March, 1831, a supplement was enacted appointing Joseph F. Quay, of Centre, to fill the vacancy, and empowering the Governor to fill any future vacancies which might occur. William Jessup subsequently declined also, and Charles Trcziyulny, of Centre, was appointed to fill his place. All the commissioners were surveyors and otherwise competent persons. They met and proceeded to the discharge of the duty assigned them in May of the same year, 1831.

After fixing the corner of Bradford, Lycoming, and Tioga, near the Beaver Dam on Towanda creek, they ran a testing line through to Luzerne, and then fixed the corner of Bradford and Lycoming on the line of the former, between those made by Stevens and Gamble. From this they ran back, marking their line conspicuously to the established corner at the Beaver Dam. Most of this line was run by Henry W. Trcziyulny, son of one of the commissioners, then a young man. The distance from corner to corner they returned as thirty-three miles and fifty-two perches. All parties interested have ever since respected their work as final.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

For years the court house was admired by the people and they pointed to it with pride as a model building. When the population and business increased a demand was made by the younger class for a larger and more modern building, but the old men could not entertain such an idea. "Look at it," they would say; "it was built when men did their work honestly." This feeling was so strong among the ruling class that public opinion could not be brought to consent to its being demolished. But the growth of the country was so rapid that it became apparent that the quaint old structure, with its curiously arranged court room and offices, must give way to the spirit of public improvement. It had stood there for sixty years, but it could not remain forever.

In 1858 the commissioners employed William Fink to furnish drawings for an addition to the old court house; but when they came to remove the roof and examine the walls, they were found to be so poorly constructed that they could not be utilized and it was evident that a new building would have to be erected. Samuel Sloan, an architect of Philadelphia, was engaged to furnish plans for a new building, and April 26, 1860, they were accepted. In the meantime a contract had been made with ex-Sheriff Rissell to do the work.

The contractor commenced rebuilding early in the spring of 1860, and pushed it with such vigor that the building was completed and ready for occupancy at March sessions, 1861. In the meantime the courts were held in Doebler's and Youngman's halls—the former being located on Pine street, and the latter on East Third street. The dimensions of the present court house are 116 feet 11 inches in length by 60 feet in width. It has projecting corners of 3 feet each way, making the entire length 122 feet 11 inches, and the width 66 feet. The first story is 12 feet 6 inches from floor to floor, and it contains offices for all the county officers, besides a chamber

for the president judge. The second story contains the main court room, with a high ornamented ceiling, a jury room, and a room which was used by the United States and circuit courts until other accommodations were provided for them in the new postoffice building in 1891. On the third story are jury rooms, and rooms for the meetings of the institutes held by the city teachers. The building stands in the center of a handsome square comprising Lots 177, 178, 179, and 180 of the original plot of the city, bounded on the south by West Third street and on the west by Pine street. The building originally cost $41,030, but it has undergone so many changes and improvements inside that it has cost the county up to this time nearly, if not altogether, $100,000. It is very conveniently arranged inside; is supplied with fire proof vaults for the public records, and an air of comfort and safety pervades every department.

The first court held in the new building was March sessions, 1861, and in the opening of his charge to the grand jury Judge Jordan said:

> I congratulate you, the members of the bar, the officers of this court, and all who have business to transact in court, in the pleasant change from a small, inconvenient, unhealthy court room, to a permanent, beautiful, and convenient building; a building alike creditable to the citizens of Lycoming county, to the gentlemen who projected it, to the architect who planned it, the commissioners who contracted for it, and the mechanics who faithfully labored in its construction and completion.

On a stone tablet, embedded high up in the brick wall in the southwestern corner, this inscription may be seen:

1860.

Michael Sypher, Thomas Lloyd, Samuel Harris } Commissioners.

Samuel Sloan, Architect.
D. S. Rissell, Builder.

The same bell that was placed in the belfry of the original court house is in the present one; and the same "Image" ornaments the present dome. It is the representation of a female poising the scales of justice, but she is not blinded as was the custom of the ancients.

The same clock that was placed in position in 1861 notes the passing hours, with a face for the four cardinal points. In April, 1854, on the recommendation of Dr. S. Pollock, foreman of the grand jury, the commissioners were authorized to appropriate $200 towards its purchase. This sum being insufficient the deficiency was made up by private cortributions. It was made in Cazenovia, New York, and cost $400. The original dials were of wood, but they were soon supplanted by glass, and the belfry is illuminated by gas at night so that the fleeting hours can be noted.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

WHERE THE EARLY COURTS WERE HELD—EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS SHOWING SOME OF THE FIRST CASES TRIED—THE COURT MOVES FROM JAYSBURG—AMUSING INCIDENTS AT THE RUSSELL INN AND THE RISING SUN—PRESIDENT JUDGES OF THE LYCOMING COURTS—UNITED STATES AND DISTRICT COURTS—ASSOCIATE JUDGES—DISTRICT ATTORNEYS—FIRST ATTORNEYS—THE LAWYERS OF A LATER DATE—THE BAR OF TO-DAY—ATTORNEYS LIVING ABROAD—LYCOMING BAR ASSOCIATION.

THE first courts of Lycoming county were held at Jaysburg. The details of organization have been given in a preceding chapter. The first meeting was probably at the house of Thomas Caldwell. The court had a prothonotary, but no other officers. Little, therefore, could be done until a sheriff and commissioners were elected. These officers were chosen in October, 1795, and on the 28th of the same month, Sheriff Stewart filed his bond and took the oath of office. The commissioners, according to their own record, met "in open court of general quarter sessions of the peace and common pleas," December 1, 1795, "and took the oath of office." This was the second time the court had met. It is not likely any quarter sessions business was transacted at the first meeting. That there was regular quarter sessions court in November and December there is no doubt, for the official records, still in a good state of preservation, establish this fact beyond question. A copy of an indictment for one of the first, if not *the first*, cases which came before this court, is given herewith, on account of the importance of the parties involved:

Republica
v.
Richard Martin. } Assault and battery.

Lycoming County, of November sessions, 1795, *ss.*

The grand inquest for the body of the county of Lycoming upon their oaths and affirmations respectively do present, that Richard Martin, late of the county aforesaid, yeoman, upon the thirteenth day of October, at the county aforesaid, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, and within the jurisdiction of this court, in and upon a certain Michael Ross, in the peace of God and this Commonwealth then and there being, an assault did make, and him the said Michael then and there did beat, wound, maltreat, and other wrongs to him the said Michael then and there did, to the great damage of him the said Michael and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, etc.

Testes: J. INGERSOLL,
Michael Ross, *Atty. Gen.*
James Stewart.

The indictment is endorsed: "A true bill, Robert Crawford." He was foreman of the first grand jury. A further endorsement of the indictment reads: "Defendant submits." What penalty was imposed we are uninformed. Likely the prosecution was dropped on the payment of costs and a small fine.

Richard Martin was a son of Robert Martin, who built a mill at Newberry as early as 1798. Michael Ross was the founder of Williamsport. The Martins were residents of Jaysburg. And as bad blood existed between the two factions regarding the location of the county seat, it is likely this case of assault and battery grew out of this matter.

This session of court was held at Jaysburg, either in the Dunlap tavern, or the building which had been rented for a "temporary jail."

In the meantime the commissioners appointed by the Governor to select a site for the county buildings had performed their duty by choosing Williamsport, and had made their "final" report to the secretary of the Commonwealth and drawn their *per diem* from the treasury at Northumberland. This action necessitated the removal of the court to the county seat.

THE COURT MOVES FROM JAYSBURG.

After the court emigrated to the east side of Lycoming creek temporary quarters were fitted up in the public house of Eleanor Winter, which stood near what is now the corner of Fourth and Rose streets. A tradition has long prevailed that the barn was fitted up for judicial purposes, but Miss Ellen Harris, of Bellefonte, says there is no truth in it; that a room in her grandmother's house was used by the court, and there the quarter sessions for 1796 were held. Among the first indictments before this court was one charging Hannah Hallet with having on the 8th of November, 1795, stolen the following articles from William Hepburn, Esq.: "One muslin handkerchief of the value of ten shillings, one shift of the value of ten shillings, one skein of woolen yarn of the value of one shilling." James McClure signed the indictment as foreman of the grand jury, and Christina Hepburn and William Tharp appeared as witnesses. What disposition was made of the culprit does not appear. Additional interest centers in this case from the fact that the goods were stolen from the president judge of the court, and the principal witness was his wife.

The appearance docket for this court is still in existence, and as none for any previous term can be found, we conclude that this was the first court for the trial of civil causes in Lycoming county. Case No. 1 is as follows:

David Turner
v. 1.
James Lowery
} *Capias* and debt £500.

February 2, 1796. Rule to plead. May term, 1796. Rule to show cause.

Walker appears as counsel for the plaintiff and Newton for defendant.

No disposition appears to have been made for Nos. 2 and 3. No. 4 is thus entered:

James Caldwell
v. 4.
David Stephenson

February term, 1796. Rule that plaintiff proceed to trial at next term or nonsuit. In this case counsel agree to take no advantage on account of the court's jurisdiction in this district.

That not more than three terms of court were held at the Winter place is evidenced by the following entry in the minute book of the commissioners, September 11, 1797:

The commissioners issued an order on the treasurer in favor of Eleanor Winter for three courts sitting in her house, etc., until this date, $30. £11 5s.

AMUSING INCIDENTS.

While the courts were held at the Winter place some amusing incidents are reported to have occurred, which serve to illustrate the crudity of the times. On one occasion a witness became impertinent and made a remark which reflected on the integrity of Judge Hepburn, the presiding officer. This was too much. The court immediately forgot its dignity, and leaving the bench, came down on the floor to physically punish the offending witness. Tradition does not inform us how the affair ended, but it is probable that through the intercession of members of the bar and others, peace was restored and resumed. That the affair occurred there is little doubt. It shows the bitterness of feeling that existed at that time between the Williamsport and Jaysburg factions. Judge Hepburn was accused of using questionable methods to secure the location of the county seat at Williamsport, and if the person making the offensive remark was a Jaysburger, that was probably the cause of the unseemly disturbance in court.

Another incident gathered from the lips of Miss Ellen Harris is worth repeating. Some one attending the court brought several hounds one day, coupled together with a light chain. Mrs. Winter had prepared a fine dinner. The table was covered with a costly set of china dishes, which had been a wedding gift from her mother, and considerable style was being observed for those primitive days. When dinner was announced the dogs, scenting the viands, rushed in and dashing under the table overturned it and broke every piece of china but two plates, and caused general consternation! One of these plates descended to Miss Harris, and although she is now in her eighty-third year, she has carefully preserved it as a souvenir, and it may be seen at her house. As Samuel Wallis, one of the associate judges, is credited with being the first man to introduce English hounds into this valley, it is probable that the pack followed him to court and caused the crash in the dining room of Mrs. Winter!

Judging from the number of indictments found, there was considerable criminal business before the court in 1796. At the August sessions Samuel Jordan, keeper of the "temporary jail," at Jaysburg, was indicted for "keeping public house without license," and Robert McElrath was indicted for the same offense. The latter was the father of Thomas McElrath, who aided Horace Greeley to found the New York *Tribune*.

AT THE RUSSELL INN AND THE RISING SUN.

From here the court again emigrated eastward over a mile, and located at the Russell Inn, which stood on the corner of what is now East Third and Mulberry streets. It was a double log house, and accommodations for the court were probably secured in one end of the building. Several terms of court were held here, as the following minute from the books of the commissioners shows:

September 7, 1797.—The commissioners issued an order in favor of James Russell for £23 16s 5d, the amount of his bill for the court sitting in his house, and other expenses, until this date. £23 16s 5d.

The court continued to be held at the Russell Inn, according to the following entry in the commissioners' minute book:

February 1, 1798.—Issued an order on the treasurer in favor of James Russell for £7 19s 4½d, for the court sitting in his house, December term, 1797, and January term, 1798, and for wood and candles, etc. £7 19s 4½d.

Election frauds seem to have been an early development in the history of the county, as the following strong presentment by the grand jury to the court of quarter sessions for December, 1798, shows:

To the Honorable the Justices of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Lycoming, at their Sessions of December, 1797:

The grand inquest for the body of the county of Lycoming do present, that it is essential to the well being of all governments whose administration derive their power by delegation from the people that elections, the organs of the public will, should be conducted with the utmost integrity and fairness; that it is the duty of tribunals having power to examine them to check any and the least approaches to fraud, imposition, or malpractice in conducting them, and prove themselves to be, as by law they are bound, upright guardians of the privileges and interests of the community; that when the bulwark of all free government is invaded with impunity, and fraud and corruption pass in public view uncomplained of, unanswered, and unobserved, it is a mournful yet certain evidence that the people no longer deserve to be free, and that their rulers are influenced by other considerations than the public good.

Influenced by these considerations, we hold ourselves bound by our oaths, and by our love for public justice, and indignation at the commission of fraud, to present as a public grievance the conduct of the officers conducting the Second district of the late general election for the county aforesaid, and to impeach the same for and on account of fraud, imposition, and malpractice used thereat to the damage and oppression of the citizens of the county aforesaid, to the evil example of others in the like case offending, and against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The facts on which the grand inquest ground this complaint and presentment, not only appeared to them, but are of public notoriety, offending the ears of every one; the officers aforesaid so conducting the said Second district of the second election have admitted persons to vote who resided out of the county; they have allowed this freedom to young persons not of the age of discretion and under the age of twenty-one years. These frauds upon the manifestation of the public will, with others that no doubt will arise to view upon a further investigation, are the grounds upon which the grand inquest call upon the court in an especial manner to inquire into the premises and cause justice to be respected, by relieving the oppressed and punishing the guilty. These are also the grounds upon which we pray your Honors not to record the return of the election for commissioner, wherein Henry Donnel is declared to be duly elected, before they are examined into. We call upon your Honors in the name of the county of Lycoming to enter into the examination and impartially to hear the complaints of the citizens, so that the people shall know that the laws are to prevail and evil doers fear to invade them.

[Signed.] George Craus, foreman, John Cummings, Thomas Reed, William Dunn, John Sutton, John McKinney, George Quigley, John Montgomery, Amos Sturgis, Richard Martin, James McClure, William Morrison, J. Huling.

This was a majority of the panel. The offence must have been a grave one to call forth such an earnest appeal. The Second election district was composed of the township of Muncy and part of Washington, and the voting place was at the house of Henry Shoemaker, Jr., in the former. That the court took cognizance of the appeal and an investigation was ordered, is shown by an entry in the books of the commissioners, January 5, 1798, which states that on that date they issued schedules or copies of the list of taxables in each election district for the use of the committee of the House of Representatives in making the investigation. It would seem that Donnel was arrested, for he appears in the records as only serving one year (1797) as commissioner.

Considerable business came before this session of court. Among those indicted for keeping "tippling houses" was James Russell, and Eleanor Winter, of Williamsport, Sarah Whitacre, of Muncy, and Jacob Teeple and John Bennett, of

Hugh A. Cummins

Lycoming township. Indeed, there appear to have been more cases of this kind before the early courts than any others. The house of Eleanor Winter, and the Russell Inn, at both of which the courts had been held, early fell under the ban of the law. The presence of those whose duty it was to administer the law did not seem to have a salutary effect on the owners of these inns.

As the town increased the proprietor of the Russel Inn found it necessary to have more room to accommodate his customers, and it was intimated that the court could no longer be furnished with a room. Perhaps his experience with the court had not been agreeable.

Another move, therefore, was decided on. Quarters were found at the house of Thomas Huston, on East Third street, at what is now known as Nos. 22 and 24. This house also was an inn. It was built by Mr. Huston for that purpose and called the Rising Sun. It afterwards became the property of "Paragon" Pickles and he put up the sign of the Lion. James Cummings soon afterwards purchased the property, and lastly Mr. Heiveley, who lived there a long time. In later years it was known as "Heiveley's tavern." At least two sessions of court were held here, according to the following entry in the commissioners' minute book:

May 4, 1799.—Order in favor of Thomas Huston for $43.02 for court sitting in his house, etc., as per bill rendered. $43.02.

From Huston's Rising Sun tavern the court next found a refuge in a small log building, which had been erected on the southwest corner of the present court house square, opposite the Citizens' National Bank. This was about one square further westward. Just when the court removed here it is not possible to state, but it must have been for the third or fourth sessions of 1799. Here it is supposed the county offices had been removed from Jaysburg, and here the court remained until the new court house, but a few yards away, was completed and ready for occupancy in 1804.

A part of this building was used for the confinement of prisoners under the charge of Thomas McElrath as jailer; and, according to an advertisement in the *Gazette* of August 9, 1809, it was offered at public sale. It probably belonged to the county.

At February sessions, 1800, the following constables appeared and made their returns: Daniel Courson, Muncy township; David Walton, Muncy Creek; William Benjamin, Loyalsock; James Read, Pine Creek; James Hays, Bald Eagle; Benjamin Huff, Wayne.

An interesting case came before this term of court—interesting from the fact that it was for assault and battery on the high sheriff of the county.

The record is as follows:

Republica
versus
John Shaffer, Sr.,
John Shaffer, Jr.. } Assault and battery.

Indicted for assault and battery on John Cummings, sheriff, and Gabriel Morrison. True bill. JAMES MCMICKEN, *Foreman.*

Robert Boyd, a witness for the respondent and his recognizance, appeared and testified, and his forfeiture was taken off.

And now to wit, the 5th of February, 1800, the defendants being severally called, appear and plead guilty and submit to the court, protesting their innocence. Judgment that John

Shaffer, Sr., pay a fine of $20 for the support of the government, pay the costs of prosecution, and stand committed until the sentence is complied with; and that John Shaffer the younger be imprisoned for one calendar month, pay a fine of $20 for the support of the government, costs of prosecution, and stand committed until the sentence is complied with.

The indictment of the same parties for assaulting Gabriel Morrison was ignored. The cause for the assault is not stated, but it very likely occurred when the sheriff was in the line of his official duty.

At December sessions, 1800, James Russell, of the Russell Inn, was again indicted for keeping a tippling house, but the bill was *nol. prossed.* At February sessions, 1801, Daniel Buck was indicted for assault and battery on Jacob Manvel. A true bill was found, and when his case was called he plead "not guilty," and "put himself on his country." The subsequent day, February 4th, he withdrew his plea and plead guilty. The sentence of the court was that he pay a fine of one cent for the support of the government, pay the costs, etc. The costs amounted to $7.87.

PRESIDENT JUDGES OF THE LYCOMING COURTS.

When Lycoming was set off from Northumberland county, she became a part of the IIId judicial district, of which Jacob Rush was president judge; the act creating this county provided that his jurisdiction in Lycoming should be the same as belonged to president judges in other counties of the State. He was a brother of the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush; was born near Philadelphia in 1746; graduated at Princeton in 1765; and was for many years president of the court of common pleas, Philadelphia, where he died, January 5, 1820.

Although William Hepburn was without legal learning, he discharged the responsible duties of judge with ability and fairness. He was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1753, and arrived in the West Branch valley about 1773. At first he was employed by Culbertson in digging the race for his mill which he was preparing to build at the mouth of Mosquito creek. On the breaking out of the Indian troubles he took an active part in protecting the frontier settlers and soon rose to the rank of colonel, with headquarters at Fort Muncy. He proved himself a thorough soldier, and his name frequently occurs in the Colonial Records. In 1794 he was sent to the State Senate and was instrumental in having Lycoming county organized. Judge Hepburn was twice married, and was the father of nineteen children. His first wife, whom he married in 1777, was Crecy Covenhoven, a sister of the famous scout, spy, and soldier, Robert Covenhoven. She died, April 8, 1800, aged seventy-one years, leaving three sons and seven daughters. He married, second, Elizabeth Huston, daughter of Thomas and Jane Huston, of Williamsport, and sister of Charles Huston, the eminent lawyer and judge of the Supreme court. The fruits of this marriage were four sons and five daughters. All are deceased but one daughter, now nearly ninety years old. Judge Hepburn died, June 25, 1821, aged sixty-eight years. His wife survived him until November 21, 1827, when she passed away, aged forty-eight years. Both died in the old-fashioned brick house, now standing at the foot of Park street, Williamsport. It is a noted landmark and should be carefully preserved on account of its antiquity and the historical associations which cluster around it. Judge Hepburn and wife were buried in the Fourth Street graveyard, near the graves of those who were so cruelly slain in the Indian

massacre of 1778, and whose bodies he assisted in burying. The remains of himself and wife were afterwards transferred to Wildwood.

While Lycoming county was in the IIId district, many of the executions and other official papers were issued by Judge Hepburn, his name and that of Judge Rush each appearing on them during that period. The justices of the Supreme court of the State held courts of *nisi prius* for the district at Sunbury before the beginning of this century. The records show that at the October assizes, 1796, before Justices Yeates and Smith, a case was heard involving lands on "Loyalsock and Muncy creeks;" and at the October assizes, 1798, before the same justices, a case of ejectment for lands in Lycoming township was heard. *Nisi prius* courts were abolished, March 20, 1799, and circuit courts were authorized. After Lycoming became a part of the VIIIth district, February 24, 1806, the following judges presided over her courts.

Thomas Cooper was appointed, March 1, 1806. He was born in London, October 22, 1759; educated at Oxford, and became a noted chemist, and acquired an extensive knowledge of law and medicine. He was expelled from England on account of favoring the French Revolution of 1798, and incurring the disfavor of Burke, who threatened him with prosecution. On coming to America he joined his friend, Dr. Joseph Priestley, at Northumberland, also an exile. Governor McKean appointed him to the bench, but owing to his peculiar notions and irascible temper, he soon came in conflict with the bar, which lead to his impeachment and removal in 1811. His district was composed of the counties of Northumberland, Luzerne, and Lycoming. One of the charges against him at his trial was "that he appeared armed with deadly weapons at the court house in Williamsport." He admitted that the charge was true, but did so because some one had threatened him with personal violence. After his removal he became a professor of chemistry at Dickinson College, Carlisle, and subsequently died in South Carolina at the age of eighty-one.

Hon. Seth Chapman was appointed his successor, July 10, 1811, and remained on the bench until October 10, 1833. He was born, January 23, 1771; studied law and was admitted to the bar, when he settled at Northumberland. Judge Chapman, although talented, became very slothful and neglected his judicial business to such an extent that articles of impeachment were preferred against him. He was tried and acquitted, when he resigned, after being on the bench twenty-two years. He died at Northumberland, December 4, 1834, aged almost sixty-four years.

Hon. Ellis Lewis was commissioned president judge of the district, October 14, 1833, and resigned, January 14, 1843. This eminent jurist was born at Lewisberry, York county, Pennsylvania, in May, 1798. He was apprenticed to learn the trade of a printer with John Wyeth, at Harrisburg, in 1814, but ran away and a reward of $20 was offered for him. He came to Williamsport in 1819 or 1820, and associated himself with J. K. Torbert in the publication of the Lycoming *Gazette*. Having a taste for the law he read under Espy Van Horn and was admitted, September 2, 1822, Thomas Burnside, Samuel Hepburn, and Alem Marr, the committee, having reported him favorably to the court. In 1829 he located at Wellsboro and became prosecuting attorney for Tioga county. Next we find him at Towanda, Bradford county, where he rose rapidly in public favor. In 1832 he was sent to the

Lower House of the legislature from that county, and in January, 1833, he became attorney general for Pennsylvania. In October of the same year Governor Wolf commissioned him president judge of the district composed of the counties of Lycoming, Northumberland, Union, and Columbia, and he took up his residence in Williamsport. After serving ten years he was appointed president judge of the Lancaster district, January, 1843, and in October, 1851, he was elevated to the Supreme bench, and on November 17, 1854, he became chief justice, which high position he retained until November 17, 1857. He declined a renomination and retired to private life. Judge Lewis was a member of the commission to revise the criminal code of Pennsylvania in 1858. During his earlier years he studied medicine, and the knowledge thus derived of medical jurisprudence secured for him the honorary degree of M. D. from the Philadelphia College of Medicine; he also received the degree of L.L. D. from Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, and Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania. In addition to his judicial labors he found time to prepare a work entitled, "Abridgement of the Criminal Law of the United States." And he frequently contributed to periodical publications of the day on literary topics. Judge Lewis, about 1826 or 1827, married Miss Wallis, daughter of Joseph J. Wallis, of Williamsport. They had two sons and one daughter. The latter, Juliet, married Hon. James H. Campbell and they reside in Philadelphia. James, the youngest of the family, entered the marine service. Judge Lewis died at Philadelphia, March 19, 1871.

Charles G. Donnel succeeded Judge Lewis on the bench of the VIIIth district. He was born at Williamsport, March 14, 1801, son of Henry and Margaret (Gobin) Donnel. His father was one of the early commissioners of Lycoming county, and his maternal grandfather was concerned in building the first court house. He read law with Ebenezer Greenough, of Sunbury, where his parents had taken up their residence, and was admitted at April sessions, 1822. In 1829 he was appointed deputy attorney general for his adopted county and served four years. He was commissioned president judge, January 14, 1843, by Governor Porter, and took the oath of office two days later. Judge Donnel's judicial career was cut short by his sudden death, which occurred March 16, 1844. His widow, now quite aged, lives at Sunbury.

Joseph Biles Anthony was appointed to succeed Judge Donnel by Governor Porter in 1844. He was born at Philadelphia, June 19, 1795; graduated at Princeton, and took up his residence at Milton, and while engaged in teaching in the academy at that place, read law with Samuel Hepburn and was admitted, November 26, 1817. He then made a journey to Ohio, but finding no place to locate, returned and settled permanently at Williamsport, where he was admitted in 1818. Mr. Anthony took an active part in politics and was sent to the State Senate in 1830, and four years later to Congress, and after serving one term he was re-elected. So popular had he become with the people that at his last election he was chosen by an unprecedented majority, carrying every township in every county of his district, and every ward in every borough.

Before his appointment to the bench of this district he was appointed judge of the Nicholson court of Pennsylvania, a court established to settle titles to vast tracts of land lying principally in the northwestern part of the State.

Judge Anthony was strong intellectually and a great lover of amusement. He possessed a fund of anecdote which made his company much sought after. His humor would crop out on all occasions, no matter whether the subject was grave or gay, and he never failed to excite the risibilities of those around him. In his personal appearance he was a handsome man, of rotund figure, cleanly shaven face, and of medium size.

As a judge he was guided by a stern integrity of purpose, and distributed justice with impartiality; while his honesty of character won for him the good opinions of all good men. He died at his home in Williamsport, January 10, 1851, greatly regretted by all his friends. His last words were: "It is folly, it is folly; we must leave it all." A white marble tablet marks his grave in the Williamsport cemetery.

Judge Anthony married Miss Grafius of Williamsport. They had one son and six daughters. All are deceased. The daughters married as follows: Elizabeth R. became the wife of John R. Campbell; Martha B., of Hepburn McClure; Catharine G., of Henry White; Mary V., of Dr. Charles L. Lyon; Rachel A., of James B. Montgomery, and Emily, of John Morgan.

James Pollock, of Milton, who had already achieved high political distinction as a member of Congress, was appointed by Governor Johnston president judge of the VIIIth judicial district, January 16, 1851, *vice* Anthony, deceased. He was born in Milton, September 11, 1810, and died in Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, April 19, 1890. at the house of his son-in-law, H. T. Harvey, Esq. Judge Pollock's commission expired, December 1, 1851, after having filled out the unexpired portion of Judge Anthony's term, and he returned to the practice of the law, having been admitted November 5, 1833. He was elected Governor in 1854, served his term of three years, and in 1861 he was appointed a member of the Crittenden Peace Conference and met with that body at Washington. In May, 1861, President Lincoln appointed him director of the United States mint at Philadelphia. He retired in 1866, but was reinstated by President Grant in 1869, and in 1873 became superintendent of that institution. The legend, "In God We Trust," stamped on our national coins, was originally suggested by him and adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury. In 1879 he was appointed naval officer at Philadelphia, and held that office four years. His last official position was that of Federal chief supervisor of elections, to which he was appointed in 1886. Governor Pollock took an active part during the war and by speech and otherwise rendered the government valuable service.

By the amendment of 1850 the office of president judge was made elective and the term of service fixed at ten years. Following this came the act of April 15, 1851, rearranging the judicial districts, and the VIIIth was constituted as follows: Northumberland, Lycoming, Centre, and Clinton.

Alexander Jordan succeeded Judge Pollock by election in October, 1851, and was commissioned November 6th following. He served until February 28, 1868, when the county was made a separate district. He was born at Jaysburg, May 19, 1798, and was a son of Samuel and Rosanna (McClester) Jordan. His father was an early settler in Jaysburg and became the keeper of the first jail, which office he filled until the new prison was built in Williamsport in 1801. He was a boatman and pilot by occupation and followed the river. About 1802 Samuel Jordan removed his family to Milton and settled there. Here Alexander received his rudimentary

education. During the war of 1812, when a mere lad, he marched across the State with the militia to Meadville, and performed the duties of deputy commissary for a short time. Returning from this military expedition he entered a store in Milton as a clerk and remained for several years. Hugh Bellas was then prothonotary of Northumberland county, and he secured a position under him as deputy. While serving in this capacity he read law, and finally, after some delay, was admitted, April 19, 1820. He served as deputy prothonotary under George W. Brown and Andrew Albright. He was successful at the bar. In 1826 he was appointed prothonotary for the Supreme court for the Middle district, which was a great benefit to him, as it brought him in contact with many leading people. In politics he was a Democrat, and when he ran for judge he received a large majority on account of his recognized abilities and personal popularity. He took the oath of office, November 28, 1851, and at the expiration of his term he was re-elected and served until 1871, a period of twenty years. After Lycoming was taken from his district he did not preside here. Judge Jordan was twice married. He always cherished a fond recollection for the place of his birth, and although the little village went into decline when Williamsport was selected for the public buildings, and soon became extinct, he frequently, while holding court, visited the spot and pondered over the scenes of his boyhood. His death occurred at Sunbury, October 5, 1878.

In the winter of 1868 Peter Herdic and his friends conceived the idea of having Lycoming county made a separate judicial district, as it came within the requirements of the Constitution as to population. A bill was prepared and introduced. It promptly passed and was approved by Governor Geary, February 28, 1868. This act authorized the Governor to appoint a suitable person president judge, who should hold the office until the first Monday of December, 1868. And it provided, furthermore, that in the meantime a judge should be elected on the second Tuesday of October of that year to serve for ten years.

On the passage of the act Governor Geary appointed B. S. Bentley president judge of the new district, which was designated the XXIXth, and he immediately assumed the duties of his office. When the time for holding the election approached Judge Bentley was nominated by the Republicans and James Gamble by the Democrats. A warm campaign ensued and the election resulted in the choice of Mr. Gamble. He was duly commissioned and took his seat on the bench.

When the next legislature assembled a bill was introduced, at the instigation of Peter Herdic, repealing the act creating the XXIXth district and annexing Lycoming to the IVth district, which was composed of Tioga, Potter, McKean, Elk, and Clearfield counties. It was rushed through the legislature—because in those days Herdic wielded great influence at Harrisburg—and was approved, March 16, 1869. Suddenly and unexpectedly Judge Gamble found himself legislated out of office. This sudden change in judicial affairs caused a great sensation. Judge Gamble and his friends doubted the legality of the measure, and they took steps promptly to bring it before the Supreme court. It was argued in Philadelphia, (see State Reports, P. F. Smith, 12, page 343,) when the court decided that the act of March 16th was "unconstitutional and void and of no effect;" or, in other words, a legislative act which infringes on the tenure of judges is invalid, and Judge Gamble retained his seat on the bench and served out his term.

B. S. Bentley was a native of Cairo, Greene county, New York, where he was born early in the century; was educated at Hamilton, studied law at Montrose, Pennsylvania, with Hon. William Jessup, and was admitted in 1839. He practiced at Montrose until 1866, when he came to Williamsport in October of that year and settled. He was the first president judge of Lycoming county after it became a separate judicial district, and served until January, 1869. When Lackawanna county was erected in 1878 he was appointed president judge of that district and served from August, 1878, to January, 1880, when he returned to Williamsport and resumed his law practice. Judge Bentley died, March 6, 1882.

James Gamble, who was chosen president judge at the October election of 1868, was born near Jersey Shore, January 28, 1809. He was chiefly educated in the Jersey Shore Academy, and after leaving school learned the trade of a tanner. Early in life he evinced a taste for the law, and entering the office of A. V. Parsons, then a resident of Jersey Shore, studied under his direction and was admitted in December, 1833. The following January he was appointed county treasurer and served two years. Returning to Jersey Shore he entered on the practice of his profession in 1836. In 1841 he was sent to the Lower House of the legislature, and returned in 1842. After the expiration of his service at Harrisburg he returned home and resumed his profession, which he followed closely for seven years. In 1850 he received the Democratic nomination for Congress in the XVIth district, composed of the counties of Lycoming, Clinton, Sullivan, Union, and Northumberland, and was elected. He was renominated in 1852 and elected from a new district embracing the counties of Lycoming, Clinton, Centre, Mifflin, and Clearfield. Having closed his congressional service in 1855 he again returned to the law and continued in the quiet pursuit of his profession until called to the bench. During his service of ten years many exciting and important causes came before him for adjudication, but he discharged his duties with such ability and impartiality as to win the respect and confidence of the people, and retired from the office with high honors, January 6, 1879. Judge Gamble was courteous and dignified in his manners and always pleasant and sociable. He married Miss Elizabeth Breneman, of Columbia, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Four children were the fruits of the union—two sons and two daughters—and one of each survives. From early life Judge Gamble was a member of the Presbyterian church and took an active interest in its welfare. His last public service was in the capacity of master in chancery, with Judge Bentley and Judge Samuel Linn, to distribute the relief fund contributed to the sufferers by the Milton fire. They were appointed by Judge Rockefeller and performed the delicate work assigned them with fidelity.

Hugh Hart Cummin was the successor of Judge Gamble. When the time came to select candidates for the office the Democrats nominated John J. Metzger, Esq. The Republicans being in the minority did not nominate a candidate, but expressed a willingness to unite with those Democrats who were not in sympathy with the nominee of their party, and run an independent or People's candidate. After several conferences this plan was adopted and Mr. Cummin was selected. In politics he was a Democrat, but took sides with that element which believed that the question of selecting a judge should be one entirely free from political bias. The Greenback party, however, which was a factor in the politics of the times, refused to join

the coalition, and nominated George W. Youngman, Esq., one of the oldest members of the bar. Thus the judicial battle was joined and after an exciting three-cornered campaign, which was not entirely free from bitterness on the part of the friends of Cummin and Metzger, resulted November 5, 1878, in the election of Cummin by 305 plurality. Youngman received 1,187 votes, and Cummin had 4,637 out of a total poll of 10,156. The friends of the successful candidate were so elated over their triumph that they united in a grand jollification meeting the next evening, at which bonfires blazed, and ringing speeches were made.

Judge Cummin took his seat on the bench, January 6, 1879. His term was a successful one, and he retired with credit, January 6, 1889. On leaving the bench he opened an office, and resumed the practice of his profession, and immediately addressed himself with his characteristic energy and application to the business which came to him.

When the great flood of June 1, 1889, inundated the populous part of Williamsport, ruined the homes of hundreds of citizens, and destroyed a vast amount of property, Judge Cummin, true to his natural impulses, was found among those who first moved in organizing a committee for the relief of the sufferers. He disregarded his professional interests and gave himself up wholly to the work of dispensing aid to the sufferers. Every meeting found him present, and he was by common consent chosen treasurer of the Citizens' Relief Committee. His services were laborious, but he shrunk not from what he conceived to be an imperative duty.

In the meantime the greater disaster at Johnstown had aroused the sympathies of the civilized world, and contributions for the relief of the sufferers were pouring in to such an enormous extent that Governor Beaver found it necessary to appoint a State commission to take charge of the funds and direct their proper distribution. This commission consisted of nine men eminent in professional and business circles Judge Cummin was one of the number selected, and when the commission met i organized by electing him chairman. This necessitated his location at Johnstown, and he repaired thither to assume the enormous responsibility which had been imposed on him in the interest of humanity. The confidence reposed in his ability and integrity was great, but the labor of discharging the duty was greater. The strain he had been subjected to here was intensified at Johnstown, and he soon fell ill of diabetes. He repaired to the hotel at Cresson Springs and the best medical aid was summoned to his relief. The insidious disease, however, developed rapidly, and death claimed him, August 11, 1889. He fell a victim in the cause of suffering humanity, and his death was almost as tragic as if he had suffered martyrdom in a more violent form.

When his remains reached the city a meeting of the bar was called by Judge Metzger to take action in reference to attending the funeral, and a similar meeting was called by Reno Post, No. 64, G. A. R. The funeral took place Tuesday, August 13, 1889, from Trinity church, and was one of the largest ever seen in the city.

John J. Metzger, who was defeated by Judge Cummin in 1878, was his successor in 1888. He was the regular Democratic nominee, and B. Stuart Bentley, son of Judge Bentley, was the Republican nominee. The campaign was conducted very quietly, but a large vote was cast and the contest was close. The figures were as

Jno. J. Metzger

follows: Metzger, 7,074; Bentley, 7,030; Ames, Prohibition, 189. Metzger's plurality, 44. Total vote polled, 14,293. The closeness of the contest was a surprise to both parties, and it gave rise to suspicion on the part of some of the friends of Mr. Bentley that fraud had been committed by the Democrats, and a contest was talked of. The Republican county chairman, John B. Emery, finally took the preliminary steps to bring about a judicial investigation. A petition signed by some fifty voters, "complaining of a false return and undue election of John J. Metzger," was laid before the attorney general, whereupon that official reported the matter to the Governor and he issued a precept to Judges W. M. Rockefeller, Joseph C. Bucher, and Charles A. Mayer, directing said judges to convene the court of common pleas of Lycoming county to hear and determine the complaint of the petitioners. Errors in registration, illegal voting on age, and non-payment of taxes were alleged. The first session of the court was held December 7, 1888, when the case was opened in due form. The following attorneys appeared for the petitioners: H. C. & S. T. McCormick, Candor & Munson, and J. T. Fredericks. The respondent was represented by H. C. Parsons, R. P. Allen, H. W. Watson, and W. W. Hart. On the 12th of January, 1889, "the cause being at issue," the parties to the contest nominated James L. Meredith and Frank P. Cummings for examiners. They were confirmed, and two stenographers appointed to make a verbatim report of the testimony. The examiners were ordered to "proceed with all possible dispatch to collect the ballot boxes containing the ballots cast for president judge," and deposit them in some secure place until called for by the court. As there were fifty-nine voting precincts in the county the task of collecting the boxes was not an easy one, especially in the month of January. Examiners Meredith and Cummings made a tour of the county, gathered up the ballot boxes, brought them to Williamsport and stored them in a cell in the county jail for safe keeping. In the meantime Judge Metzger took the oath of office, and having received a commission, subject to the decision of the court of investigation, ascended the bench and presided at the January session; and continued to hold court while the investigation was pending.

The examiners proceeded with the work of taking testimony. This work, after the novelty wore off, became very monotonous, and it was the 10th of December, 1889, before they closed their labors. They were not in daily session, however; frequent adjournments took place. A mass of testimony making 3,797 printed pages was taken. The record, including the opinion and summing up of the court, made 488 pages; respondent's brief, 166; contestant's brief, 116. Total printed pages relating to the contest, 4,567.

All the boxes were opened by the court and the ballots examined. This required much time, but there was no other way to arrive at an exact conclusion. Illegal ballots cast for either party were set aside and a record made of them, when they were deducted from the respective totals. By this method the court was enabled to arrive at the correct majority. By this process Judges Rockefeller and Bucher found that 333 illegal votes were cast for Judge Metzger, and 387 for Mr. Bentley. This reduced Metzger's total vote to 6,650, and Bentley's to 6,521, leaving a majority of 129 for Metzger instead of forty-four as originally reported before the contest was commenced. Judge Mayer dissented from his colleagues in the admission of certain ballots, and filed an opinion. He also submitted a table which

reduced Metzger's majority to fifty-nine. The court then closed its opinion in the following words:

We find as the result that the said respondent, John J. Metzger, received the greatest number of legal votes cast at the said election, and 129 votes more than Benjamin Stuart Bentley, and that the said John J. Metzger was duly elected to the said office of president judge, and is therefore entitled to the same.

A decree was then made affirming the above and ordering the prothonotary "to enter this decision of record to the case," and transmit a copy to the secretary of the Commonwealth. It was signed by C. A. Mayer, J. C. Bucher, and W. M. Rockefeller, president judges. Judge Mayer appended a note to the decree stating that he concurred in everything except the majority, which he found to be fifty-nine instead of 129.

Thus ended the great judicial contest which commenced December 7, 1888, and closed August 12, 1890. Nothing more remained for the court to do but fix the costs. This they did October 11, 1890, by declaring "that there was probable cause for this contest, and that the costs and expenses shall be paid by the county of Lycoming." On summing up the items the total was found to be $16,060.92, which was paid by the county. The State paid the judges as follows: William M. Rockefeller, $2,220; C. A. Mayer, $2,241; Joseph C. Bucher, $2,400. Total, $6,864. The direct and indirect cost of the contest, therefore, was $23,024.92. Aside from this the contestants and respondent paid fully $3,000 each for private expenses which do not appear in the bill of costs.

This was the first contest in the State under the act relieving the Senate of conducting such investigations. It attracted wide attention and the proceedings were watched with deep interest. Much bitterness of feeling was engendered between the contestants and the friends of the respondent, but the outcome was very gratifying to the latter. And whilst the trial was a costly one, it may be productive of good in causing more care in conducting elections.

Judge Metzger is a native of Lycoming county, having been born in Clinton township in 1838, and reared on a farm. He graduated at Dickinson Seminary and afterwards taught school. He studied law with A. J. Dietrick and C. D. Emery and was admitted in April, 1860. He engaged in his profession and soon became noted for his success as a criminal lawyer. In 1862 he was elected district attorney for Lycoming county and served three years. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1872–73, and also served as a member of the council and school board of Williamsport. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati in 1876 and voted for Tilden.

UNITED STATES AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Williamsport was early designated as one of the points for holding United States courts for the Western district of Pennsylvania. The holding of circuit courts here by justices of the United States Supreme court began September 18, 1843, in pursuance of an act of Congress passed the previous March. Justice Henry Baldwin held the first court. He having died in 1846, Hon. Robert C. Grier was the next to sit here. Judge Grier was a native of Cumberland county, this State; he was born, March 5, 1794, and was admitted to the bar in 1817. He first settled in Blooms-

burg, Pennsylvania, and in 1818 removed to Danville. In 1833 he was appointed by Governor Wolf judge of the district court of Allegheny county, and he removed to Pittsburg. There he remained until the 4th of August, 1846, when he was appointed by President Polk one of the judges of the United States Supreme court. He was retired in 1869. In 1848 he settled in Philadelphia and resided there until his death, which occurred September 25, 1870. Judge Grier, in 1829, married Isabella, daughter of John Rose, of Williamsport. She inherited the farm owned by her father, now within the limits of the city, which was long known as the "Grier farm." Mrs. Grier died only a few years ago.

Justice Strong held court here for several years. An act of Congress of 1867 created United States circuit judges to hold circuit courts. Hon. William McKennan was appointed for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, and he came here every year for several years to hold court.

United States district courts have been held here from early in the century, the State having been divided into two judicial districts, April 20, 1818. Lycoming was, in 1824, transferred from the Eastern to the Western district, and from that time two courts per year were to be held in this city. One of the first judges to sit here was William Wilkins, who became Secretary of War in 1844, and soon afterwards minister to Russia. He was followed by Thomas Irwin, and he by Wilson McCandless, who retired, July 26, 1876. He was retired by act of Congress of June 2, 1876, permitting him to retire before reaching the age of seventy. His successor was Hon. W. W. Ketcham, who died in 1879. Marcus W. Acheson, who succeeded him, was promoted to circuit judge in 1891. The latter was succeeded by James T. Reed. He retired at the end of a year and was followed by Joseph Buffington, the present incumbent, in 1892.

The United States district attorneys have been as follows: R. Biddle Roberts, J. Bucher Swope, R. B. Carnahan, William A. Stone, and Walter Lyon.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

A clause in the Constitution of 1790 provided for the appointment by the Governor of "not fewer than three nor more than four judges" in each county, who, during their continuance in office, should live in the county. Governor Mifflin, when Lycoming was organized, appointed William Hepburn, James Davidson, Samuel Wallis, and John Adlum associate judges, April 15, 1795. They organized by electing William Hepburn president and by them the judicial machinery of the new county was first set in motion. Adlum resigned, February 16, 1798, to settle in Maryland, and Samuel Harris was appointed the same day to fill the vacancy. Wallis died in October of the same year, and the following December John Fleming was appointed in his place.

The first legislation affecting the number of associate judges was the act of April, 1803, which provided that in any county thereafter organized, and in case of vacancy in any existing county, "the number of the judges in the said county where such vacancy shall happen shall be reduced, and there shall be no more than three associate judges in said county, and the office so become vacant shall hereafter be abolished." When this law passed the bench of Lycoming was legally filled.

By the act of February 24, 1806, the number was still further reduced by pro-

viding that "if any vacancy should hereafter happen in any county at present organized the Governor shall not supply the same, unless the number of associates be thereby reduced to less than two." When this act went into operation there were three judges on the bench. Soon after Judge Davidson retired, which left two.

Originally the associates were appointed for life, but the Constitution of 1838 reduced the term of service to five years, and made the concurrence of the Senate necessary to the nomination of the Governor; in 1850 amendments were adopted by which the judiciary became elective; and the Constitution of 1872–73 declares that, "the office of associate judge, not learned in the law, is abolished in counties forming separate districts; but the several associate judges in office when this Constitution shall be adopted shall serve for their unexpired terms." It was under this law that Lycoming ceased to have associates when the terms of the two elected in 1871 expired.

The following have served as associate judges: William Hepburn, John Adlum, Samuel Wallis, and James Davidson, appointed April 15, 1795; Samuel Harris, February 16, 1798; John Fleming, December 11, 1798; John Cummings, July 2, 1821; Dr. Asher Davidson, November 16, 1823 (He succeeded his father, Dr. James Davidson.); Thomas Taggart and John Thomas, March 27, 1841; March 28, 1846, Thomas Taggart and Solomon Bastress; April 1, 1851, William Ellmaker and John Smith. Through the law of 1850 the office now became elective, when the following were chosen: 1851, Solomon Bastress, Apollos Woodward; 1856, C. D. Eldred, William Piatt; 1861, H. B. Packer, James G. Ferguson; 1866, John Smith, George P. Lore; 1871, Huston Hepburn, W. P. I. Painter. With these associates the office, under the new Constitution, became extinct. And it may be mentioned as a singular fact that Mr. Hepburn was the youngest son of William Hepburn, who was one of the first associate judges appointed in 1795. Strange, indeed, that the father and son should open and close the line of associate judges in Lycoming county within a period of eighty years! Huston Hepburn, who was born in Williamsport August 17, 1817, died there, April 4, 1891. He was the youngest of nineteen children, all of whom are deceased but one, Mrs. Harriet Hart, of Elmira.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Up to 1850 this office was known by the title of deputy attorney general, when it became elective and the title was changed to district attorney. His functions were to prosecute offenders on the part of the Commonwealth. The office was filled by appointment of the attorney general. When the Lycoming courts were organized Jared Ingersoll was the State officer, and the records show that Jonathan Walker was the first deputy for the county. He served up to 1800. For many years the confused condition of the records renders it almost impossible to designate with any degree of accuracy who the deputy was, as the indictments generally bear the name of the attorney general only. It appears that Mordecai Heylman was appointed January 25, 1809, and served until July 20, 1819, when Espy Van Horn was appointed and served one year. Ellis Lewis succeeded him for 1820. Joseph B. Anthony was appointed in 1821 and served until 1823. The succession then was: 1824 to 1827, Ellis Lewis; 1828, James Armstrong; 1829–32, Robert Fleming; 1833–35, H. D. Ellis; 1836–1838, James Armstrong; 1839–42, George F. Boal; 1843–47, Adolphus D. Wilson; 1848–50, C. W. Scates.

After the last date the office became elective, and from that time up to the present the district attorneys have been as follows: 1850–53, George F. Boal; 1853–56, Clinton Lloyd; 1856–62, Charles D. Emery; 1862–65, John J. Metzger; 1865–68, Joshua Wallbridge; 1868–71, O. H. Reighard; 1871–74, Guy C. Hinman; 1874–80, W. W. Hart; 1880–83, John Jay Reardon; 1883–86, Verus H. Metzger; 1886–89, James B. Coryell; 1889–92, Charles J. Reilly, present incumbent.

FIRST ATTORNEYS.

When Lycoming county was erected the first members of the bar to locate here were John Kidd, Charles Huston, and Robert McClure. Kidd, who had been admitted at Sunbury in August, 1791, came here by appointment of Governor Mifflin in April, 1795, invested with authority to swear in the officers of the new county and set the wheels of local government in motion. He opened his office in Jaysburg and performed the duties of all the court officers for several years. He was, therefore, the *first* member of the bar to settle here permanently. He died April 9, 1813.

Charles Huston was born in Bucks county, January 16, 1771, and was the eldest son of Thomas and Jane Huston. He graduated at Dickinson College in 1789; studied law with Thomas Duncan, and was afterwards employed by the trustees of the college as tutor of the languages. One of his pupils was Roger B. Taney, afterwards chief justice of the Supreme court of the United States. The parents of young Huston came here about the time of the formation of the county. He accompanied them and was admitted to the bar in August, 1795. He opened an office at Jaysburg and entered on the practice of his profession, and when Williamsport became the county seat he removed there. He devoted much time to the study of land titles and became distinguished in that line of practice. While living in Williamsport he married Mary, a daughter of William Winter, and had two daughters. Jane, the elder, married Hon. James T. Hale, of Bellefonte; Lucy, the younger, became the wife of Gen. E. W. Sturdevant, of Wilkesbarre. In 1807 Mr. Huston removed to Bellefonte, where he continued his practice until Governor Findlay appointed him president judge of the IVth district, over which he presided for eight years. In 1826 Governor Shulze appointed him to a seat on the Supreme bench of Pennsylvania and he served until 1845. Judge Huston died, November 10, 1849.

Robert McClure, the third member of the trio of first lawyers, was born in Cumberland county, February 4 1772. After receiving a rudimentary education he entered Dickinson College and graduated with honor. Roger B. Taney and Charles Huston were among his classmates. He studied law at Carlisle, came to Williamsport early in 1795, and was admitted to the bar when the county was organized that year. Like Kidd and Huston he first opened an office in Jaysburg. He married Mary, a daughter of William Hepburn. Mr. McClure was sent to the Lower House of the legislature in 1822 and returned in 1824. In 1827 he was chosen a State Senator, but died December 13, 1829, before the completion of his term. He was buried in the old graveyard on West Fourth street, Williamsport.

John Rose first appears as a "young man" on the assessment of Loyalsock for 1798; and from 1801 to 1808, the word "attorney" is written opposite his name,

showing that he had become a member of the bar. Andrew Tulloh, whom tradition says was his companion, is assessed in 1799 as an "attorney;" and in 1801 he is assessed, in addition to his profession, for "one brick house and a horse." In 1803 the word "dead" is written after his name. Like Rose he is believed to have been a Scotchman. He had the honor of building the *first* brick law office in the town.

Daniel Smith, another early member of the Lycoming bar, graduated at Princeton in 1787. He studied law and settled on a farm just south of Milton. He married Cassandra, daughter of Samuel and Lydia Wallis, of Muncy Farms, and was one of the administrators to settle the estate of his father-in-law, and his name frequently occurs on the early records. Tunison Coryell in his reminiscences says that he was "eminent as a lawyer, and was considered one of the most eloquent speakers at the bar, and was engaged in all important cases then in the counties of Northumberland, Lycoming, and Luzerne." His death occurred, April 6, 1810, in the forty-fifth year of his age.

The names of Gilchrist, Levy, and Carson occur very often on the appearance dockets from 1796 to 1800; indeed, for two or three years, James Gilchrist appears to have been concerned in three-fourths of all the cases docketed for trial. Thomas Duncan was here frequently, and after 1800 Roberts and Heylmun appear occasionally. It has been stated that Reynolds and the Teeples were lawyers of the time, but their names do not appear on any of the court records. The names of John Teeple, merchant, and Jacob Teeple, farmer, appear on the assessment list for Lycoming township in 1796; and in 1800 David Reynolds and the Teeples appear as farmers.

Charles Hall, born in 1767, read law with Col. Thomas Hartley, at York, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar of Northumberland county in 1791. He married Elizabeth Coleman, of Lebanon county, daughter of the wealthy iron manufacturer. He purchased and presented his daughter the Muncy Farms, now known as "Hall's Farms." Mr. Hall built the large building in Sunbury long occupied by the late John B. Packer for an office. When he took up his residence in Lycoming county, he became a member of the bar and took an active interest in public affairs. He died, January 14, 1821, while on a visit to Philadelphia. His remains were removed to the cemetery at Hall's and interred in the family lot.

Henry D. Ellis was born near Penn's Dale, Muncy township, about 1802; studied law and was admitted to the bar and settled in Williamsport. He obtained some prominence in his profession. Mr. Ellis died, July 22, 1851.

Adolphus D. Wilson was one of the early members of the bar and served as deputy attorney general from 1843 to 1847. He married a daughter of Gen. William Petrikin, of Bellefonte. Mr. Wilson built a brick house on the southwest corner of Willow and Pine streets—afterwards owned by Judge Smith—which is still standing. Soon after completing the house both Mr. Wilson and his wife died within a short time of each other.

The early court records give the dates of the admission of the following members of the bar: March 2, 1798, Samuel Roberts, on motion of Jonathan Walker; September term, 1798: Elias White Hale, on motion of Charles Hall; John White, on motion of Charles Huston; Enoch Smith, on motion of Jonathan Walker; September term, 1799, A. Jones, "sworn and admitted." At December term, 1799,

Ellis Walton was admitted, Jonathan Walker and Daniel Smith "having reported in his favor." The quarter sessions docket for 1803 shows that on August 31st of that year, John Evans and James Orpeson were admitted. Owen Foulke was admitted, February 1, 1804, and William H. Wells, September 4th of the same year. September 4, 1805, Thomas Burnside and Charles J. Ingersol were received, and December 2, 1805, the admission of Samuel Hepburn is noted.

George F. Boal, born at Muncy in 1811, studied law under William Cox Ellis and was admitted, September 5, 1832. He represented Lycoming county in the legislature in 1842, and in 1854 he was elected prothonotary by the Know Nothings, and died January 18, 1856. George De Pue came here about 1860 and studied law with Maynard & Willard. Soon after his admission he went to Kansas and died there about 1865.

LAWYERS OF A LATER DATE.

William Cox Ellis was born in Fort Muncy in 1789. He received such educational advantages as the times afforded, and early displayed an aptitude for learning. July 11, 1810, he married Rebecca, daughter of B. Wister and Mary Morris, of Wellsboro. In 1816 he settled in Milton and became cashier of a bank. While serving in that capacity he studied law with Samuel Hepburn and was admitted at Sunbury. He soon after located at Muncy and entered upon the practice of his profession in Lycoming county. Mr. Ellis possessed a high order of intellect and was an eloquent speaker. He was one of the most active men of his time and took a deep interest in public improvements. His voice and influence were always on the side of whatever was calculated to benefit the country. He was sent to Congress in 1820 and re-elected in 1822. In 1825 he was sent to the legislature and again in 1826. On account of his quick perception, originality of thought, and brilliancy of expression, he was often called "the John Randolph of the West Branch valley." He died at his home in Muncy, December 13, 1871.

Hon. Francis C. Campbell was born at York, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1787; studied law with David Watts, of Carlisle, and was admitted to the bar, August, 1810. He came to Williamsport, April 18, 1812, being then just twenty-five years of age. In May, 1816, he married Jane Hepburn, daughter of James Hepburn, of Northumberland. Mr. Campbell stood high as a lawyer and his practice was marked with rare success. He was a graduate of Dickinson College and a man of high literary attainments. After being in active practice for fifty years he retired. His death occurred at his home in Williamsport, April 21, 1867. He left three sons and three daughters, all of whom survive. John R., the eldest, resides in Washington, and James H., the second, in Philadelphia.

Hon. Anson V. Parsons, who attained distinction as a lawyer and jurist, was born in Granville, Massachusetts, in 1798. After a thorough course in the schools of that day he entered the law school at Litchfield, Connecticut, and graduated with high honors. When he came to Pennsylvania he tarried for a short time in Lancaster to familiarize himself with Pennsylvania practice in the office of Andrew Porter. About 1824 he settled in Jersey Shore and opened a law office, which was the first in that place. He soon acquired a good practice. January 22, 1843, he was appointed secretary of the Commonwealth by Governor Porter, and served until February 16,

1844. He was elected a State Senator, but before the expiration of his term he was appointed president judge of the court of common pleas, Philadelphia, and took up his residence in that city. On completing his term he returned to practice. He collected and published in two volumes a valuable work entitled "Parsons's Equity Cases." Judge Parsons married a daughter of James Hepburn, Esq., of Northumberland. She died in 1853, and he followed her in September, 1882. Two sons and two daughters survive. Hon. H. C. Parsons, of the Lycoming county bar, is one of the sons.

James Armstrong, born in Milton, February 15, 1794, was educated in the schools of that place. He learned the trade of a tanner, when he settled in Williamsport and engaged in that business. Having a taste for the law he studied under Joseph B. Anthony and was admitted to the bar. He married Sarah Hepburn, daughter of Judge William Hepburn, and one son and two daughters were born to them. Mr. Armstrong built up a good law practice. April 6, 1857, Governor Pollock appointed him a member of the Supreme bench to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, which position he filled until December, 1857. Judge Armstrong died August 13, 1857, and is buried in the Williamsport cemetery.

Oliver Watson was born, November 10, 1811, on Lycoming creek; was educated in the common schools; studied law with James Armstrong, and was admitted in May, 1837. He was treasurer of Lycoming county in 1838–40. Mr. Watson practiced law until 1856, when he was elected president of the West Branch Bank, and held the office to the close of his life, a period of twenty-six years. He married Marietta Scott, daughter of Hon. David Scott, of Wilkesbarre, November 16, 1843. Mr. Watson died, September 1, 1882. His widow survives.

Huston Hepburn, son of Judge William Hepburn, was born in Williamsport, August 17, 1817. He studied law with Hon. James Gamble at Jersey Shore, and was admitted in May, 1841. He was deputy sheriff from 1844 to 1847; prothonotary from 1856 to 1859; associate judge from 1871 to 1876, and then deputy until 1878. He died, April 4, 1891.

Robert Fleming was born near where Lock Haven now stands, May 12, 1801. When he grew to manhood he studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county in 1827. He settled in Williamsport and engaged in the practice of his profession. One of the greatest cases he was ever employed in was the trial of John Earls for poisoning his wife, at February term, 1836. In October, 1836, he was elected a State Senator, and in 1838 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and again a Senator in 1839. He died, May 30, 1874.

Hepburn McClure was a son of Robert McClure, who was one of the three first lawyers to locate in Williamsport in 1795. He was born November 24, 1809; studied law with his father and was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county about 1830. He served as postmaster of Williamsport and prothonotary of Lycoming county. At the time of his death, which occurred in the spring of 1890, he was the oldest member of the bar.

Robert P. Allen was born in Armstrong township, Lycoming county, February 6, 1835; was educated at Dickinson Seminary and Lafayette College; studied law in the office of General Fleming, Williamsport, and at Harvard Law School; he was admitted at Williamsport in the fall of 1857, and practiced here during his life.

Robt. P. Allen

Mr. Allen served as a State Senator in 1875, 1876, 1877, and 1878. He was successful at the bar and built up a large practice. He died at his home in Williamsport, December 6, 1890. Mr. Allen married Miss Ellen Fleming, daughter of his legal preceptor, and three sons and three daughters were the fruits of the union.

James W. Quiggle was born at Wayne, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1820; studied law with Hon. James Gamble at Jersey Shore, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. He served as a State Senator in 1852, and was afterwards consul of the United States at Antwerp. Mr. Quiggle also served as deputy attorney general for Clinton county and then as prosecuting attorney. He died, November 28, 1878.

Seth T. McCormick, born January 17, 1817, in White Deer valley, Lycoming county, was a great-grandson of one of the original framers of the Constitution of Pennsylvania. He spent a large portion of his life on a farm; came to Williamsport in 1861, where he studied law with W. W. Willard and was admitted in 1862. He was elected a member of common council in 1869 and served almost continuously to his death. As a member of this body he was noted for his ability, aggressiveness, and watchfulness in guarding the interests of the city. He served long as chairman of the finance committee; was the head of the law firm of S. T. & H. C. McCormick. He died, December 1, 1878.

George White, second child of Col. Hugh and Charlotte (Weitzel) White, was born near Pine creek, in November, 1816; educated at Allegheny College, Meadville; graduated with the degree of A. B., 1837; received the degree of A. M., 1840; went to Alabama in 1837, and taught school for several years. Returning to Pennsylvania, he studied law in Williamsport, and was admitted to the bar, where he practiced with success. He served many years as attorney for the commissioners, and was at one time urged to become a candidate for president judge. Mr. White married, April 10, 1851, Annie Elizabeth Parker, daughter of Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., of Philadelphia. His death occurred at his home in Williamsport, December 31, 1867.

Henry White, fourth and youngest child of Col. Hugh and Charlotte (Weitzel) White, was born near Pine creek, August 8, 1810. Was educated at Allegheny College, Meadville; studied law with his brother George and was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county, but did not follow his profession. He entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Robert S. Bailey, in United States mail and stage contracts, then a profitable business. When the stage was superseded by railroads he engaged in the lumber business and became a member of the firm of White, Lentz & White. He also spent some time at Freeport, Pennsylvania, engaged in contracts on the public works. Mr. White married, first, Catharine, daughter of Judge Anthony, and second, Martha Covell, of Elmira. He served many years as a member of common council. In 1877 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the XVIth district and ran ahead of his ticket. He died, March 7, 1880.

John Wesley Maynard was born, May 6, 1806, in Vermont; was educated in the common schools and at Hamilton Academy, New York; studied law with W. G. Angell and George C. Clyde, Otsego; was admitted to the bar of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1831; located in Williamsport in 1840, where he resided to the close of his life, with the exception of a few years spent elsewhere. In 1859 he

received the appointment of assistant law judge for the Vth judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of Allegheny county; in 1862 he was elected president judge of the IIId judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Northampton and Lehigh, and filled this position ably for six years, when he resigned and returned to Williamsport, where he died in 1885.

T. L. Case located in Williamsport in 1866, and was for a time associated with James M. Wood. About 1871 he removed to Albany, New York, where he soon after died.

Samuel Gamble Morrison was born in Jersey Shore February 8, 1817; studied law with James Gamble, and was admitted in 1842. He married Eliza C. Magee, daughter of Hon. Alexander Magee, of Bloomfield, Perry county, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1845. Being naturally inclined to scientific study, he did not devote himself closely to his profession, and the last fifteen years of his life were given principally to the study of geology, chemistry, and metallurgy. He also devoted a few years to newspaper enterprise, and during his residence in Williamsport he was interested in the publication of one or two papers. Soon after 1880 he took up his residence in Philadelphia. Mr. Morrison died at Boulder, Colorado, March 10, 1885, while engaged in mine prospecting.

Charles Woodman Scates was born in Milton, New Hampshire, September 22, 1817. He was educated at Phillips' Exeter Academy, and entered Harvard College in 1833, but did not graduate until five years later, as he was obliged to teach in order to get money to finish his course at college. Mr. Joseph Priestley, of Northumberland, wrote to the president of Harvard to send them a teacher to prepare their sons for college, and he, knowing Mr. Scates's pecuniary circumstances, gave him the opportunity, of which he gladly availed himself. He remained there more than a year and then returned to Cambridge to finish his course, and graduated in 1838, in the same class with James Russell Lowell.

Shortly after he obtained a position to teach in Charleston, South Carolina, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1844. About this time he had an excellent offer to remain there and practice law, but he refused it, because he had been so impressed with the injustice and cruelty of slavery, that, from being rather indifferent on the subject when he first went there to live, he had become a strong anti-slavery man, and remained so until slavery was abolished, and hence he resolved not to live in a slave State. Chance, or his friends in Northumberland, drew his attention to Williamsport, where he settled and spent the remainder of his life engaged in the legal profession. In 1861 H. C. Parsons became associated with him, and the law firm of Scates & Parsons did business for several years. Mr. Scates died, March 17, 1873.

James M. Wood, who was elected first mayor of Williamsport when it became a city in 1866, was born in Dutchess county, New York; studied law with Thurston, Hart & Bean, of Elmira, and was admitted at Binghamton in 1861. He located at Williamsport in 1862. He was a member of council for several years, and died in 1887.

Aaron J. Dietrick, born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1822; educated at Berwick Academy and Wyoming Seminary; studied law with M. E. Jackson and was admitted at Danville, August 17, 1847; practiced in Columbia and Sullivan counties; located in Williamsport, April 15, 1856; removed to Washington in Janu-

ary, 1864, and returned in 1868. He held the office of city recorder of Williamsport one term by appointment, and one term by election, and died at Wilkesbarre, September 8, 1884.

David Montgomery, son of Robert and Margaret Montgomery, of Clinton township, studied law with James Armstrong and was admitted to the bar. When the war broke out he volunteered in the company commanded by Captain Dodge for the three months' service. On the return of the company David Montgomery and Jesse Fulmer were appointed lieutenants in the United States infantry. Lieutenant Montgomery was in several battles, in one of which he was severely wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy, and was carried to Libby. He suffered much before being exchanged. After the close of the war he remained in the army and was transferred to Texas, where he died in consequence of an accidental shot from his own pistol. He had reached the rank of brevet colonel.

Joshua W. Walbridge was district attorney of Lycoming county from 1865 to 1868. He removed west. Samuel J. Packer was admitted in August, 1860; Robert M. Palmer in April of the same year. Jesse Fulmer was admitted previous to 1856. He was defeated for district attorney by C. D. Emery. He left Williamsport during the war and lives in the West. The following are all deceased: Milton Opp, admitted in 1861; C. A. Lyman, admitted March term, 1860; J. W. Lyman, April term, 1859. John McKinney, born at Heshbon, was admitted, probably, about 1853. During the war he held a position in the office of the United States attorney general, Washington. When peace was restored he was appointed United States judge of a district in Florida, and died there.

Hon. Samuel Linn, born at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, in 1824, studied law with Bond Valentine and James T. Hale and was admitted at Bellefonte in 1843. He was president judge of the XXVth judicial district from December 1, 1858, until July, 1868; settled in Williamsport in 1869, and died there, October 14, 1890.

R. J. C. Walker was born, October 20, 1838, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and admitted to the bar of Philadelphia, October 20, 1859. There he practiced law until 1878, when he removed to Williamsport, Pennsylvania. In 1880 he was elected a Representative in Congress from the XVIth district, but declined being a candidate for renomination. During his term the bill to authorize the erection of the present United States buildings in the city of Williamsport was passed. Mr. Walker has spent much of his time in foreign travel, but his residence and home are still in Williamsport.

John Entermarks, born in Montgomery county, New York, September 24, 1841, came to Williamsport in 1861, read law with Maynard & Willard, and was admitted August 24, 1864. He died in the fall of 1886.

Josiah Emery was a native of New Hampshire, where he was born, November 30, 1801. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1828. He settled in Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, where he read law with James Lowery and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He practiced at Wellsboro until 1871, when he came to Williamsport. During his residence in Wellsboro he served one term as district attorney of Tioga county. He was commissioner of bankruptcy under the act of 1842. He died April 26, 1891.

James M. Gamble, son of Judge James Gamble, was born in Jersey Shore in

1845; he was educated at Yale College, graduating in 1867. He studied law with his father and was admitted in May, 1870. Mr. Gamble died, July 16, 1888.

Verus H. Metzger was born in Clinton township, Lycoming county, March 25, 1859; was educated in the public schools of Williamsport and Dickinson Seminary; studied law with his father, Hon. John J. Metzger, and was admitted to the bar in 1881. In the fall of 1883 he was elected district attorney of Lycoming county, and in 1886 he was chosen State Senator for this district. When he took his seat, January 4, 1887, he was the youngest member of that body. He served his term of four years and retired with credit. He soon after fell ill and died, May 28, 1891.

THE BAR OF TO-DAY.

The following is a complete record of members of the Lycoming county bar from the oldest up to the last admitted:

Charles D. Eldred was born in Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1816, and was educated at the common schools; studied law with Oliver Watson, and was admitted to the bar about 1840; practiced in Clinton, Lycoming, and Sullivan counties, but only continued it for a few years; was collector of canal tolls, at Williamsport, from 1848 to 1851; associate judge of Lycoming county from 1856 till 1861; prothonotary, etc., from 1862 till 1865; has been engaged in civil engineering for many years, and now lives on a farm near Muncy.

Henry Johnson was born in New Jersey (Sussex county), June 12, 1819, and was educated at Princeton College, New Jersey; studied law at Newton, New Jersey, and was admitted to the bar in 1841 in Trenton; located at Muncy in 1841; was presidential elector in 1848, on the Taylor and Fillmore electoral ticket; was elected Senator of Pennsylvania in 1861, from the district composed of Clinton, Centre, Union, and Lycoming counties, and served during the years 1862-64. He is now a resident of Williamsport.

Charles M. Laporte was born and educated at Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania; studied law with James Gamble and was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county in 1841.

George W. Youngman was born in Mifflinburg, Union county, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1819; was educated at the public schools and at the Mifflinburg private academy; studied law with Hon. Anson V. Parsons, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1842.

John J. Sanderson was born in Milton, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1818; was educated at Kirkpatrick's school, Milton, and Dickinson College, Carlisle; studied law at Dickinson law school, Carlisle, and with Samuel Hepburn, Esq., of Milton; was admitted to the bar in 1842, but did not engage actively in the practice of the profession.

Dr. Henry H. Martin was born in Rutland county, Vermont, February 12, 1820; educated at Middlebury College, Vermont; studied law at Jersey Shore in 1842–45 with Hon. James Gamble and was afterwards admitted to the bar of the county; was prothonotary of Lycoming county from 1868 to 1871; resides at Jersey Shore.

Robert Hawley was born in Muncy, Lycoming county, October 6, 1827; was educated in the public schools and the Lewisburg Academy; studied law with Hon. Henry Johnson, Muncy, and was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county in 1850;

practiced at Muncy and Williamsport; was prothonotary of Lycoming county by appointment of Governor Pollock for the year 1856, and commissioner of the board of enrollment for the XVIIIth district of Pennsylvania from April, 1863, to May, 1865; appointed postmaster of Williamsport, July 30, 1869, and retired, January 23, 1878; he then resumed the practice of his profession in Williamsport.

Henry C. Parsons, son of the late Judge A. V. Parsons, of Philadelphia, was born at Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1834; educated at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island; studied law at Philadelphia, where he was admitted to the bar in March, 1857; located at Williamsport, November, 1857, where he has followed his profession very successfully ever since.

Charles K. Geddes was born, October 2, 1834, in Newville, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania; educated at Chambersburg Academy and at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pennsylvania; studied law with Hon. James H. Hopkins, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar at Pittsburg, September 4, 1858, but did not enter upon the practice of his profession until after he located at Williamsport, in 1864.

Charles T. Huston was born at Athens, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in 1835; was educated in the public schools and at Bucknell University; read law with S. G. Morrison, Esq., being admitted to the bar in 1859.

Henry W. Watson was born at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1836; educated at Princeton College and studied law with Seymour D. Ball, and Lawson & Brown, of Milton; was admitted to the bar at Sunbury in November, 1859, and came to Williamsport immediately, where he has ever since resided.

B. Stuart Bentley was born at Montrose, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania; educated at Franklin, New York; he studied law at Montrose with Bentley & Fitch; admitted to the bar at Montrose in 1860; located at Williamsport, October 20, 1866; has served as member of the school board and member of common council, and is now clerk of the circuit court of the United States for the Western district of Pennsylvania.

William Norris was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1842; was educated at the University of Pennsylvania; he studied law with J. & W. H. Armstrong, and was admitted to the bar at Williamsport, April, 1863.

Oliver H. Reighard was born in this county in 1840, and received most of his education at the Jersey Shore Academy; he read law with Hon. James Gamble, and was admitted to the bar in Lycoming county in 1863.

Peter Dock Bricker was born in West Pennsboro township, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1840; educated at Big Spring Academy, Newville, Pennsylvania, and "Union select" at Plainville, Pennsylvania; studied law with Gen. A. B. Sharpe, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar August 26, 1866; located at Jersey Shore, April, 1867, and has continued there ever since.

Henry C. McCormick was born in Lycoming county, June 30, 1844, and is a son of the late S. T. McCormick, Esq.; was educated in the common schools of the county and at Dickinson Seminary; read law with his father, and was admitted to the bar, August 28, 1866.

J. Clinton Hill was born, June 11, 1841, in Hughesville; graduated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, in 1864; studied law with J. & W. H. Armstrong, and was admitted to the Lycoming bar in 1867.

James L. Meredith was born near Marshallton, Chester county, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1838; graduated from Union College, New York, in the class of 1865; read law with the late Hon. Daniel M. Smyser, of Norristown, and was admitted to the bar of Montgomery county, September 25, 1867; he located in Williamsport in the spring of 1868, and has remained here ever since; was elected recorder of the city of Williamsport in May, 1871, which position he held until December 1, 1875.

Samuel L. Youngman was born August 24, 1846, in Williamsport; was educated at the public schools, Dickinson Seminary, and the Philadelphia Commercial College; studied law with his father, Hon. George W. Youngman, and was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county, April 22, 1868, since which time he has practiced at Williamsport.

J. Artley Beeber was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1845; educated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg; read law at Williamsport, and was admitted to the bar, May 5, 1868; has remained at Williamsport since that time; has been city attorney two terms; succeeded A. Updegraff as president of the First National Bank in 1884.

Charles Bartles, Jr., was born at Flemington, New Jersey, in 1843, and educated at Lawrenceville, New Jersey; studied law with Hon. William H. Armstrong, Williamsport, and at the Harvard Law School; was admitted to the bar at Boston, and has since practiced at Williamsport.

H. T. Ames was born, June 7, 1844, in Sullivan township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania; was educated at the State Normal School, Mansfield, Pennsylvania, graduating in the class of 1867; studied law at the Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Michigan; admitted to the bar, March 18, 1869; located at Williamsport the same year.

W. W. Hart is a native of Lycoming county, having been born in Clinton township, August 23, 1843; was educated at Tuscarora Academy and Dickinson Seminary; studied law with Hon. John J. Metzger and was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county in April, 1869.

William E. Crawford was born, August 14, 1850, at Warrensville, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania; educated at the University at Lewisburg; read law with Hon. John J. Metzger and was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county, August 23, 1873; has also been admitted to the Northumberland and Sullivan county bars; resides at Hughesville.

A. D. Hower was born in Milton, February 21, 1845, and was educated at the State Normal School, Millersville, Pennsylvania, class of 1871; studied law at Milton with W. C. Lawson, Esq., and was admitted to the bar at Sunbury, August 4, 1874; has been located at Muncy since November, 1874.

John Jay Reardon was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1852; was educated in Maple Wood Institute, Delaware county, Pennsylvania; he came to Williamsport in 1872, and read law with H. C. McCormick, being admitted to the bar in May, 1875.

Addison Candor was born in Lewistown, Miffin county, Pennsylvania, in 1852; graduated at Princeton College in 1873; read law with Allen & Gamble, Williamsport, and was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county in 1875.

Cyrus La Rue Munson was born, July 2, 1854, at Bradford, New York; graduated

at the Episcopal Academy, Cheshire, Connecticut; studied law at Yale College, and with Messrs. Allen & Gamble; was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county, August, 1875.

John T. Fredericks was born in Clinton county, Pennsylvania, and was educated at Princeton College; he studied law with Hon. H. H. Cummin and was admitted to the bar at Williamsport, in September, 1875.

James M. Youngman was born, September 2, 1852; was educated in the public schools at Williamsport and at Dickinson Seminary; studied law with his father, Hon. George W. Youngman, and was admitted to the Lycoming bar in June, 1876.

William D. Crocker was born at Buffalo, New York, September 19, 1851; he was educated at Yale College, graduating in the class of 1873; studied law in Buffalo from 1873 to 1875, and in Williamsport from 1875 to 1876; admitted to the bar at Williamsport, October term, 1876.

James B. Denworth was born at Easton, Northampton county, Pennsylvania; read law with Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Philadelphia; admitted to the bar at Williamsport, November term, 1876.

William P. I. Painter was born in Sunbury, Northumberland county, August 21, 1818; was educated in the public schools; studied law with H. W. Watson, Esq., Williamsport, and was admitted to the bar at December term, 1876; has practiced at Muncy since his admission; resides in Muncy.

H. G. Troxell was born in Williamsport in 1855, and educated in the public schools of this city; he studied law with C. Bartles, Jr., and was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county, June 2, 1877.

James B. Krause was born in Aaronsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1854. The foundation of his education was laid in the common schools of the city of Baltimore, Maryland, but subsequently he studied at the Academy, Glen Rock, Pennsylvania, Union Seminary, New Berlin, Pennsylvania, and in the Lycoming Normal School. He began the study of law in the office of Hon. O. H. Reighard, and on the 24th day of January, 1878, was admitted to the Lycoming county bar.

Jonathan F. Strieby was born in Loyalsock township, Lycoming county; was educated at the University at Lewisburg, and graduated in 1875; read law with Hon. John J. Metzger, and was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county in May, 1878.

Luther A. Faber was born in Centre county, Pennsylvania, November 2, 1851; educated at Turbutville, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania; studied law with Hon. H. H. Cummin, and was admitted to the bar May 10, 1878.

James S. Lewars was born at Montoursville, Lycoming county; was admitted to Pennsylvania College in 1871, and graduated in the class of '75. Shortly after graduation, he began the study of law in the office of Hon. H. C. Parsons, under whose instructions he was prepared for admission to the bar, and he was admitted at the May term, 1878.

John K. Hays was born, August 18, 1856, in this city; graduated at Lafayette College in the class of 1876; read law with Messrs. Allen & Gamble, and was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county, May 10, 1879.

Silas M. Smith was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1845; was educated in the public schools and by private instruction; studied law at the Michigan University and was admitted to the bar in May, 1879.

The following list comprises the names of members of the bar admitted since 1880; the date given is that of admission: Frank H. McCormick, 1880; William H. Howard, 1880; Thomas F. Gahan, 1880; R. K. Reeder, 1880; James B. Coryell, 1881; S. T. McCormick, 1881; A. W. King, 1882; John G. Reading, Jr., 1882; Otho N. Miller, 1883; A. F. Martin, 1884; F. P. Cummings, 1884; Charles J. Reilly, 1884; Thomas H. Hammond, 1885; W. M. Stephens, 1885; Clarence E. Sprout, 1885 (Philadelphia); N. M. Edwards, 1886; Walter E. Ritter, 1886; Emerson Collins, 1887; Howard Taylor Janney, 1887; G. B. M. Metzger, 1887; W. C. Gilmore, 1887; F. Dietmeier, 1888; Max L. Mitchell, 1889; H. W. Whitehead, 1889; W. R. Peoples, 1890; O. G. Kaupp, 1890. The following were admitted in 1891–92: W. W. Champion, W. W. Achenbach, W. B. Holloway, H. R. Knight, W. E. Nickles, A. G. Miller, W. C. King, W. P. Bradley; 1892, William E. Ransom.

ATTORNEYS LIVING ABROAD.

The following attorneys studied law and were admitted here, but now live elsewhere: William H. Armstrong, Clinton and ThomasW. Lloyd, H. B. and H. Wharton Amerling, Charles A. Bowers, James Armstrong, Willis R. Bierly, William I. Lippincott, John H. Mitchell, William H. Everett, Samuel C. Wingard, Charles D. Emery, Frank P. Guise, Robert R. Remington, Charles C. Stauffer, G. Lichtenthaler.

Warren E. Thomas, a native of Lycoming county, read law with W. H. Armstrong and was admitted in 1885, located in Portland, Oregon, and was elected to the legislature of that State in 1890. Mr. Wingard has been a United States judge in Oregon, Mr. Lippincott, a police magistrate at Helena, Montana, and Mr. Bierly is publishing a daily paper at Grand Forks, Dakota. Mr. Emery has long been a resident of Seattle, where he is prominent at the bar.

LYCOMING LAW ASSOCIATION.

This association was chartered January 25, 1870. The charter members were as follows: Robert Fleming, John W. Maynard, B. S. Bentley, W. H. Armstrong, Henry C. Parsons, Robert P. Allen, Benjamin S. Bentley, Jr., Charles K. Geddes, T. L. Case, H. H. Cummin, J. O. Parker, H. C. McCormick, and S. T. McCormick. The officers for 1892 are: President, Henry C. Parsons; secretary, Addison Candor; treasurer, F. P. Cummings; executive committee: Henry C. Parsons, president *ex-officio*, Max L. Mitchell, Thomas H. Hammond, N. M. Edwards, Emerson Collins, and F. P. Cummings. The committee meets in the library room in the court house in January, April, July, and October of each year. Members pay a fee of $2.50 annually, which is used to defray expenses and replenish the library. The library is well supplied with legal works and is regarded as the best of its kind in this part of the State.

Wm P. Lyon M.D.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

First Physicians Known to Have Been in This Section—James Davidson Settles Near Jersey Shore After the Revolution—William Kent Lathey Comes to Williamsport in 1799—His Departure and Death—Other Old Time Physicians—Reminiscences of Thomas Lyon—How They Practiced Medicine Fifty Years Ago—Three Oldest Practitioners in the County—County Medical Society—Homœopathy in Williamsport—Names of all Registered Physicians—Hospitals.

THERE is little doubt that the first physician to make his appearance in what is now the territory of Lycoming county was Dr. Benjamin Allison. He was employed as surgeon to the militia as early as 1777. In the statement of Colonel Hunter's accounts we find that he paid him £41 5s, November 18, 1777, for serving as "first-class surgeon" with Colonel Kelly's battalion two months; and again he paid him £202 10s for six months' service as surgeon, from April 1, 1779, to October 28, 1779. During a part of this time he was stationed at Fort Muncy; and possibly he accompanied some of the expeditions further up the valley. That there were others here on brief visits there is no doubt, but in the absence of any record it is impossible to give dates. Dr. Plunkett was at Muncy much earlier, but he was in command of a military company to dispossess the Connecticut settlers. It is therefore safe to conclude that Dr. Allison was the first physician to remain here any time in the practice of his profession. And it is probable that he remained at Fort Muncy until it was abandoned. He was a son of the celebrated Rev. Francis Allison, who became the owner of a large tract of fine land near Lock Haven.

The next physician of whom we have any authentic account was Dr. James Davidson, the Revolutionary surgeon, who settled near the mouth of Pine creek (see review of Porter township) as early as 1790. For a long time he was the only physician in that part of the country and his practice took in a wide range. He died in 1825.

William Kent Lathey was the first physician in Williamsport. In 1798 he is assessed in Loyalsock township with "one lot, one cabin, and two horses." The cabin was valued at $10 and the horses at $16. After the assessment of 1802 his name disappears from the book. That Dr. Lathey was in this section as early as the winter of 1796 we have positive evidence. Old letters found among the papers of James Starr Lippincott, of Haddonfield, New Jersey, (See *Now and Then*, Vol. II, page 118) speak of James Ecroyd, of Muncy township, setting out to hunt on Saturday the 30th day of January, 1796. In attempting to cross Barbour's run, near where it empties into Loyalsock, he fell off the log into the water. He then lost himself in the woods and wandered about until the following Friday, (February 5th) when he was found with both feet badly frozen. Dr. Lathey was called to treat him,

and the latter speaks of him as the "clever English surgeon, whose services proved so valuable." Four years later (1800) he married Mary Wallis, eldest daughter of Samuel Wallis, settled in Muncy township, purchased a farm near Penn's Dale, and built a stone house which is still standing. Ecroyd recovered with the partial loss of one foot.

Dr. Lathey lived there and practiced medicine a few years, when he moved to Northumberland, and died. His tombstone, which may be seen in the new cemetery, bears this inscription: "In memory of Dr. William Kent Lathey, who was born in Exeter, England, January 29, 1772, and departed this life, July 28, 1809." Dr. Lathey and wife had three sons, but two of them died in infancy; the third, named Henry Kent Lathey, survived, studied medicine, and settled at Alton, Illinois, where he died about 1862. He left a son, George W., who also became a physician, and is practicing there now. While at Williamsport his cabin stood on the site of the freight depot of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on Front street. The dwelling of the late Tunison Coryell stood on the same spot. At that time there were few inhabitants in Williamsport, and as the settlement at Penn's Dale was older and more thrifty, he doubtless thought it would be a better place for a physician.

Dr. Lathey was succeeded by Drs. Coleman and Rogers, but unfortunately the dates of their arrival have not been preserved. It was probably about 1801, as at that time there was some activity here caused by the building of the jail and court house, and the outlook was promising for physicians.

It was claimed by the late John McCarty that after Lathey, the second physician at Muncy was a young man named Dr. Willits. He remained there a short time and then went to Selinsgrove and located. The third physician to settle at Muncy was Dr. Thomas Wood. He was born in Cumberland county in 1780, received a good education, graduated, and came to Muncy in 1803 and at once commenced to practice medicine. After practicing very successfully for some time he retired in favor of his nephew, Dr. Thomas Wood, Jr., and moved to Paradise, where he died at the age of forty-six. His widow, who was Miss Eliza Montgomery, survived him a long time. The second Dr. Thomas Wood lived at Muncy many years and followed his profession. He left a son, Thomas Wood, who became a leading citizen, and represented Lycoming county in the Assembly during the session of 1854-55. He left a son, George G. Wood, who became a physician, and, like his father, represented the county in the Assembly during the session of 1888-89.

Dr. Edward D. Kittoe was an early practitioner and druggist in Muncy. In 1835-36 he was prominent as a medical witness at the celebrated Earls murder trial. Dr. E. H. Russell was "remembered with gratitude," says *Now and Then* of July, 1877, "because he planted a long row of shade trees along the lower sidewalk of Plank road in East Muncy."

Dr. Frederick Laselle, a French refugee, settled in Muncy township early in the century and lived the life of a recluse. He was a man of education, but peculiar in his ways. His death occurred about 1860, at an advanced age.

Another old time physician was Dr. Asher Davidson. He was born near Jersey Shore, February 23, 1795. When quite young he attended Rev. Grier's school at Northumberland, and frequently walked home, following the Indian path through

White Deer and Nippenose valleys. He commenced reading medicine with his father, Dr. James Davidson, and completed his studies with Dr. Thomas Wood, of Muncy. At that time there were not more than three or four physicians in Lycoming county, and the territory over which they had to travel was vast. Doctors were compelled to travel on horseback, with saddle bags, eating and sleeping where night overtook them. It is related that these old physicians were often met on the highway—or paths—sitting asleep in their saddles, so tired and worn out with their long rides that they could not keep awake.

It was while pursuing his studies at Muncy that Dr. Davidson became acquainted with and married, April 24, 1817, Miss Rachel Wood, a niece of his preceptor. They lived happily together for forty-five years. Dr. Davidson was chosen an associate judge in 1837 and sat upon the bench as his father had done before him. Years after he had been in active practice he attended a full course of lectures in one of the medical colleges of Philadelphia and was awarded a diploma. As a practitioner he was successful and became a great favorite with the people. He dearly loved anecdote and always had something amusing to relate when he met a friend. He was a true type of the old-time physician. While on professional duty he contracted a cold which terminated in his death, at his home in Jersey Shore, June 20, 1864, in the seventieth year of his age.

William T. Babb, a student of Dr. Davidson, was born in Jersey Shore, December 22, 1822, and graduated high up in his class. After receiving his diploma he was retained for a short time as demonstrator of anatomy in the Pennsylvania Medical College. He applied for admission as an assistant surgeon in the navy and passed a brilliant examination. He served for several years in this capacity, visited many foreign ports, and was present at the bombardment of Vera Cruz during the Mexican war. Tiring of the navy he resigned his commission, returned to Jersey Shore, and entered into partnership with his old preceptor. On the breaking out of the civil war he went out with the Eleventh Regiment, Colonel Jarret, as assistant surgeon, and served a short time in the field. Falling ill he hastened to the home of his sister, in Philadelphia, where he died, April 25, 1863, in the forty-second year of his age. Dr. Babb was a gentleman of polished address and very successful as a physician and surgeon. He was well read in history, science, and literature, and had he lived would have attained to eminence in his profession.

Dr. Joseph Wood was another of the early physicians who practiced in Jersey Shore. The most careful research has failed to develop his history, further than that he appears on the assessment list for 1828.

James Lutson Reed studied medicine with Dr. Davidson, at Jersey Shore, and graduated about 1847 or 1848. His place of nativity was near Lock Haven. After graduating he returned to Jersey Shore and associated himself with his preceptor in the practice of medicine and soon achieved success. Few young physicians rose more rapidly than did Dr. Reed, and he passed away quickly. His death occurred probably about 1854 or 1855.

William Hepburn was born in December, 1812, studied medicine, and first located at Mill Hall, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, where he followed his profession for eleven years. In 1850 he went to Carlisle, Pennsylvania, read law, was admitted, and practiced until April, 1855. His health giving out he came to Williamsport, where he died in October of the same year.

J. Wesley McMurray, of Jersey Shore, read medicine with Dr. Davidson, and graduated in Philadelphia about 1850, and died of consumption in 1853. He gave promise of becoming a successful practitioner, but the fell destroyer had marked him early.

Isaac McKinney, born at Heshbon, on Lycoming creek, studied medicine and settled at Jersey Shore. He practiced successfully for many years and died about 1876 or 1877.

Among other early physicians in Williamsport were Dr. James Taylor, Dr. W. R. Power, Dr. Thomas Vastine, and E. Baldwin. Dr. Power, tradition says, was here in September, 1818. James, son of Judge Hepburn, was born here, April 14, 1799. At the age of nineteen he commenced the study of medicine, and in 1823 graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. In 1824 he commenced practicing, which he followed up to 1837. He then engaged in contracting, visited California in 1849, and returned to the place of his nativity in 1875, where he soon afterwards died. Drs. M. Green and Thomas Huston followed James Hepburn in 1823. We next hear of the arrival of Dr. Seiler about 1835, who, in 1838, left for Harrisburg. Dr. Taylor was sent to the legislature about this time. Thomas Huston was born at Carlisle in 1793; graduated at Dickinson College, and the Medical College of Philadelphia in 1814. In 1823 he visited his parents at Williamsport. When at Dickinson he was a classmate of Robert J. Walker. He was the youngest brother of Judge Charles Huston. Dr. Huston settled at Athens, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1865. He was the father of Charles T. Huston of Williamsport.

Dr. Thomas Lyon in his reminiscences says that he "commenced the practice of medicine in Williamsport in April, 1838. Dr. Thomas Vastine was really the only practicing physician in the town at that time, Dr. Seiler having ceased practice some months previous to engage in the mercantile business. Dr. Samuel Pollock moved here some two weeks after, which then increased the number to three. The town at that time contained about 1,000 inhabitants. There was one physician at Newberry, Dr. Shoemaker, and no one on the West Branch nearer than Muncy and Jersey Shore. At the former place Drs. Wood and Rankin were the only ones; at the latter Dr. Davidson. Dr. Peale was practicing at Hughesville, followed by Dr. George Hill."

Dr. John W. Peale was born at Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1800. He was of English origin. Having studied medicine he located at Hughesville, but left there in November, 1838, to settle in Sunbury. He died at Lock Haven, July 14, 1868, at the house of his son, ex-Senator Peale. Dr. George Hill, who succeeded Dr. Peale, was born January 14, 1816, and graduated at the same time with Dr. Lyon. He is therefore as old a practitioner as Dr. Lyon.

About 1848 or 1849, Dr. Vastine left Williamsport and settled in St. Louis. Concerning the practice in those early days—1838 to 1848—Dr. Lyon says:

> The country roads were very rough, and at times unsafe for any kind of vehicle, and the only mode of travel was on horseback, and occasionally in what is called a sulky, which, at certain seasons of the year, could not be used. My rides and drives extended twenty-five miles up Loyalsock and Lycoming creeks. I frequently made both trips on horseback. We had but one drug store, and that a very indifferent one, and were obliged to send to Philadelphia for all important drugs. My bills would frequently amount to $600 per year. That was trusted out

among all kinds of patients and carried to their houses. Money being exceedingly scarce and fees very small, made it hard to meet our indebtedness. A visit in town was 25 cents; obstetrical cases, $5 in town and country. Being obliged to compound our medicines and extract teeth—as there were no dentists in that day—gave us little time to rest or sleep. Bleeding, cupping, and leeching were extra charges. Extracting teeth—if we got any compensation—was 25 cents, and having no anæsthetics and frequently very unruly subjects, which took up a great deal of time, made it not only very unprofitable but exceedingly disagreeable. In all cases of an inflammatory type, and particularly patients of a plethoric habit, we bled from the arm or the foot. The latter was generally resorted to in children. Local bleeding was generally performed with cups.

Dr. Thomas Lyon, the writer of the foregoing, was born at Pennsville, October 13, 1812; studied medicine with that eminent practitioner, Dr. James S. Dougal, of Milton, and graduated in 1838 at Jefferson Medical College. In April of that year he established himself at Williamsport, where he has practiced without interruption up to the present writing, (May, 1892,) a period of fifty-four years! He and Dr. Hill are the oldest practitioners in Lycoming county. Dr. Lyon married Elizabeth Priestley, of Northumberland, a great-granddaughter of Dr. Joseph Priestley.

Dr. Samuel Pollock, long a cotemporary of Dr. Lyon, was born at Milton, October 23, 1808. He studied medicine with Dr. James S. Dougal and graduated in April, 1832, as the University of Pennsylvania; settled in Milton in 1833 and began the practice of medicine; he came to Williamsport in 1838, and continued practice until his death, which occurred April 28, 1887.

The second oldest practioner in the county is Dr. John H. Grier, of Jamestown, Limestone township. He is a son of Rev. John H. Grier, and was born, June 2, 1813, in Chester county. His mother was Mary Mackelduff. Dr. Grier was graduated at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, in 1840, and has practiced his profession in McEwensville, Jersey Shore, and Jamestown, for over fifty-three years. He married Miss Quiggle, of Wayne township, Clinton county. Col. W. Hayes Grier, editor of the Columbia, Pennsylvania, *Independent*, and John W. and Robert H. Grier, of the Jersey Shore *Vidette*, are his sons.

Dr. John S. Crawford, one of the old time and popular physicians of Williamsport, was born, November 17, 1808, at Orwigsburg, Pennsylvania. He graduated at Jefferson Medical College in March, 1838, and after practicing ten years in Cambria, Luzerne county, located in Williamsport in 1849. He died, December 15, 1879, and the circumstances surrounding his death were tragic as well as very sad. He was hurrying to visit a boy who was dying from the effects of an accidental gunshot wound, and while in the act of driving across the railroad track was struck by a car which was being backed by an engine, thrown out and instantly killed. About the time he was struck, the boy called out in great agony, "Oh! will the Doctor never come?" He never came. And in a few minutes the boy, like him for whom he was waiting, was dead.

Dr. Thomas W. Meckly, born at Milton in 1840, died at Jersey Shore, February 2, 1890, from the effects of disease contracted in the naval service. He graduated with honor in 1861, and immediately entered the marine service, where he was actively employed. He also was assigned to the Sixth army corps as assistant surgeon and was an eye witness to many engagements. Dr. Meckly located in Jersey Shore in 1868 and practiced his profession until within a short time of his death.

COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Lycoming County Medical Society was organized March 31, 1864, in a room over Dr. W. F. Logan's drug store, on Pine street. Only five physicians were present, viz: Drs. Thomas Lyon, W. F. Logan, B. H. Detwiler, W. R. Hull, and John S. Crawford. The officers elected were as follows: President, Dr. John S. Crawford; vice-president, Dr. W. H. Rankin; secretary, Dr. W. R. Hull; treasurer, Dr. B. H. Detwiler. At first the meetings of the society were only held quarterly, and it was of slow growth. But as physicians began to realize the benefits to be derived from such an organization they united with the society more rapidly. Meetings are now held monthly for the purpose of listening to the reading of essays on medical and surgical topics, and the discussions of questions calculated to advance the profession. The following are the officers for 1892: President, C. W. Youngman; vice-presidents, Sidney Davis and John A. Klump; secretary, J. P. Connelly; treasurer, W. W. Hull.

The Lycoming Anatomical Association is another society which has for its object the practical study of anatomy and pathology; organized in 1888, and registered under the act of 1883. Officers for 1892: President, C. W. Youngman; secretary, J. P. Connelly; treasurer, John A. Klump.

The Lycoming County Pharmaceutical Society was organized, November 22, 1883, and on the evening of December 11th following these officers were chosen: President, W. F. Logan; vice-president, Milton Huber; secretary, P. W. Bentley, treasurer, Justin L. Hill. Following are the present officers; President, Justin L. Hill; secretary, P. W. Bentley; treasurer, William Sweeley. Mr. Bentley has been secretary since the organization of the society.

HOMŒOPATHY IN WILLIAMSPORT.

Homœopathy was introduced in this city in the spring of 1845 by John Redman Coxe, Jr., son of John Redman Coxe, Sr., M.D., who prior to that time occupied the chair of materia medica in the Pennsylvania University. Dr. Coxe had a successful practice here for four years, and in 1849 returned to Philadelphia, his native city. From this time till 1864 there was no Homœopathic physician in Williamsport. In October of that year, Dr. C. G. Reinhold & Son located here. The Doctor was a graduate of the Berlin University, and was one of the old Hahnemann Homœopaths. He died, June 28, 1865, and was succeeded by his son, H. E. Reinhold, M. D., who practiced quite successfully until 1872, when he fell ill and soon after died. About this time his brother, J. Max Reinhold, graduated at the college in Philadelphia and became his successor. And now a sister, Miss Hannah C. Reinhold, has just entered the field as a practitioner.

About the time of the death of Dr. H. E. Reinhold, Dr. W. C. Doane located here and practiced Homœopathy up to the fall of 1875, when he removed to Syracuse. He returned in a few years and resumed practice; he also established a sanitarium, where he received and treated patients from abroad. In 1890 Dr. Doane again left the city and opened a sanitarium at Union, near Binghamton, which he is now conducting.

At the present time there are seven Homœopathic practitioners in the city, the latest being Miss Reinhold, who graduated at the State University, Iowa, March 25, 1892.

REGISTERED PHYSICIANS.

Below are presented the names of all physicians who have registered in the office of the prothonotary of Lycoming county since the act of June 8, 1881, went into operation. The figures following the name indicate the time of graduation: Adam B. Finney, 1860, resides in Washington, D. C.; George W. Weisel, March 11, 1865; George Alvin Hill, March 12, 1874; John Treon, has practiced since 1857; Jean Saylor Brown, 1874; James L. A. Burrell, 1877, deceased; Horace G. McCormick, March 11, 1874; William M. Rankin, March 8, 1851; Peter C. Rundio, March 6, 1852; B. H. Detwiler, 1855; William H. H. Miller, 1848; George D. Nutt, March 13, 1869; H. H. Fessler, 1858; Eugene B. Campbell, 1873; Thomas Lyon, 1838; Samuel Pollock, deceased; Emil Kuder, July, 1873; James P. McVicker, 1866, deceased; Simon S. Koser, 1873; James W. Young, March 10, 1877; William Adams, March 5, 1859; William McMeens Hepburn, 1880; William Willits, March 4, 1865; Charles L. Allen, March 12, 1880; Augustus Richter, 1851; Thomas H. Helsby, 1859, lives in Philadelphia; W. C. Doane, 1846, lives at Union, New York; Jacob Stickel, March 27, 1867; Edward Lyon, 1867; Jacob E. Shadle, 1881; Howard Cheney, 1874; Edward D. Lumley, 1871; William M. Du Four, March 10, 1880; James R. Montgomery, 1880; Maximilian J. Koenig, March 11, 1878; William F. Logan, 1851; John F. Griffin, March 3, 1873; William P. England, 1851; C. E. Belcher, February 26, 1877; James O. Bullock, March, 1872; William Eves, 1868; Max J. Reinhold, 1879; Harry A. Tomlinson, 1880; B. W. A. Young, 1871; William R. Hull, March 6, 1858; William M. Howell, March 1, 1869; B. M. Yost, March 12, 1880; Godfrey H. Cline; George W. Pearson, 1874; George I. Pfouts, 1846, deceased; William Goehrig, 1870; William Hayes, 1838; John Tomlinson, 1841; William E. Kunkel, 1880; George G. Wood, 1872; A. P. Hull, 1873; Thomas C. Detwiler, 1881, practicing in Lancaster; Charles L. Lyon, March 10, 1842; George W. Metzger, 1866; Joseph Hill, 1842; George C. Saeger, 1876; Thomas J. Raper, 1854; John C. Bastian, 1849; John H. Grier, 1840; Thomas W. Meckley, 1861, deceased; George Hill, 1838; Joseph W. Albright, March 12, 1879; George W. Crawford, 1879; Ward L. King, 1880; William B. Harkins, 1880; Charles E. Albright, 1854; M. B. Dewight, 1875, lives in Philadelphia; Uriah Reed, March 3, 1855; Edward W. Marshall, March 16, 1881; Walter C. Moore, 1865, lives in New York; Edward Everett, 1868; William E. Reed, 1880; Jeremiah R. Bowers, 1873; Charles A. Ward, 1882; John Senn, February 22, 1881; William T. Sheadle, March 7, 1882; A. H. Harriman, March 1, 1882; Margaret G. Coleman, March 28, 1858; Howard M. Essick, March 8, 1881; James H. DeWolf, 1878; Frank W. Johnson, 1867; Mahlon T. Milnor, April 2, 1883; Andrew J. Stokes, 1882; Louis G. Baker, March 6, 1883; Daniel C. Flanagan, March 1, 1883; Boardman P. Backus, 1876, Philadelphia; Henry M. Fessler, 1883; John Nevins, 1883; Henry J. Smith, March 10, 1865, Philadelphia; Gottleib P. Kvitsch, 1853; Charles W. Youngman, 1883; William H. Randall, 1878; John W. Carothers, 1883; James R. Rankin, 1883; William B. Konkle, March 29, 1884; George G. Verbryck, May 21, 1884; Samuel P. Glover, 1884; Sherman E. Ayars, March 31, 1884, Philadelphia; Stephen E. Palmer, March 27, 1872; Caroline G. Marr, 1880; Louis Schneider, 1865; Phœbe H. Flagler, 1879; Andrew H. Rankin, 1858; J. Frank Fleming, March 4, 1884; George F. Bell, March 13, 1885; James N. Faulkner,

1875; C. Schneider, March 1, 1881; Abram R. Lovelace, 1871; Dan E. Hughes, 1878; Harry C. Fuller, 1885; James J. Brennan, 1885; Frank M. Sisson, 1881; Joseph P. Connelly, March 18, 1886; Byron Clark, March 18, 1880, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; John C. Thompson, 1880; Abraham T. Welker, 1886; William E. Ritter, 1885; James M. Peebles, 1877, Hammonton, New Jersey; James W. Ritter, 1883; Henry S. Clemen, 1886, Allentown, Pennsylvania; Robert H. Blakesle, 1871; John Wilbur, 1885; Edward W. Cline, 1887; Charles D. Hunt, 1887; Robert A. Simpson, 1862, York, Pennsylvania; Robert G. Van Valzah, 1885; John A. Klump, 1881; George B. M. Bower, 1887; Thomas C. Rich, 1874; Daniel E. Kiess, March 15, 1886; Charles R. Early, 1860, Ridgway; James P. Pursel, 1880; Samuel E. Bickell, 1888; John P. Haag, April 6, 1888; Charles W. Adams, March 12, 1888; Charles M. Blakeslee, 1871; Augustin A. Bancroft, February 27, 1868; Wesley F. Kunkle, April 5, 1888; Paul W. Von Scheliha, April 4, 1889; Charles D. Shinnway, 1888, residence, Harrisburg; Thomas L. Mills, December 3, 1876, residence, Corry, Pennsylvania; Augustus Soper, 1880; Henry S. George, 1870; William U. Truckenmiller, February 25, 1868, residence, Allenwood; Ray Lyons, May 1, 1886; Shepherd L. Van Valzah, March, 1859; Reuben Hill, March 14, 1887; John W. Brown, March 11, 1870; Samuel A. Gibson, 1871, deceased; Charles Brown, April 3, 1889; Waldo W. Hull, May 1, 1889; Albra W. Baker, March 1, 1887; Nathaniel Lyke, March 14, 1884; Jacob Rhoads, April, 1848; Edward K. Prettyman, March 6, 1868; David W. Spence, 1888; Thomas Theel, 1886, residence, Philadelphia; James H. Hepburn, 1889; George M. Kuhry, April 7, 1887, residence, Philadelphia; Annis H. Crawford, 1883; Philip Drick, April 2, 1890; Peter C. Reilly, April 2, 1890; Charles E. Heller, April 2, 1890; William H. Rote, April 2, 1890; Howard A. Underwood, 1873; John W. Bruner, April 2, 1890; Elmer S. Hull, March, 1884; Emmet C. Stuart, March, 15, 1887; Melvin E. Page, March 11, 1889; Nelson Cheney, 1870; Howard W. Pownall, March 12, 1879; William E. Delaney, April 4, 1891; George K. Angle, March 30, 1891; David D. Davis, April 2, 1889; George B. Wix, April 2, 1890; Frank L. Moyer, June 19, 1891; Albert T. Kaupp, April 15, 1891; C. Lincoln Mohn, March 5, 1875; Reuben O. Davis, April 2, 1890; Moritz Salm, 1892, residence, Columbus, Ohio; Hannah C. Reinhold, March 25, 1892; John J. Cannan, April, 1892.

In the foregoing list there are seven Homœopathists, three of the Eclectic school, and four ladies who graduated at the Womens' Medical College, Philadelphia. Biographical mention in this chapter has only been made of deceased members of the profession, with one or two exceptions. Sketches of many of the present physicians, however, will be found in the biographical department of this book.

The record shows that 186 have registered in this county up to March 31, 1892, but of this number several are deceased, a number reside elsewhere, and several are not in active practice.

HOSPITALS.

The Williamsport Hospital was established, September 1, 1870, and chartered by a decree of court, August 30, 1873. It is governed by a board of managers who are chosen annually, and they select a medical staff. A resident physician is constantly

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in attendance, with steward and nurses. A training school for nurses is attached. The term of instruction embraces fifteen months, at the end of which the graduate receives a diploma. The association had but little capital to start with, and that was derived from the charitable. The legislature has generously appropriated from time to time over $30,000, which has enabled the management, with other revenues, to successfully found the institution. The hospital was first located on Elmira street, but finding the building too small, it was sold and a larger building on Pine street purchased. After occupying this building for a few years the management found that it would be necessary to have a building specially erected for hospital purposes. An opportunity offered to sell, when ground was purchased in the northern part of the city and an elegant hospital costing $50,000 was erected, and occupied in 1891. The location is in the northern part of the city in a quiet place. The hospital is superbly equipped. Its business is steadily increasing, and it has become an indispensable institution.

For 1892 the officers are: President, J. H. Perkins; secretary, Dr. G. D. Nutt; treasurer, Adolph Niemeyer; executive committee: Dr. B. H. Detwiler, Dr. J. Saylor-Brown, J. A. Beeber; superintendent and resident physician, Dr. Rita B. Church; medical staff: surgeons attending, 1891—September, October, and November—Dr. G. D. Nutt; 1891-92—December, January, and February—Dr. W. W. Hull; 1892—March, April, and May—Dr. J. P. Connelly; June, July, and August—Dr. C. W. Youngman.

The Home for the Friendless, a philanthropic institution, was founded by the ladies of Williamsport in 1872. It is located on Campbell street, north of the railroad, and the ground was donated by Peter Herdic for a nominal consideration. It affords a home for aged and infirm ladies, as well as children and infants. The building is a neat brick structure and cost $10,322.62. It has accommodations for fifty persons. The State aided it with appropriations amounting to $5,000, but it has to look largely to the liberality and charity of the citizens for maintenance. The Home is governed by a lady superintendent under the direction of a board of lady directors. It has been well managed from the beginning and has done much good.

In the spring of 1892 the Williamsport Infirmary was opened by Dr. Paul W. Von Scheliha and Dr. D. W. Spence. The sanitarium is located in the Linck Block on West Fourth street and comprises thirty-four rooms fitted up with all the modern conveniences, including electric light, baths, and elevator. A charity ward is also connected with the infirmary, where deserving poor persons, when properly recommended, are treated free.

CHAPTER XIX.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Early Roads Authorized by the Court of Lycoming County—The State Road From Newberry to Painted Post—The Distance and How It Was Constructed—First Creek and River Bridges—Names of Incorporators—Final Sale to the County and the Price—Early River Transportation—Attempt at Steamboat Navigation—Appearance of the Stage Coach—The Canal Built—Advent of Railroads —Where They Run.

THE first requisites in a new country are roads and methods of transportation to facilitate improvements and civilization. It has been shown in the Vth chapter of this work how the court at Sunbury, when Northumberland county was organized in 1772, authorized the opening of a public road through to Lycoming creek. In 1792 Williamson cut his famous road through from Trout run to the Block House and beyond, (See Chapter XIII) to enable him to conduct a company of colonists to the Genesee country.

The first "pack horse" road into the valley of Loyalsock, of which we have any account, was cut across the mountain from Muncy to Hillsgrove, for the use of explorers and surveyors. It was called the "Wallis road," because it was made by Samuel Wallis. In 1793 another "pack horse" road was cut. It left the Wallis road at the foot of the Alleghenies, then ran northward to the left of Hunter's Lake and on to the forks of Loyalsock, where Forksville is now situated. It was called the "Courson road."

In 1791 the "Society for Promoting the Improvement of Road and Inland Navigation," (organized in 1789,) submitted through Robert Morris, who had become an extensive land owner in what was afterwards the territory of Lycoming county, a report and memorial to the Assembly, giving a comprehensive view of the various routes for canals and roads, with estimates of the expense. The preliminary survey of the West Branch in the summer of 1790, by Maclay, Adlum, and Matlack, resulted in the building of the canal forty years afterwards.

In this chapter it is proposed to refer to the opening of some of the early roads in Lycoming county after its organization in 1795, the modes of transportation on the river, the building of bridges, and, lastly, the advent of the canal and railroads.

FIRST ROADS IN LYCOMING.

Soon after the organization of the court one of its first duties was to hear petitions and appoint viewers to lay out roads. In the earliest records we find that at May sessions, 1796, James Crawford, William Montgomery, Robert Hamilton, Andrew Carson, James McMicken, and Samuel Harris, who had been appointed at a previous session—probably February—to view and lay out a road from Lycoming

creek to Queneshaque, reported that they had laid out said road and the court confirmed their report. The road commenced at the house of Amariah Sutton, on the east side of Lycoming, and ran to Queneshaque, and crossed it to the house of Samuel Torbert. Previous to this the only road was an Indian path which had been widened by the first settlers, but was not legalized. The road of to-day leading along the base of the hills to Linden is the road laid out by those viewers ninety-six years ago.

At the same court Michael Ross, James Thompson, and John Winter, who, on petition, had been appointed to view and lay out a road from Roland Hall's to Thomas Mehaffey's fording on Lycoming creek, made report that they had laid out the road asked for, "which they adjudged necessary for public use," and the court confirmed the same.

At August sessions, 1796, Jonathan Benjamin, B. Benjamin, Peter Marshall, Nathaniel Pierson, William Landon, and Joseph Wilson reported that they had laid out a road from Williamsport to "Stephen Cooke's saw mill," which received the approval of the court. Just where this saw mill was situated is not positively known but it probably was on Lycoming creek.

Several new roads were reported to this court. One led from Newberry to Thomas Brooks's; another from Robert Crawford's to Antes's grist mill, and still another from the same mill "to the great road leading up the river." When December sessions convened Hugh White, William Montgomery, and others reported that they had laid out a road "from Love's gap to Shade's mill;" and other viewers reported that a road had been laid out from the bank of Loyalsock creek through the lower end of Andrew Carson's meadow across the mouth of a "gut," and thence straight forward until it intersected the old road.

The year 1797 saw a number of roads projected. There were several in what is now Clinton county. Among them was one from the Great Island to Centre Furnace. At September sessions viewers reported a road from "Bundy's bridge through Williamsport to Mrs. Winter's," which the court confirmed, but at April sessions, 1799, it was vacated.

THE STATE ROAD.

The most important thoroughfare projected at this time was what has always been known as the State road from Newberry to the State line, near Painted Post. The act authorizing its construction was approved, April 8, 1799, and may be found in Smith's Laws, Vol. III, page 375, as follows:

WHEREAS, Many respectable inhabitants of the county of Lycoming.....have presented their petitions to the legislature stating that the present road from the town of Newberry near the mouth of Lycoming creek to the Genesee country is extremely bad, so as to be passable with great difficulty, and judging that a road might be opened by a new course—and it is reasonable that the prayer of their petitioners should be granted upon the terms hereinafter mentioned, therefore—

Be it, etc., That the Governor be.....authorized to receive proposals for laying out and opening a road, not less than twenty feet wide, from the town of Newberry..... to Morris's Mills; from thence by the best and most direct route to the northeast corner of Strawbridge's marsh, or as near thereto as may be; and from thence by the nearest and best route to the 109th mile stone on the line dividing this State from the State of New York, or as near as may be, which road, when surveyed, laid out, and opened, as aforesaid, is hereby declared to be a public highway.

That the expense of laying out and surveying the said road, and all charges incident thereto, shall in the first instance be paid by such of the citizens of the county of Lycoming, or other persons as may think proper to subscribe for the purpose of defraying the expense thereof.

That after the said road shall have been laid out and opened.....the Governor shall appoint a suitable person to view the said road and make report to him; and if it shall appear by said report that a road or cartway is actually laid out and opened between the town of Newberry and the 109th mile stone in the State line,.....then in that case the Governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the State treasurer for the sum of $3,000 to re-imburse the person or persons who were the subscribers for opening and laying out said road.

The road was put under contract, July 26, 1799, and finished late that year or early in 1800. The contractor was Benjamin Wistar Morris, with Gideon H. Wells and Thomas Greeves as sureties. Mr. Morris was a member of the Pine Creek Company and was interested in improving the interior of the State. He owned 800 acres of land near Wellsboro. He was the eldest son of Samuel Morris, an eminent citizen of Philadelphia. His only daughter, Rebecca, married William Cox Ellis, of Muncy. Wellsboro was named in honor of Mrs. Mary (Wells) Morris, wife of Benjamin W. Morris, and sister of William and Gideon Wells.

The State paid the $3,000. By this road it was nearer to Painted Post than by the Williamson road. At this time Newberry was the center of business in the county, and had bright prospects of becoming a place of commercial importance. The draft of this road, which is still preserved in the Land Office, shows the courses and distances throughout. It was protracted from the notes of Samuel Scott, by William Gray, the celebrated surveyor of that time, for submission to the Governor. The distances from Newberry are given as follows: To Brooks's house, four and one-half miles; to Hoagland's run, eight and one-half miles; to Larry's creek, or Cogan's, sixteen miles; to crossing of third fork of Pine creek, at the marsh, twenty-four miles; to Morris's mill, twenty-eight miles; to the 109th mile post, seventy-three and one-half miles.

The completion of the road was reported to the Governor by William Wilson. It was little better than a "cartway" through the wilderness, but it became the great highway of the time and there was much travel over it for many years. Portions or it are still in use.

Another important road for that time was projected in the northeastern part of the county. It was called the Genesee road. The parties interested were Joseph Priestley, Jr., and others, who owned a large body of land. William Ellis, the surveyor, was the most active agent. The road started at Muncy, passed Abraham Webster's, near Huntersville; then over the Allegheny by Highland Lake; skirted the summit of the mountain for some distance; passed Lincoln Falls; ascended Burnett's ridge by heavy grades, and came out at Towanda creek, where it intersected another road. The division of Shrewsbury township was caused by a dispute among the settlers regarding the expense of keeping up this road. The trouble commenced as early as 1802.

At August sessions, 1803, viewers reported that they had laid out a road "from the mouth of Queneshaque to the State road," and it was confirmed; at May sessions, 1806, the court received and confirmed a report of the laying out of a road from Larry's creek bridge to the State road. This was undoubtedly from the mouth of the creek, and it appears to have been bridged at that time.

The records show many more roads laid out from year to year, but they are generally unimportant. At May sessions, 1818, sundry persons of Mifflin and Nippenose townships petitioned that they needed a road from the lower part of Antes Narrows to John Knox's lower grist mill, and after being viewed the request was granted at the November term. During the same court (May) petitions were received requesting the erection of bridges across McClure's and Eder's runs, "on the road leading from Loyalsock to Williamsport."

The State having been authorized by legislative enactment to assist in building roads, there were many applications to secure these improvements. The war of 1812–14 put a stop to this work, however, and it was not renewed to any great extent until several years after peace.

As early as 1816 the legislature granted a charter for building a road from Jersey Shore to Coudersport. Fourteen hundred shares of stock at $50 a share were authorized to be issued. John Keating, Thomas Stewardson, and George Vaux, of Philadelphia, were at the head of the enterprise, assisted by citizens of Lycoming and Potter counties. In the apportionment of stock 600 shares were to go to Philadelphia and 800 to the counties through which the road passed. The road was not built and the charter had to be extended by act of February 5, 1820. It still languished, and the number of shares was reduced to 1,100. The road was ultimately built and was known as the Coudersport turnpike.

The act of March 22, 1817, authorized "Henry Antes, Jr., and his heirs and assigns to have the right of maintaining a ferry across the river opposite Nippenose creek." The same legislature passed a law declaring Larry's creek a "public highway from the mouth to where the State road crosses it, for the passage of rafts, boats, or other vessels."

By act of March 26, 1821, an appropriation of $2,000 was made to improve the road from Williamsport to the head of Towanda and Sugar creeks. And April 2, 1821, an act was passed appropriating all road taxes received in Lycoming for four years for building a road from Carpenter's mill in Loyalsock township to Hoagland's mill, in Elkland (now Sullivan county) township, and John Turk and William Watson were appointed commissioners to superintend the work at $1.50 per day. This was long known as the Turk road.

A bridge was authorized to be built across Pine creek "near Hayes's," by act of April 2, 1816, the State to pay one-half of the cost under the act for the improvement of the State. The bridge was built in due time and has been maintained to the present day. It has long been an inter-county bridge, Lycoming and Clinton paying half the expense.

On the same day an act was passed authorizing the heirs of Michael Ross to establish a ferry across the river opposite Market street, Williamsport. Nine days later Anthony Kleckner, of Centre, and Joshua B. Alder and Hugh Donnelly, of Lycoming, were appointed commissioners by legislative enactment "to view and lay out a State road from Pennsborough (Muncy) by the nearest and best route to intersect the road from Bellefonte to the mouth of White Deer creek, near Kleckner's mill."

By act of April 14, 1827, Robert H. Hammond, Joseph R. Priestley, Henry Frick, Anthony Armstrong, and Andrew Straub, of Northumberland county, and

Andrew D. Hepburn, Samuel Shoemaker, and Matthew McReynolds, of Lycoming county, were appointed commissioners to lay out by courses and distances a State road beginning at the town of Northumberland, by the nearest and best route through the boroughs of Milton, Muncy, and Williamsport, to the borough of Jersey Shore. This road had been laid out years before, but this act of the legislature legalized it, and the State aided in bettering its condition. At the same session an act was passed appointing commissioners to lay out the State road from Pennsborough (Muncy) to Meansville, Bradford county, which had been surveyed and marked by William Brindle and Edward J. Eldred, March 13, 1824. The commissioners were required to give bond in $1,000 each, and they were to receive out of the road tax of each county $1.25 for every day so employed.

John L. Sexton, the historian of Blossburg, thus writes of Alfred Jackson, an early schoolmaster, who cut a path through to Roaring Branch from what is now Union township, Tioga county. For many years it was traveled by raftsmen on their return from trips down the river, and as it was a "cut off" to Blossburg and points beyond, it came to be known as the "Yankee Path." A fine road now runs over it and a line of stage coaches passes four times a day to and from Roaring Branch. Alfred Jackson, though eighty-five years old, still lives to see what an important thoroughfare his path has become.

Tunison Coryell, in his autobiography, informs us that in 1827 Colonel Howard, a government engineer, was ordered to make a survey up the Susquehanna river and northward, with the view of building a national road. He made the survey and recommended the route *via* Williamsport to Elmira. A part of his survey was afterwards used by the engineers in building the railroad northward.

BRIDGES.

The first bridges over Loyalsock and Lycoming creeks were built in 1812–13. The former was constructed by James Moore, who became noted as a bridge builder. The Lycoming creek bridge was built by Isaac Lyon. A statement of the orders drawn by the commissioners for 1812–13 shows that they paid him "in full for the bridge over Lycoming creek." What the total cost was is not stated, but the last payment was for $125. This bridge stood until the great flood of 1865, when it was carried away. These bridges were the first timber arched structures in the county over these large streams.

The first movement to bridge the river at Williamsport was made by securing the passage of the act of April 8, 1833, which appointed Joseph B. Anthony, James Armstrong, Joseph J. Wallis, William Wilson, Jeremiah Tallman, William Piatt, Jr., Hugh Donley, Henry Hughes, and William F. Packer commissioners to open books and solicit subscriptions, (on or before September, 1833,) at the rate of $25 per share, $1 to be paid down, sufficient to enable the Governor to incorporate a company to build a toll bridge over the river at Williamsport, and a turnpike to the line of Union county. Two thousand shares were required to be subscribed, and three years were allowed to begin the improvement, and seven in which to complete it. If not done at that time the franchise was to revert. By supplemental act of April 8, 1834, the time was made to date from the first Monday in January of the year 1836; and by act of June 3, 1840, the books were required to be opened and

2,000 shares of stock, of $25 each, subscribed. After this the work seems to have been pushed, for the act of incorporation was passed, June 9, 1840, with the following corporators: Nicholas Funston, Thomas Updegraff, Tunison Coryell, Thomas C. Parsons, Charles Allen, Charles Lloyd, Abraham Updegraff, James H. Huling, William J. Lyon, and Joseph S. Williams. Five years were allowed in which to begin the work and ten to finish it. The time was extended five years by act of April 7, 1845. The money was raised and the bridge completed and opened for travel, July 5, 1849, at a cost of $23,797. This bridge was carried away by the flood of March 17, 1865. Steps were at once taken to rebuild it, and by December 1st of the same year a wire suspension bridge was completed at a cost of $58,068. It continued to do service until the great flood of June 1, 1889, when it was destroyed. The company at once built a finer iron bridge and it was managed by the corporation until November 7, 1891, when it was purchased by the county commissioners for $113,700 and declared free of toll.

The Jersey Shore bridge was authorized by act of April 15, 1835. The corporators were Robert J. Foresman, Robert Shuler, Samuel Stewart, Elias P. Youngman, George Crane, Abraham Lawshe, Solomon Bastress, John Pursell of Lycoming, and Daniel Caldwell and William Hayes of Union. The title was The Lewisburg and Jersey Shore Turnpike Road and Bridge Company. One thousand shares were to be issued at $25 each, and a charter could be issued when 300 shares were taken. The work could commence in five years and be completed in ten. Slow headway was made in getting the requisite amount of stock to secure a charter, and the legislature finally passed an act, May 14, 1838, authorizing the Governor to subscribe for stock amounting to $3,200. The bridge was finally completed. Like the one at Williamsport it was twice destroyed by floods and rebuilt. On the 23d of November, 1891, it was purchased by the county commissioners for $32,250 and declared free.

The bridge across the river at Muncy was authorized by act of March 13, 1835, and Jonathan Smith, John Peale, John Gortner, Robert Risk, Isaac Bruner, William Taggart, William Piatt, Henry Ecroyd, and Thomas Maxwell appointed commissioners to solicit subscriptions. Like the others the enterprise languished for years, but it was finally completed. After the flood of June 1, 1889, the stockholders refused to rebuild, but offered to transfer their charter and franchise to the county. On petition the proper legal steps were taken and the commissioners were forced to rebuild it, which they did at a cost of $42,043.73 and made it free.

In August, 1878, the Maynard street suspension bridge was completed across the river at Williamsport. It was built by an incorporated company with an authorized capital stock of $60,000. Its total length is 1,050 feet. Floods and winds damaged it at different times. After the flood of June 1, 1889, it was rebuilt, and, finally sold to the county commissioners, November 14, 1891, for $41,552 and made free to the public. All bridges in the county are free, but the Loyalsock Gap Turnpike Company, which was incorporated by act of April 16, 1840, still charges toll. In 1851 a plank road was built by a company incorporated May 8, 1850, from the mouth of Larry's creek through Salladasburg, to English Centre. Whilst affording a thoroughfare through to Little Pine creek, it never proved a very profitable investment, and after sustaining great damage by the flood of 1889, the stockholders decided to repair it no further than Salladasburg. It is a toll road.

Aside from the river bridges, Lycoming county, on account of its numerous streams, has forty creek bridges, the majority of which are handsome iron structures. Little Pine creek has four iron bridges which cost $64,000. Two of these at English Centre, about one-third of a mile apart, cost $42,000. The cost of the bridges now owned by the county amounts to several hundred thousand dollars.

RIVER TRANSPORTATION.

While roads were opened and streams bridged in early times for the convenience of the people, they had no means of reaching distant markets except by wagon and the river. The Susquehanna was declared a "public highway" by act of March 21, 1783, and Pine creek was declared the same by act of January 14, 1833, fifty years later. From the earliest times boats were used for the transportation of stores and produce up and down the river, and many of the first settlers brought their families here in boats, which were poled up the stream by strong men. Grain and manufactured goods were sent below in arks and keel-boats constructed specially for that purpose. The most popular was the keel-boat. They were constructed with a hull like the modern canal boat and would carry twenty-five and thirty tons. Oars and poles were used to propel them, and sometimes they were towed by horses. Many keel-boats were in use on the river, and several parties made a business of running them. Warehouses were built at points along the river where grain was brought and stored to be sent to market at Columbia and Baltimore. The return load consisted of merchandise. Sails were introduced in 1805 by Captains Jordan and Blair, and as they proved of considerable benefit they immediately became popular with boatmen. Flat-boats were also used, and the canoe never failed to be of service for light and quick work.

It was not until 1826 that steamboat navigation was attempted. This experiment was brought about by Peter Karthaus, who had started a furnace at what is now the town of Karthaus, in Clearfield county. He had lost so much iron by the sinking of his arks that he conceived the idea of introducing steamboats. He visited Williamsport and conferred with Tunison Coryell, who was favorably impressed and lent him all the aid he could. Two small steamboats, the *Codorus* and *Susquehanna*, were built, the former under Baltimore and the latter under Philadelphia auspices. The *Codorus*, commanded by Captain Elger, experienced great difficulty in reaching Williamsport and Farrandsville, after which it returned to Northumberland and ascended the North Branch as far as Binghamton. The *Susquehanna*, which was larger, exploded her boiler while trying to ascend Nescopee rapids and was lost, May 3, 1826. The appearance of the *Codorus* at Williamsport caused quite a sensation and the construction of wharves and landings was talked of. On the way up people gathered on the shores to view the new river craft. It stopped at Bailey's island for wood, and as none could be found the firemen proceeded to tear down a fence for fuel. Bailey appeared with a gun and forbade such liberty. A compromise was effected and the boat proceeded. These trial trips demonstrated the impracticability of navigating the river by steam and the project was abandoned. And with the departure of the *Codorus* the hopes of the people that Williamsport was about to become a port of entry vanished. The mails, which were light, were carried on horseback in saddle bags, and boys did the riding. They traveled by the shortest

Samuel Hames

routes on paths across the mountains. The late A. Boyd Cummings related that when a small boy he often carried the mail to White Deer valley on horseback, and his route was by the Culbertson path from Du Boistown.

THE STAGE COACH.

The next step to secure swifter travel was the introduction of the stage coach, and to James Cummings belongs the credit of starting the first line between Northumberland and Williamsport. This was on the 25th of August, 1809. The stage only made one trip a week. In his advertisement Mr. Cummings says: "The stage will leave Williamsport on Friday morning at 4 o'clock, and arrive at Northumberland at 6 P. M. Start from Northumberland at 5 o'clock A. M., and arrive at Williamsport at 7 o'clock P. M. Fare between Williamsport and Northumberland, $2.25. All way passengers six cents per mile, each entitled to fourteen pounds baggage, gratis." The appearance of the first stage was an event of unusual interest, and many persons assembled to greet its arrival. It marked the beginning of a new epoch on the West Branch in the transportation line. In 1814 Mr. Cummings extended his stage line to Jersey Shore, but the venture proved a loss, and the people of that town had to raise a purse to reimburse him in order to keep the stage on the road. As late as 1838 but one trip weekly was made between Williamsport and Northumberland. That year Bailey & Eder underbid Samuel H. Lloyd & Company for the contract to carry the mail from Harrisburg and an opposition line with four horses was started. Passengers were carried for a nominal fare and there was much strife for a time between the rival parties. In those days stage coaching reached high water mark in this valley.

THE CANAL.

The construction of canals had been long advocated by prominent men. As early as 1790 surveys had been made to ascertain if Lake Erie could be connected with the West Branch. It was foreseen by leading men that water ways could be built to facilitate the transportation of goods. By act of March 31, 1823, the State appropriated $50,000 to improve navigation on the Susquehanna between Columbia and the mouth of the river, and appointed John McMeens, of Lycoming county, one of three commissioners to disburse the money. Other experiments were made but without success, when it was determined to resort to the construction of canals as the only feasible means of transporting the increasing products of the interior of the State to market. The legislature therefore passed a law, March 24, 1828, authorizing a board of canal commissioners to proceed "to locate and contract for making canals, locks, and other works necessary thereto" from Northumberland to Bald Eagle on the West Branch. Surveys were made and the work commenced, but delays occurred. The famous Muncy dam was put under contract at once and completed that year. The canal reached Williamsport in 1833 and Lock Haven in 1834. The superintendent of the Lycoming line, as it was termed in the reports, was William F. Packer. Under date of November 1, 1833, he submits an interesting report in which the condition of the improvement is given, together with a statement showing that the total cost of the "Lycoming line, Bald Eagle side cut, and Lewisburg side cut" was $1,158,580.84. The chief engineer was Robert.

Faries, assisted by James D. Harris. On the 8th of July, 1833, the canal commissioners met at Williamsport to hear reports from the engineers, settle claims for damages, and give instructions to the superintendent. The meeting, according to the minutes, was an important one and lasted two days.

By act of April 1, 1836, the Muncy Canal Company was incorporated. This company was organized for the construction of the branch to the town; and in order to give ample time for its completion the date was extended by act of March 30, 1838, to November 1st of that year.

For many years the canal was an important water highway, and it gave an impetus to business that was felt in commercial circles throughout the country. Packet boats for the transportation of passengers were also introduced. They were fitted up neatly and towed by horses, relays of which were provided at certain distances, so that the teams would always be fresh. They were driven swiftly by mounted riders and the packet always had the right of way. The mail and express were carried on these boats. The captain of the packet took special pains to look after the comfort of his passengers and he was regarded with great favor by travelers. Capt. D. B. Else, of Williamsport, was one of the last of the line of these packet commanders. The landing wharf in Williamsport was at the Exchange Hotel of Robert Hughes, on Market street, and the approach of the boat was announced by the vigorous ringing of a bell. Hundreds of persons were always present at the time of arrival, and the bustle and excitement which ensued never failed to be great.

The canal was operated until the great flood of June 1, 1889, when it was so badly damaged above Muncy dam that it was abandoned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which had bought it from the State in 1857, nearly a quarter of a century before. It is now partly filled up through Williamsport and a railroad track has been laid to facilitate the shifting of freight cars. The canal packet supplanted the stage coach, and in time it was supplanted by the locomotive.

ADVENT OF RAILROADS.

The State canals had not been in operation many years until a sentiment in favor of railroads began to develop, and many charters were sought and obtained from the legislature. Among the first we find a charter granted by act of March 31, 1836, for the Jersey Shore and Willardsburg railroad. This projection ultimately developed into the railroad of Pine creek. The Williamsport Railroad Company was chartered, May 20, 1837. This company had many ups and downs before it became established. The road was opened through to Ralston, January 12, 1839, and a locomotive named the "Robert Ralston" was brought from Philadelphia on a canal boat and placed on it. Eighteen months afterwards a second locomotive was purchased and named the "Williamsport." The road was poorly constructed. The track consisted of strap iron spiked on stringers, and the wear and tear caused by the locomotives was so great that they had to be taken off at the end of nine years and horses substituted. This railroad was the outgrowth of the coal and iron operations on Lycoming creek, on which Mr. Ralston spent his fortune but founded a town which perpetuated his name. When the road was rebuilt and iron rails placed on the track, the discarded locomotive, "Williamsport," was resurrected and

put on the road again. After many vicissitudes the road was completed through to Elmira and called the Williamsport and Elmira railroad. It is now known as the Northern Central.

The charter for the Sunbury and Erie was obtained April 3, 1837, but the part between Sunbury and Williamsport was not completed until 1855. It was known by this name until 1861, when the road was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the title changed to the Philadelphia and Erie.

The Catawissa railroad was extended from Milton to Williamsport in 1871, under the superintendency of George Webb, and November 1, 1872, it was leased to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, which has since operated it.

The Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo railroad, now known as the Fall Brook, was opened to Williamsport, June 4, 1883. It unites with the Philadelphia and Reading at Newberry Junction.

The Beech Creek railroad, which enters the county in Porter township from the west, was completed and opened for traffic in 1884. It unites with the Fall Brook at Jersey Shore Junction and runs into Williamsport over its tracks.

By act of June 24, 1839, George Grant, Robert S. Grant, Thomas G. Morris, John Knox, Bernard Duffy, and Abraham Lyon were "constituted a body politic and corporate" by the name of "The Larry's Creek Railroad and Coal Company," for the more convenient ownership and mining of coal, etc. To have a seal and hold 2,000 acres of land. The capital stock was fixed at $200,000, divided into 4,000 shares. When it was shown that the parties named had subscribed for the whole number of shares and paid in fifteen *per cent.*, the Governor was authorized to issue a charter. It is scarcely necessary to add that the road never was built.

Another road, entitled "The Loyalsock Railroad Company," was chartered by act of 1839, but it shared the same fate as the Larry's Creek road.

What was originally known as the Muncy Creek railroad was chartered in 1864, and Michael Meylert, H. R. Merhling, Robert Taylor, George Bodine, and A. J. Dietrick were constituted a body corporate to lay out and construct the road along Muncy creek and ultimately extend it to Laporte, and from that point connect with some line running east. Steps were at once taken to push the enterprise by appointing Joshua Bowman, Michael Meylert, and H. R. Merhling commissioners to open subscription books and canvass for the sale of stock. The first organization was composed of the following officers: President, Michael Meylert; treasurer, Joshua Bowman; secretary, B. Morris Ellis; superintendent, H. R. Merhling; directors, Edward Lyon, Baker Langcake, B. Morris Ellis, Robert and D. W. Taylor. Opposition was early manifested by the citizens of Muncy, which resulted in the withdrawal of Messrs. Bowman and Langcake. B. M. Ellis was then made treasurer and James Taylor director. Slow progress was made in construction on account of a scarcity of funds. In 1867, after three miles of track had been laid from Hughesville, work was stopped, and the prospect of getting a road up the creek was not encouraging.

In 1870 an act was passed authorizing the sale of any improvement of this kind under execution for debt, no matter how small the amount. But the friends of the road managed to have a bill passed exempting the Muncy Creek from the sweeping effects of the law, and in June, 1872, a new organization was effected as follows: James K. Boak, treasurer; E. Livingston, secretary; H. R. Merhling, superintend-

ent; B. Morris Ellis, Dr. M. Steck, De Witt Bodine, James Taylor, and Henry C. Warner, directors.

A renewed effort was made to push the enterprise, and the road was finally built to Hall's. The cost, including equipments, was $148,040. The total earnings for 1872 were $7,493.33. After encountering many vicissitudes, the management, on account of lack of means, was unable to extend the road, and creditors becoming clamorous, it was finally sold, about 1880, and B. G. Welch became general manager. Since that time the road has steadily been gaining in strength. It has been extended to Nordmont, in Sullivan county, and with increased rolling stock, has made considerable progress. Its business is gradually increasing, and when a connection is made with the Lehigh Valley it will become a through route and open up an extensive region of country. After the road passed into new hands a reorganization took place and the name was changed to the Williamsport and North Branch railroad, under which title it is still operated. Some time after the first reorganization George L. Sanderson became president and served in that capacity until the winter of 1892, when another change took place. The present officers are: President, H. C. McCormick; vice-president, John Satterfield; treasurer, J. Henry Cochran; secretary, S. T. McCormick; general manager, B. G. Welch; directors: H. C. McCormick, John Satterfield, J. Henry Cochran, E. R. Payne, H. L. Taylor, and S. T. McCormick. Connection is made with the Philadelphia and Reading railroad at Hall's, ten miles east of Williamsport.

CHAPTER XX.

WILLIAMSPORT.

ORIGINAL OWNERSHIP OF THE SITE—NEWBERRY—JAYSBURG—WILLIAMSPORT LAID OUT—ADDITIONS TO THE TOWN PLAT—MICHAEL ROSS—ORIGIN OF THE NAME—THE FIRST IMPROVEMENTS—FIRST TAXABLES—FIRST STORES—SIXTY YEARS AGO.

TO make the early history of Williamsport more intelligible, it is deemed best to give the names of the original owners of the land lying within the present boundaries, beginning on the east and moving westward. They run in the following order:

The records show that on April 3, 1769, Paul Weitzel made application for a tract of 266 acres, which, according to data in the office of the city engineer, embraced what is now that portion of the city lying east of Penn street, and south of Wyoming street to the river. The warrant for this tract, however, was made to Thomas Grant, who received a patent, March 27, 1799.

What is known as the "Michael Ross tract" adjoined Grant on the west. Application for the land was made by George Gibson, April 3, 1769; he transferred his claim to Matthias Slough, February 26, 1770; Slough transferred the same to

William Winter, May 2, 1786, and April 1, 1793, Winter sold to Michael Ross, who, May 7, 1794, received a patent in fee from the Commonwealth for 280 acres. In the application the tract was called "Virginia." It extended west from Penn to Hepburn streets; north to Brandon park, and south to the river. It was on a part of this land that Ross laid out the town of Williamsport.

The third tract on the west was applied for by Robert Galbraith, April 3, 1769, and it was called "Mount Joy." He disposed of his claim to Turbutt Francis, March 27, 1770, and he received a patent from the Proprietaries, June 2, 1772. It called for 300 acres. On the death of Francis his widow sold the land to Tench Coxe, May 2, 1772, and Coxe sold it to Jonathan Mifflin, September 18, 1784; and he sold to John Hollingsworth, April 29, 1786.

The fourth tract, adjoining Mount Joy on the west, was applied for by John Nesbit, April 3, 1769; he transferred his application to Turbutt Francis May 1, 1770, and the Proprietaries granted him a patent in fee April 16, 1772. Francis sold to Tench Coxe, and he sold to John Hollingsworth. This tract was called "Deer Park," and contained 311 acres. The patents for these two tracts are the oldest covering any portion of the land lying within the city of Williamsport.

On the 3d of March, 1804, Hollingsworth exchanged these two tracts for 600 acres owned by James and William Hepburn, at Montoursville, afterwards known as the Charles Lloyd farm, the consideration being 5s. An interesting history of this exchange may be found in Deed Book F, page 74. And it is distinctly stated in the deed that the Hepburns were to hold Deer Park and Mount Joy as "tenants in common, and not as joint tenants." These tracts covered all that portion of the city lying between what is now Hepburn and Susquehanna streets.

On the 6th of September, 1810, James and William Hepburn made amicable partition of these lands, William taking that part lying west of what is now Campbell street, and James that portion between Campbell and Hepburn on the east. The records show no further early land transactions by the Hepburns within the city limits, although they were concerned in speculations outside.

On the 1st of December, 1795, William Hepburn conveyed to Alexander Smith a tract of land called "Williamsburg," containing 157 acres and 147 perches, in consideration of $473.21. There were some buildings, a barn, and an orchard on this land, and it is supposed to have been located north of the city. Hepburn had obtained a patent for it, April 16, 1794.

All that territory lying between Susquehanna street and Lycoming creek had been surveyed on a warrant dated January 31, 1769, and a patent issued to Richard Peters, August 11, 1772, calling for 579 acres. It was called "Orme's Kirk;" and November 23, 1772, Peters sold to Turbutt Francis; January 19, 1775, Hawkins Boone purchased it. He died intestate, (killed at the battle of Fort Freeland,) and his administrators—Robert Martin, Robert Arthur, and Jean Hardy—sold 287½ acres to William Winter for £350, "lawful money of Pennsylvania," July 11, 1791. William Winter died, June 29, 1794, and his executors sold the property to John Rose, October 6, 1801, for $9,200. The Rose purchase in after years came to be known as the "Grier farm," because Judge Grier married Isabella, the only daughter of John Rose, who inherited the farm. It was at the house of Mrs. Winter—which stood near the corner of Fourth and Cemetery streets—where a few sessions of

court were held in 1797, and where the hounds of Judge Wallis upset the dinner table and broke all the china dishes but two!

Amariah Sutton became the owner of that part of Orme's Kirk (287½ acres) lying next to Lycoming creek. It was conveyed to him by Turbutt Francis, January 19, 1775, in consideration of £210 17s, "lawful money of Pennsylvania." The patent to Francis was signed by Richard Penn, lieutenant governor. Sutton's deed is recorded at Sunbury in Book F, page 141. He was an Englishman, a brother-in-law of Winter, and settled there certainly as early as 1770. He was reputed to have had four wives and many children. His death occurred October 17, 1817. William Winter had two wives and nineteen children, and his neighbor, Judge Hepburn, had two wives and nineteen children also.

Sutton by deed dated September 3, 1808, (see Deed Book VI, page 275,) also conveyed to Daniel Tallman, Jeremiah Tallman, William Tharp, Alexander Smith, Thomas Smith, William Collins, and John Forster, trustees of the Lycoming congregation of the Methodist Episcopal church, in consideration of $1, ten acres of ground on which to erect buildings for the accommodation of ministers of that denomination. The terms of the conveyance not being complied with, the land reverted. This ground is now occupied by the Demorest Sewing Machine Works.

NEWBERRY.

Crossing Lycoming creek into what is now the Seventh ward of the city, we find that John Sutton, a nephew of Amariah, was the first owner of the land on which Newberry stands. He settled there about 1772, when the territory was known as "Indian land." Sutton staked out a claim, but during his absence, when the settlers were driven away, John Boak squatted there, but sold his right to Robert Arthur, July 10, 1776, for £35. When Sutton returned he appealed to the Fair Play committee, consisting of John Walker, Thomas Kempley, Brattan Caldwell, and James Crandon, and after hearing the case they decided, July 20, 1776, as follows: "We, the regulators of the Indian land, being met upon a case of dispute between John Sutton and John Boak, and having heard all that has been delivered in the matter between them concerning the land John Boak lived on, we do agree that John Sutton has the prior and best right of the two." The case was afterwards arbitrated between Sutton and Boak, because John Dunlap and Dorothy Reeder put in a claim, which was disputed by Robert Arthur, and Boak was prevented from signing a release, the said Arthur claiming in right of Samuel Anderson, by a conveyance bearing date June 20, 1785. The arbitrators, after hearing the evidence did "award and determine that John Sutton had the only just right and title of pre-emption to the land." There were six arbitrators and William Hepburn was one of the number. Arthur then signed a release to Sutton as the "assignee of Samuel Anderson," disclaiming any right to the land "from the beginning of the world until the day of the date hereof," which was the 20th of October, 1785. This release enabled Sutton to get a patent from the Commonwealth, September 2, 1786.

The original grant to Sutton, to be more specific, was a pre-emption warrant, dated October 26, 1785, for 300 acres, "including his improvement made before the year 1778, on the west side of Lycoming creek adjoining the same, bounded by lands of John Dunlap on the north, John Clark on the west, and Joseph Reeder on the

south." The terms of the warrant were at the rate of £30 per hundred acres. At the time the warrant was granted he had a credit on the books for a payment of £90, and at the time of final settlement another credit of £6 14s 8d. The quantity of land returned was 321⅜ acres and allowance. The consideration named in the patent is "the moneys paid by John Sutton into the receiver general's office of this Commonwealth at the granting of the warrant hereinafter mentioned, and of the sum of £6 14s 8d, lawful money since paid by him." The £96 14s 8d was Pennsylvania currency, which reduced to dollars and cents would be about $257.98. The tract was called "New Garden."

In 1794 John Sutton employed William Ellis, the deputy surveyor, to lay out a town on his tract, which he called Newberry. A draft is recorded in the front part of Deed Book VIII, showing the lots, streets, and alleys. In a certificate Sutton declares that the plan is according to his "original proposition containing his proposals to adventurers and settlers in his said town," and then adds in a postscript that "the two main streets—Market and Diamond—are fifty feet, and the street round the town thirty feet, and the alleys sixteen feet wide." He commenced the sale of lots at once. September 3, 1795, he sold one to William Ellis for £15, and on the 16th of August, 1796, one to Flavel Roan for the same price. The sales of other lots are also recorded, showing that he did a fair business for the time.

The first tavern opened in Newberry was by George Slone in 1795. It is now known as the Oberfell place. In those days it was a popular place of resort and was frequented by the prominent men of the time. Slone's old account book shows many curious entries. A "gill" cost 5½d, and there are many charges of this kind. The old tavern was accidentally burned in 1817, but the neighbors felt the loss severely that they all turned in and assisted in rebuilding it.

JAYSBURG.

Lying immediately south of Newberry was the town of Jaysburg. The first settler was Joseph Haines, about 1773, who made some improvements. After the land was acquired from the Indians William Paul made application for a tract. His warrant, which was dated October 26, 1785, granted him "district No. 1 of the New Purchase," and named the tract "Pleasant Grove." Paul sold his land to Abraham Latcha, December 1, 1787; after his death his eldest son Jacob purchased the claims of the other heirs and had a town laid out early in the year 1795 by William Ellis, and named it Jaysburg. Although it was not as old as Newberry, it immediately boomed ahead in anticipation of becoming the county seat. The lots were arranged with a frontage of fifty-two feet and a depth of 208, on streets named Water, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth, running east and west; with Market and Queen running north and south. The alleys were named Church, Rising, Pine, Court, Strawberry, and Spruce. Lots were sold, £15 and £20 being the ruling price, and buildings hastily erected. For a few years the outlook was very encouraging. John Dunlap opened a tavern, shops and stores were started, and everybody expected Jaysburg would be selected for the county seat. On the 13th of August, 1796, Latcha sold a lot for 55s to John Cummings and John Stewart, trustees, for an English school house to be erected thereon. Rooms for a jail and court house were provided and the judicial machinery was set in motion.

But when the commissioners selected Williamsport as the place for the county seat Jaysburg immediately went into decline and soon passed away.

WILLIAMSPORT LAID OUT.

No one was more anxious for the county seat being located east of Lycoming creek than the Hepburn brothers, who owned the Mount Joy and Deer Park lands. They felt that it would greatly appreciate the value of their properties and they were not mistaken, although neither of them lived to witness the great improvements that followed. Judge Hepburn manifested the deepest interest in the scheme and urged Michael Ross to have a town laid out as speedily as possible. James Hepburn lived at Northumberland and was engaged in the mercantile business. In April, 1794, the firm was Hepburn & Cowden, but it dissolved June 4th of the same year, both continuing business individually. James Hepburn died, January 14, 1817, in the seventieth year of his age. Ross did not delay a moment. He employed William Ellis and Joseph Williams to lay out the town in 1795. It is not positively known what influences were brought to bear on the commissioners appointed by the Governor to select Williamsport as the county seat, but tradition says it was openly charged that lots in the new town were conveyed to them, or their friends, for making the selection. That there was some trickery in this business there is little doubt, and Jaysburg was beaten.

The original plot of the town was a rectangular figure containing 111 acres and divided into 302 lots, with streets and alleys crossing each other at right angles. A public square, according to English custom, was set aside in the center, and it has remained to the present day. Both Newberry and Jaysburg were laid out first, but Williamsport, the youngest, won the honors. One of the surveyors was the grandfather of S. N. Williams, a well known business man of to-day, and his name is perpetuated by a street which passes the jail on the west side. The original bounding lines may be more clearly understood by making them correspond with modern names as follows:

All the river front between Water street (now Front street) and low water mark, West street from Front to Fourth and Hepburn, to Hartman alley, thence to Market street, thence to the line of the present Philadelphia and Erie railroad, thence to East alley, thence to Fourth street, thence to Academy street, thence to Front street, and thence to the place of beginning.

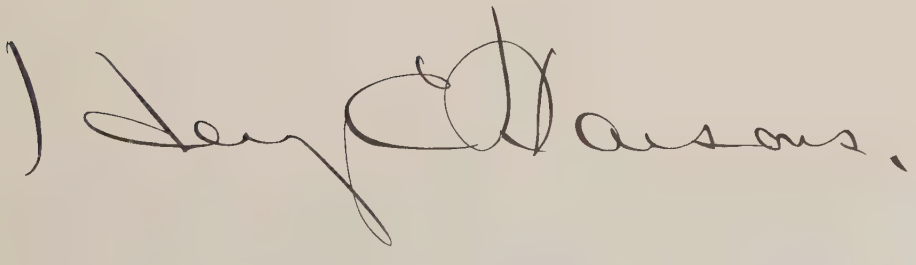
Michael Ross evidently attached great importance to the river front, for in his deeds he reserved all "fisheries and ferries" unto himself; and it is an important fact that all the land between Front street and the river belongs to his heirs to-day.

The first sale of lots, which took place on the 4th of July, 1796, was made the occasion for a public demonstration and an ox-roast. It is likely that speeches were also made, for the fact of securing the county seat would certainly warrant a display of eloquence to assist in commemorating the event on our natal day. A large number of lots appear to have been sold, as the following abstracts from the deed books will show:

Michael Ross, gentleman, to John Adlum, July 4, 1796, lots Nos. 182 and 183, for £50, size 104 by 208 feet, on East Third street and East alley.

Also lots Nos. 288 and 289, Third street and North alley; also lots Nos. 195 and 196, on west side of East alley and Tom alley.

On same day lot No. 61, for £37 10s, on Pine street and River alley and Center alley; also on same day lot No. 10, for £50, to John Courson, on Front street and River alley.



Also on same day to William Hepburn, Esq., for £182 10s, the following lots in Williamsport; Nos. 25 and 26, on Front and Market streets and River alley; also two other lots on the north side of the Diamond and Tom alley, numbered 186, 187.

Also on the same day lot No. 65, for £37 10s, on the south side of Second street, to John Titsworth.

Also on the same day lot No. 13, for £50, to John Kidd, Front street and Pine alley.

Also on the same day lots Nos. 15 and 16, at Front and Pine streets, to Evan R. Evans of Sunbury for £100.

The sale of other lots followed in rapid succession. It has already been shown when the lots for the public buildings were sold and the peculiar circumstances surrounding the transaction.

ADDITIONS TO THE TOWN PLAT.

There have been many additions of territory since the borough and city were erected. The first was by Thomas Grant in 1815. His land lay east of the Michael Ross farm. Soon after this Andrew D. Hepburn laid out a few lots west of Hepburn street, and called his addition "West Williamsport." In 1833 Jerry Church made an addition east of Academy street. An extensive addition east of Church's was made by John F. Cowen in 1850, and another by Lloyd & Updegraff, north of Church's and west of Cowen's. Among the important additions since that date have been J. and M. DuBois's, 1852; the Woodward, Vanderbelt, Hughes, Maynard, and Willard additions, 1853; the Scoville, Gilbert, Ross, Fleming, and Anthony additions, 1854; the Campbell and Armstrong additions, by Peter Herdic, 1855 and 1865, and the Hepburn, Maynard, and Woodward additions at various dates; Youngman's addition, 1858; Thompson's additions, 1867 and 1869, and the Watson addition, by Peter Herdic in 1873.

Vallamont is a new suburban district on the northern limits of the city, which was given to it by Hon. H. C. McCormick. A syndicate of gentlemen purchased the farm belonging to the heirs of Hezekiah B. Packer in 1890 and laid it out in lots and drive ways as an addition to the city. A portion of the ground extends up the hill to the summit, affording a very fine view of the city and valley. Fine drive ways have been built along the side of the hill and over the summit, and the grounds, which are timbered, have been cleared of underbrush, making the groves very attractive to visitors and picnic parties. Neat cottage residences will be built on the most eligible sites, and other improvements made, which will make Vallamont a very desirable place. The grounds of the Athletic Association are near by, where base ball and other sports are indulged in.

MICHAEL ROSS.

Although Michael Ross was the founder of Williamsport, comparatively little is known of his origin. It is claimed that he was living in Philadelphia in 1772 with his mother; that on the 11th of April of that year he and his mother entered into a written agreement with Samuel Wallis to accompany him to Muncy Farms. There he served until 1779, when he was in his twentieth year. Wallis owned large bodies of land, and Ross became a surveyor's assistant. At the close of his agreement Wallis gave him a high recommendation in writing and 100 acres of land, which probably was the foundation of his future fortune.

Mrs. Ross came with her son to the West Branch valley and died within the city limits. No papers or records have ever been found to show who the father of Michael Ross was—the boy who was destined to found a town in the New World. That he was born in Europe seems to be the opinion of his descendants, but whether his mother came as a "redemptioner" to this country is unknown. His name indicates Scotch origin, and his mother was probably German.

After acquiring the tract of 280 acres from William Winter, on which the town was afterwards laid out, Ross found it necessary to locate here. He found a log house or cabin, which had been abandoned by a squatter, on the site of the present residence of L. L. Stearns, which he occupied for several years, or until about 1800, when he built a two-story brick house, which stood on the site of the present residence of J. V. Brown, East Third street. This was the second or third brick house in the new town, and it was deemed meet and proper that the proprietor should own and occupy such a mansion.

The wife of Michael Ross was Anne, daughter of Christian Courson, whom he married about 1793. They had two sons and three daughters. Michael Ross, the father, died June 20, 1819, in the sixtieth year of his age; Anne his wife, July 31, 1818, in her fifty-fifth year. William, the eldest son, died unmarried, December 23, 1818, in his twenty-fourth year, and soon after he had graduated at a medical college as a physician; John, the second son, also unmarried, died July 6, 1833, in his thirty-seventh year. Of the daughters, Elizabeth, the eldest, married Peter Wykoff Vanderbelt, and died July 3, 1828, in her thirty-seventh year; Margaret, the second, married James H. Huling, and was instantly killed by a locomotive while she was crossing the Philadelphia and Erie railroad track at Market street, Williamsport, July 25, 1872. She was eighty years old; Anna, the third, married Maj. Charles Low, and died, January 30, 1882, in her eighty-second year.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME.

There has always been a difference of opinion between the descendants of Michael Ross and William Hepburn regarding the origin of the name of Williamsport, and much has been said and written on the subject without a satisfactory conclusion. Without attempting to settle this annoying question, we offer the following remarks by Joseph H. McMinn, who has given the matter a great deal of thoughtful consideration, as the best statement of the theories that are offered, leaving the reader to take his choice as he may be impressed by the force of the narrative:

Michael Ross could not help being familiar with the long cherished scheme of the State authorities, for opening a channel for inland navigation to connect the eastern and western waters of the State by way of the Susquehanna river. The survey was made in 1790 by William Maclay, John Adlum, and Timothy Matlack, who made a voluminous report which was afterwards published by the State. No actual work was ever done excepting with occasional appropriations when some rocks were blasted out to allow the passage of arks and keel boats, until the fact was recognized that it could not be made a navigable river, after which the Pennsylvania canal was undertaken to accomplish the object by slack water navigation.

But Michael Ross lived before these latter day developments, and was a firm believer in the navigation of the river, so that he naturally expected to see his town become a United States port of entry, and this sentiment was voiced in the familiar name given the village, "the Port," its earliest recorded name; and it may be here stated that for years after the prefix William was used, the name was written William's Port, as two words and with capitals.

As to the word Williams, there is still more difference of opinion. The descendants of Michael Ross claim that the name was bestowed by him in honor of his beloved son William, for whose future he indulged the keenest ambition, and so called his town William's Port.

The friends of Judge William Hepburn claim, that as he was instrumental in having the new county erected and the county seat located, he being the State Senator from Northumberland county at the time, and the first president judge of the new county, that in recognition of his valuable services the citizens proposed to call the town Hepburn's Port, but that he modestly objected and suggested William's Port, which was finally adopted.

Again.—There was a surveyor of local repute named Joseph Williams, who lived on our present High street at the intersection with the road leading to Wildwood cemetery, in a house that is yet standing, who was a highly esteemed friend of Michael Ross, and was engaged to lay out the new town. In his honor the street alongside the jail was called William's street. The descendants of Joseph Williams maintain that his name was the one prefixed to the word *port* to serve as the name of the town. The probability is that all three of the individuals named exercized an influence, perhaps without effort, in having the first name adopted for the modest little village that has grown into such importance as to extend over and absorb all the various localities that once aspired to the separate honor of being the county seat.

THE FIRST IMPROVEMENTS.

The first house in Williamsport was a log structure erected by James Russell in March, 1796. It stood on the corner of Third and Mulberry streets, and was 32x26 feet, the longest part fronting on Third street, and two stories in height. The first story was divided into four rooms; two rooms 15x13 feet fronting on Third street, and two, 15x11, looking northward into what was then a forest of timber. A large brick chimney ran up through the middle of the building, affording a fire place for each of the front rooms. The stairway ascended from the rear room next to what is now Mulberry street. The second story was divided into three rooms, and a large garret, which served as a store room and sleeping apartment. The house had a shingle roof put on with hand-made nails. James Russell opened an "Inn" in his house, and it was the only place for some time where travelers could be entertained. This hastily constructed log building was not only the *first* house in Williamsport, but the *first* tavern, and remained as a landmark until it was destroyed by the great fire of 1871.

James Russell was an Irishman by birth and came to America in 1774. He died soon after completing his public house, leaving a young widow and six children, who conducted the inn for a short time. In 1804 she married Joseph Dumm, and they conducted the house for more than half a century. It came to be known as the "Affie Dumm House," because Miss Eva (better known as Affie) Dumm, by the second marriage, was born under the roof of the venerable "Inn," and she lived there until it was destroyed. She married a man named Auchey, but he died soon after; she was always known as Affie Dumm. She died, March 1, 1876.

After the erection of the Russell Inn other buildings soon followed. The second was on Third street nearly opposite the book store of A. D Lundy & Company. It was built in 1796 by John Moore for a hotel and was known by the sign of the White Horse. Its dimensions were 24x30 feet and two stories in height. Of course it was built of logs. Nicholas Gale and Joseph Hall were among the early landlords. About the year 1820 it was converted into a store and kept for a number of years by Ralph Elliot and his two brothers, John and Robert. Elliot sold it to Jasper Bennet, who occupied it as a store. Subsequently it was purchased by C.

D. Eberman for a tobacco manufactory, but it was consumed by the fire of August 20, 1871.

The third building, also of logs, was erected about this time on the south side of Third street, between Pine and Market square. It was two stories high with two rooms in each story. It is not remembered who the builder was, but it subsequently became the property of Joseph Foulk, and then of Jacob Welper, who sold it to David Trainer.

The fourth house in the borough was a story and a half log building erected by Jacob Hyman, on what is now the northwest corner of Mulberry street and the canal. It was constructed of small round logs, and was built in the summer of 1797.

In 1801 Mr. Hyman erected the frame of a house on a spot adjoining his cabin, with the intention of building for his family a frame house; but before it was erected, he sold the frame skeleton to Mrs. Rebecca Low who had it moved up to the north side of Third street, between Academy and Mulberry, and there completed.

About 1798, Mrs. Heston—who subsequently became the wife of William Wilson—built a large log house on the north side of Third street, opposite what is now the book store of A. D. Lundy & Company. From the deeds it appears that this house and lots Nos. 23, 25, and 27 were sold by Michael Ross to Sarah Whitacre, June 6, 1799, for £40; that July 29, 1806, she sold the property to James Winter for £750; and August 9, 1809, Winter transferred it to Sarah Whitacre and Rebecca Wilson for £750. The early history of this building, with a description of the same, are given in an advertisement which appeared in the Lycoming *Gazette* of December 20, 1809:

SIGN OF THE FOX CHASE.

To be sold or let.—A valuable public house in the borough of Williamsport, which has been occupied as such for a number of years past, and from its extensive accommodations and valuable custom, it is certainly an object to any person who is or wishes to be engaged in a public line; a store and tavern have heretofore been kept in it by the subscriber, and latterly a tavern by James Winter. Said house is two stories high, fifty-two feet front by twenty-nine deep, a kitchen one and a half story, good cellar, well of water, garden, etc., and stabling to contain twenty-one horses. Terms of sale or lease will be made known by the subscriber, in the borough of Williamsport, and possession given the 1st of April ensuing.

December 20, 1809. WILLIAM WILSON.

November 9, 1819, Rebecca Wilson and Benjamin Courson, executors of Sarah Whitacre, sold it to Henry Hughes for $2,000. In 1822 Hughes tore down the old log house and erected in its place the present two-story frame, which is now the property of his daughter, Mrs. Mary H. Toner, widow of Samuel Toner. The original log structure was probably the fifth house in the old borough. When kept by Mrs. Heston and subsequently by the Winter family, it was the main stopping place for the judges, lawyers and others, when court was in session. The rear part of a portion of the property is still used for stabling horses, and a public house is kept in the front part on the corner of the alley. Mrs. Toner uses the western end for a private dwelling. Henry Hughes kept a hotel for a long time in this venerable building, and he served as postmaster from April 20, 1819, to May 24, 1839, a period of over twenty years. The postoffice was in a corner of the bar room, in a little enclosure which presented a quaint appearance. The mail at that time was carried in a pair of saddle bags. Henry Hughes was a native of County Derry, Ire-

land, where he was born, January 23, 1782, and died in Williamsport, February 22, 1846.

Some time in 1798—possibly earlier—Thomas Huston built a log house on the northwest corner of Third street and the square, and opened a tavern, which he conducted for several years. It was first known by the sign of the "Rising Sun." About 1811 Huston sold the hotel to a man named Pickle, who subsequently sold it to Jacob Heiveley, and it was afterwards known as the "Heiveley House." It was burned March 4, 1865.

The first birth in the settlement was that of William Russell, son of James Russell, keeper of the Russell Inn, born September 23, 1796. When he became a young man he went to Canada, where he remained for thirty years, and then returned to the place of his nativity to die. The next birth was probably that of William Calvert, which occurred November 25, 1797, in Moore's tavern. At this time there were only four log houses in the town called Williamsport!

The first brick building within the original limits of the town was built in 1799 on Front street, between Market and Mulberry, by Andrew Tulloh, who used it for a short time as a law office. It is No. 31 Front street. A second story was added to it years ago. The bricks were manufactured on the banks of Grafius run where that stream crosses Hepburn street. A few months later another kiln was burned here for the brick house of Michael Ross. The second brick house within the limits was built by William Wilson, about the year 1810, on the south side of Third street, on what is now the site of the First National Bank. It was kept by Mr. Wilson as a hotel and was known by the "Sign of the Buck." Mr. Wilson was familiarly known as "Congress Billy," from the fact that he was a member of the Lower House of Congress. This house was subsequently kept by James Cummings and later by Thomas Hall. It was a popular place in early days and the leading men of the time stopped there. In April, 1842, it was burned, but was rebuilt by Mr. Hall the following year. After his death it was sold to Charles Doebler, who conducted it as the United States Hotel for some time, when he sold it to his son, Valentine S. Doebler. Under the management of "Tine," as he was familiarly called, it became the leading hotel in Williamsport. About the time of his death, (1866,) it was sold to the First National Bank, which institution still owns it.

FIRST TAXABLES.

When the borough was organized in 1806 there were sixty taxable inhabitants within its boundaries, ten of whom were single freemen, as follows: Richard Hays, James J. Nollis, John Kidd, Elias Winters, Samuel Coleman, Thomas Alexander, William F. Buyers, James Heylmun, Joseph Foulke, and Abraham Hooper. The list is certified by Joseph Foulke, who was clerk. The largest amount of tax this year was $7.70, which was paid by Michael Ross, the founder; the next was $4.25, paid by Andrew D. Hepburn. The smallest sum was four cents!

The tax duplicate for 1806–07, the *first* for the borough, shows that the assessment amounted to $86.70. It is important as showing the first taxable inhabitants of the town, and a transcript is herewith given: Thomas Alexander, William F. Buyers, Joseph Boone, Widow Biss, James Cummings, Elizabeth Calvert, Dr. Samuel Coleman, Robert Collins, Joseph Dumm, Amos Doan, John Doan, John Eldridge,

Thomas Emmons, Joseph Foulke, Samuel E. Green, Jacob Hyman, Thomas Houston, Esq., Andrew D. Hepburn, Charles Houston, Thomas and Richard Hays, Mordecai Heylman, Conrad Haller, David Hunter, Elizabeth Freeman, John Kidd, John Levergood, William and Thomas Murray, John Murphy, James Moore, Robert McElrath, Robert McClure, Richard McEwen, Michael Ross, John Shaffer, Alexander Sloan, John Turk, Jerry Tallman, Richard Titus, Stacy Throp, Thomas Updegraff, Peter Vanderbelt, James Winter, Apollos Woodward, Jacob Waters, Ed. Wilkinson, James Watson, David Young.

In 1807 the tax amounted to $89.69½, and the following taxables were added: William Brindle, Peter Scates, Anthony Harris, Jonathan Steiner, John McConnell, Joseph Lenover, Nathan Bailey, George Strawbridge, William Pidcock, John Calvert, John Murphy, and John Biss. Mordecai Heylman was the first clerk of council.

FIRST STORES.

The first store east of Lycoming creek, before Williamsport was laid out, was opened by William Hepburn and Samuel E. Grier about 1790, on the Deer Park farm, at the foot of what is now Park street, near where Judge Hepburn afterwards built his brick residence, which is still standing.

William Wilson opened the first store in Williamsport in 1801. It occupied a site on Third street, at the corner of South alley. Andrew D. Hepburn was the second storekeeper. He commenced business June 2, 1802, when quite a young man. He was a son of James Hepburn, the owner of the Mount Joy tract of land on the western boundary of the town, and was born at Northumberland, March 10, 1784. He came here probably to look after the estate of his father. Andrew D. Hepburn became quite prominent in the town. He served as county treasurer from 1806 to 1808, and was frequently appointed by the court to serve on road views and as commissioner in the division of townships. In fact, the name of no one of the time appears oftener in the records. He married Martha Huston, by whom he had seven sons and four daughters. She died, February 6, 1852, and her husband followed her March 6, 1861.

The first druggist was Henry Lenhart, who, in 1815, opened a drug store on the southeast corner of Third and Pine streets, where, in 1811, he had his hat shop. There are twenty-two drug stores in the city now.

SIXTY YEARS AGO.

To show the progress that has been made it may be mentioned that in 1830 there were only ten brick buildings in Williamsport, including the court house. They were located as follows: Octagon building, adjoining the present residence of John B. Hall, on West Third street, which was built for an academy; the court house grounds had not been graded, but were inclosed by a high rough board fence, which was much dilapidated; a small brick on the corner of Pine and Willow streets; brick hotel, "Sign of the Buck," Maj. James H. Huling, proprietor, on the site of the present First National Bank; a small brick east of the hotel; two-story brick, southwest corner of Third and Market; two-story brick on Mussina's corner, then owned by William Wilson; two-story brick on the corner now occupied by Kline's hard-

ware store, and the little brick law office of Andrew Tulloh, on Front street. There were no three-story buildings with magnificent fronts, such as we see to-day; few pavements or walks were laid and pedestrians had to make their way through the streets as best they could. There were but two churches, both unfinished—Pine street, and the stone church used by the German Reformed congregation. The Presbyterians held services in the court house. Third street terminated at West street. Academy street was the eastern limit of the borough, and the woods extended to where the railroad now crosses East Third street. Buildings were scattered "and far between." A frame house stood on what is now the site of the "Old Eagle Hotel," and a small law office belonging to Robert Fleming was perched on the corner now occupied by the store of L. L. Stearns & Sons. This lot was afterwards occupied by the City Hotel, and at the time Fleming occupied it could have been bought for $300. The whole square had previously been purchased by Robert McClure for $400. Above this corner, on Pine street, there were very few buildings, and the street terminated at the Ross graveyard—all beyond this point were fields and timber. There were no public improvements, no saw or other mills nearer than Loyalsock and Lycoming creeks. The only saw mill was the one owned by Culbertson at what is now Du Boistown. It was a small affair and could only run two and three months in the year on account of water. At this time the tax laid for borough purposes was $250!

In October, 1830, Jacob L. Mussina began the jewelry business on the south side of Third street and Market square in a small frame shop. In 1831 he put up a one-story shop on Pine street, on the site of the West Branch Bank; and in 1845 he purchased a small brick building on the northeast corner of Market square, where he carried on business for thirteen years and prospered. In 1858 he took down the old building and erected the three-story brick which is still standing, and in which his son Sylvester now carries on a large jewelry business.

Mr. Mussina was a mechanical genius, a fine mathematician, a splendid workman, and greatly respected. He was of Polish origin, and was born in Aaronsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, April 29, 1807. Thrown upon his own resources at an early age, he learned the trade of a watchmaker, and followed it to the close. March 18, 1834, he married Jerusha P. Bailey, of Williamsport, and five sons and three daughters blessed the union. One of the sons, J. Wood, is now president of the Merchants' National Bank. When the telegraph was introduced in Williamsport Mr. Mussina became the first operator and sent the first message over the wires to Philadelphia, August 14, 1851. It contained twenty-seven words and cost thirty-seven cents. He also opened the first daguerreotype gallery in 1842. For many years he held various positions of trust both in civil and religious lines. He was a justice of the peace for ten years, and for over thirty years trustee and secretary of the Pine Street Methodist Episcopal church, and for forty-three years he served as clerk to the return judges of the elections. He retired from business in 1866, and his death occurred January 8, 1888, in the eighty-first year of his age.

In 1831 Jacob C. Welper, noted for his eccentricities, erected a two-story stone building on what is now the site of Mayor Keller's hardware store. He had a red line about a foot wide painted around the house, just below the second story windows. This building was long used as a cigar manufactory, and it was a landmark until the march of improvement caused it to be removed for the present brick structure.

By act of April 11, 1840, Williamsport, for the first time, was authorized to have a licensed auctioneer. Previous to this sales were conducted by any one who had tact for the business by public outcry.

On the 24th of July, 1841, John Wise, the famous balloonist, made an ascension from Williamsport which attracted the attention of the people for miles around. It was his thirtieth ascension and was witnessed by hundreds of spectators. The balloon rose gracefully to a great height and then sailed over Bald Eagle mountain and was soon lost to view. He descended in White Deer valley, landing in front of the house of Mr. Deeter, badly frightening two women, who were the only inmates. Mr. Wise succeeded in convincing them that he was not an evil spirit, when they came out and viewed the wonder. The inhabitants of the valley soon collected in force to gaze upon what was regarded as a great curiosity. After taking supper with Mrs. Shaffer the balloonist returned to Williamsport the same evening, followed by his airship on a wagon.

CHAPTER XXI.

WILLIAMSPORT (CONTINUED).

Borough Organization—City Government—Williamsport and Newberry Postoffices—Great Floods—Early Industrial Development—Flour Mills, Distilleries, and Tanneries—Foundries and Machine Shops—The Lumber Industry—Susquehanna Boom Company—River Dams—Lumber Riots—Lumbermen's Exchange—Furniture Manufacturers—Miscellaneous Manufacturers—Financial Institutions—Water, Gas, Electric Light, and Steam Companies—Telegraph and Telephone Facilities Street Railway—Opera House—A Favorite Place for Conventions—Musical Organizations—Secret Societies.

THE act incorporating Williamsport as a borough was approved by Gov. Thomas McKean, March 1, 1806, and its material points are given herewith from the official record:

Be it, etc., That the town of Williamsport, in the county of Lycoming, shall be, and the same is hereby erected into a borough which shall be called "The Borough of Williamsport," and shall be comprised with the following bounds: Beginning at the West Branch of the river Susquehanna; thence N. 31° W. 150 feet to the northeast corner of East and Front streets; thence along East street including the same N. 31° W. 1,994 feet to a point on Michael Ross's land; thence S. 59° W. 556 feet to the northwest corner of Mulberry and North streets; thence along North street including the same S. 59° W. 1,448 feet to the northeast corner of Williams and North streets; thence S. 59° W. 556 feet to a post on James Hepburn's land; thence S. 31° E. 1,062 feet to the southwest corner of West and Third (or Main) streets; thence along West street including the same S. 31° E. 932 feet to the northwest corner of West and Front streets; thence S. 31° E. 240 feet to the river; thence down the same the different courses and distances thereof to the place of beginning.

And be it etc., That it shall and may be lawful for all persons having resided within the said borough six months next preceding the election, and being entitled to vote for members of the

Henry C. McCormick

General Assembly on the first Monday of May, in each and every year hereafter, to meet in the court house in said borough, and then and there elect by ballot between the hours of 12 and 6 o'clock in the evening, one reputable citizen therein who shall be styled "The Burgess of the Borough," and five reputable citizens to be a town council, and shall elect a high constable.

. . . . . .

Sec. 3 declares that the burgess and town council "and their successors forever," shall be one body politic and corporate in law by the name of "The Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Williamsport, in the county of Lycoming," and shall have perpetual succession forever.

Sec. 4 enjoins that if any person shall be elected burgess or councilman, and, after official notification shall refuse or neglect to act, he shall be fined $20 for the use of the corporation.

Williamsport remained a borough from 1806 to 1866, a period of sixty years, and according to law elected a chief burgess every year. But the most diligent search has failed to develop who her burgesses were for thirty-eight years. On account of fires and floods the early records have been lost. The records that have been preserved show the following burgesses up to the time borough government ceased: 1844, Joseph B. Anthony; 1845, Adolphus D. Wilson; 1846–47, A. J. Little; 1848–49, Hepburn McClure; 1851–53, Thomas W. Lloyd; 1854–56, Elisha Covert; 1857, W. W. Willard; 1858, Hepburn McClure; 1859–61, S. M. Crans; 1862, Hiram Mudge; 1863–66, S. M. Crans.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

It was not until after 1850 that the borough of Williamsport began to show signs of rapid improvement. The population was then only 1,615; but in 1860 it had jumped up to 5,664, and the outlook was very encouraging. The lumber business, which afterwards proved to be such a powerful factor in the progress of the town, was just beginning to develop. In 1853, a restless, irrepressible, and progressive man, Peter Herdic, settled in the borough, and his presence soon infused new life into every branch of business. He projected all kinds of improvements, built houses and mills, and proclaimed that a new era was about to dawn in Williamsport. He was sleepless and untiring -imbued with a marvelous spirit of enterprise —and endowed with a keenness of perception that won both admiration and envy; he forged ahead and drew the lumbering car of fogyism after him in spite of every effort on the part of many to hold it back, until it became apparent to all that there was to be a new Williamsport.

In 1866 he was instrumental in having an act passed incorporating Williamsport as a city. It was approved January 15, 1866, and the old borough, which had existed for sixty years, passed away. The act defining the first boundaries of the city reads:

> By extending the northern boundary line of the former borough of Williamsport in a straight line west to Lycoming creek; thence down said creek in a southerly direction, the several courses and distances, to the West Branch of the Susquehanna river; thence easterly along the northern bank of said river to the southwestern corner of the boundary of the former borough of Williamsport.

After defining the duties of the officers of the new corporation, the act divided the city into four wards, as follows: East, Centre, West, and Lycoming. The three

first were to remain as first laid out by the borough; Lycoming ward was to embrace all the territory west of the former west boundary of the borough. An election for mayor was provided to be held on the third Wednesday of May, 1866. With this new condition came a higher order of municipal organization. The last burgess was Samuel M. Crans, and the first mayor was Maj. James M. Wood, who was elected May 17, 1866, his competitor being the last burgess.

The act provided, furthermore, that whenever fifteen or more freeholders residing on lands adjacent to the city desired to be annexed, they could petition council, which was authorized to admit them.

In the winter of 1866 a few citizens of Newberry submitted a petition to the grand jury praying to have a borough organized, the limits to be from Lycoming creek west to the lands of D. W. Foresman, and from the river north to the Williamsport public road. Several farmers on the "Long Reach," fearing to be left out, and seeing the advantages of the taxable property in the proposed borough, opposed the movement with a petition, signed by a number in the surrounding country. The grand jury reported against the borough applicants. In the meantime another petition was prepared, in which it was proposed to make the north line of the Dodge property the southern line of the borough; and the western boundary the eastern line of the Reighard farm. Much feeling among the parties was engendered and it was difficult to agree on any lines. Before the grand jury met Peter Herdic and Thomas Updegraff had a petition prepared and presented to the city council praying that the "adjacent" territory west of Lycoming creek be annexed to the city in accordance with the provisions of the act of incorporation. Common council voted in favor of the appeal, but the select branch opposed it. That stopped proceedings in council, but Herdic with his fertility of resource soon conceived another plan. At that time S. C. Wingard was the member of Assembly from this district, and Herdic to succeed in his scheme secured the old petition, tore off the names of the signers and had a new petition written praying to have the territory west of the creek annexed to the city, to which he attached the names, and it was forwarded to Mr. Wingard. As the signers were well known Mr. Wingard had the annexation bill promptly passed. There being no objection, as the citizens were not aware of what had been done, Governor Geary approved the bill, March 21, 1867. The clause of annexation is as follows:

Beginning at the southeast corner of the farm of H. C. Packer on Market street; thence in a northerly course by line of said farm to a point opposite the south side of Gilmore's lane; thence in an easterly course along the south side of said lane, and by a line in the same course to the west side of the farm of Samuel H. Lloyd; thence by the several lines of said farm and the line of the late borough of Williamsport to the West Branch of the Susquehanna river; thence westwardly along said river to the eastern line of Woodward township; thence northerly along said eastern line until it intersects a line extended from the northern boundary of said city, as it is now established, and in range therewith; thence eastwardly along said extended line, and the northern boundary, to the place of beginning.

Any one acquainted with the territory can see, by following the line, how adroitly the work of annexation was accomplished without mentioning the name of the populous district west of Lycoming creek that it was designed to secure by legislative enactment. It is needless to add that many of the Newburyites, and especially the farmers living along the river above the town, were indignant when they found themselves living in an incorporated city without their consent.

By this bit of "sharp practice," to use no harsher phrase, old Newbury, Jaysburg, and a vast territory west of the creek, became a part of the city, and to this day there is a feeling of jealousy between the citizens above and below the railroads in Newbury, while many members of both factions unite in denouncing the method employed by Herdic to annex them.

By this last act the city was divided into seven wards, as follows: All that part east of Vanderbelt, Penn, and Henry streets, to constitute the First ward; all east of Market and west of Vanderbelt, Penn, and Henry, the Second ward; east of Hepburn and west of Market, the Third ward; west of Hepburn, north of Fourth, and east of Fifth avenue, the Fourth ward; south of Fourth, west of Hepburn, and east of Park, the Fifth ward; west of Park and Fifth avenue, known as Woodward lane, and east of the eastern bank of Lycoming creek, the Sixth ward; all west of Lycoming creek, the Seventh ward.

No further change occurred until 1878, when the Second ward was divided, by making all that part north of Fourth street the Eighth ward. No further divisions occurred until December 5, 1891, when the First and Sixth wards were divided by decree of court, after the electors had so requested by vote. These divisions were demanded by the increase of population, which made it difficult to receive and count the votes at elections in a reasonable time. The city is now divided into ten wards, but a view has been held for the purpose of dividing the Seventh ward, (Newberry,) and a favorable report was made in June, 1892.

The area of territory within the city limits is about seven square miles, or 4,500 acres; and it is divided almost equally east and west by Lycoming creek, which forms the boundary between the Sixth and Seventh wards. The city engineer reports the total number of miles of paved and unpaved streets, roads, and alleys within the city boundaries, at seventy-five and one-half miles. The site of the city is mainly a bench in the river valley, on the north side of the stream, which consists of loose river *debris* to a considerable depth. This bench or river plain slopes gradually up to the hills north of the city, which rise to a height of 800 to 850 feet above the river. Williamsport lies in latitude 41° 14', and one minute west of the meridian of Washington. The lowest step of the court house is 505.4 feet above the level of the sea.

The first mayor under the city charter was Maj. J. M. Wood, elected May 17, 1866. His successor was William F. Logan, elected May 15, 1867; re-elected, May 20, 1868. An act of Assembly passed this year required all "city, ward, borough, and township elections to be held on the second Tuesday of October" following, and provided "that officers whose terms expire shall hold over." Under this law Mayor Logan held over until October, making his term of office a year and nearly five months.

The fourth election was a very exciting one. Peter Herdic and H. C. Parsons were the candidates. Herdic spent money lavishly and was elected by 816 majority. It was generally believed at the time that his triumph cost him $20,000. In the heat of the campaign it was not an uncommon thing for saloon keepers to find ten and twenty dollar bills among their bottles on the bar. How they got there no one seemed to know, but that they were put there for a purpose was apparent. Herdic's administration was a lively one and many curious things were done.

A new law relating to the city, approved March 22, 1870, required city elections to be held on the second Monday of May each year thereafter. It was also provided that officers should hold over.

Maj. James H. Perkins succeeded Peter Herdic, May 9, 1871. His successor was S. W. Starkweather, elected May 14, 1872, and re-elected in May, 1873. The lumber riots occurred during the first year of his administration.

The time for holding elections was again changed by the passage of a supplement to the election law, which required city, borough, and township elections to be held on the second Tuesday of February. Under this act Martin Powell was elected the eighth mayor, February 17, 1874, and re-elected in 1875. In the tenth contest ex-Mayor Starkweather was elected, February 15, 1876.

By the passage of the "Wallace law," the office of controller and treasurer was created and the term of the mayor extended to two years. Ex-Mayor Logan was elected, February 19, 1878, for the third time. He was succeeded by F. H. Keller, February 17, 1880. His successors have been as follows: H. C. Parsons, February 21, 1882; S. M. Crans, February 16, 1884; William N. Jones, February 16, 1886; James S. Foresman, February 21, 1888; F. H. Keller, for the second time, February 18, 1890. The act of May 23, 1889, extended the term of the mayor to three years.

The almshouse is located a short distance north of the city, where those unable to care for themselves find a home. As it belongs to the city it is under the direction of the overseers thereof. The county proper has no institution of the kind and each township therefore has to care for its own indigent. The question of building a poor house has often been discussed, but it has never been carried out. As early as October 14, 1851, a vote was taken by the county "for and against" a proposition to erect a poor house. It resulted: For poor house, 1,560; against, 1,996. Years afterwards the question was discussed again, but nothing came of it. The overseers of the city have at times talked about buying a large farm and erecting buildings, where the paupers who were able could be used in cultivating it, but it never has been carried out, and the overseers have been content with the present cheap, inadequate quarters.

WILLIAMSPORT AND NEWBERRY POSTOFFICES.

In 1799, when the commissioners commenced to build the jail, there was no postoffice in Williamsport. The nearest office was at Northumberland, nearly forty miles away. Application was at once made to the department and orders were issued to open an office at Williamsport. The date of the appointment of each postmaster from that time to the present is as follows: Samuel E. Grier, August 12, 1799; Henry Hughes, April 20, 1819; Hepburn McClure, May 18, 1839; Joseph K. Frederick, July 1, 1841; Joseph S. Titus, August 30, 1843; J. J. Ayres, July 29, 1845; Chauncey Donaldson, May 8, 1849; Charles Kalbus, January 6, 1852; Jacob S. Maxwell, May 5, 1853; Theodore Wright, January 12, 1855; Thomas Throp, September 3, 1855; John R. Campbell, April 30, 1861; Horace E. Taylor, August 8, 1865; Jacob Sallade, August 27, 1866; J. J. Ayres, April 20, 1867; John S. Grafius, April 5, 1869; Robert Hawley, July 30, 1869; Frank J. Burrows, January 19, 1882; William F. Logan, February 10, 1886; John B. Emery, present incumbent, March 25, 1890.

The two first appointees held the office about twenty years each. Henry Hughes lived in a log house on East Third street, where he kept a hotel. It is now owned by Mrs. Toner, and a saloon occupies one end of the building. In the saloon part the postoffice was kept. Hughes had a corner of the bar room enclosed when he kept the office.

When Hepburn McClure succeeded Hughes he removed the office to a building which stood on the site of Hicks's book store. He introduced letter boxes and made other improvements. At that time the daily mail matter was carried in a pair of saddle bags!

Of the twenty-two postmasters who have served the people of Williamsport for ninety-two years, one-half are deceased. One of the survivors, Theodore Wright, has been chief editor of the Philadelphia *Record* for ten years or more.

The following table of receipts of the office from 1800 to 1891, together with the gradual increase of salary, shows the growth of the postal business of Williamsport in nine years less than a century:

Calendar years.	Gross receipts.	Compensation.
1800	$ 87 52	$ 30 88
1810	125 98	46 85
1820	281 30	88 71
1830	573 57	175 59
1840	1,904 86	602 33
1850	1,622 15	611 19
1860	4,404 86	1,781 04
1870	18,190 07	3,750 00
1880	22,834 31	2,800 00
1889	39,394 38	2,800 00
1890	44,830 28	2,900 00
1891	44,838 09	3,000 00

The act of Congress passed March 3, 1845, reducing postage on mailable matter, accounts for the falling off in gross receipts between 1840 and 1850.

Through the efforts of Hon. R. J. C. Walker in 1882, an appropriation was secured to purchase a site on which to erect a building for a postoffice and United States court house. The appropriation was afterwards increased to $225,000. The site, on Fourth and Hepburn streets, cost $44,093.11, several lots with buildings having to be purchased. The building proper, which is an elegant stone structure, cost $164,000. The total cost, which includes the heating apparatus, grading the grounds, furniture, site, etc., was $208,430. It is seldom that the cost of a public improvement falls short of the amount appropriated. The building in its interior arrangements is first-class, and the furniture and equipments are complete in every respect. The United States court rooms are in keeping with everything else, and are much admired for their convenience and comfort.

The postoffice was completed and occupied, June 30, 1891. The carrier system was introduced, October 1, 1882. At first six carriers were employed; now there are fourteen, with seven additional help in the office.

Although Newberry was laid out in 1795, and is one year older than Williamsport, it did not have a postoffice until 1824, nearly a quarter of a century after an office was opened in the latter place. The appointments have been as follows: John Sloan, first postmaster, appointed April 5, 1824; John Murphy, August 25, 1824;

Samuel Caldwell, May 15, 1829; James Cummings, August 1, 1833; Nicholas Funston, October 30, 1835; James Cummings, August 12, 1841; Mary Ann Cummings, May 23, 1842; Lindsay Mahaffey, April 12, 1850; James C. Funston, June 1, 1853; John F. Stevenson, June 8, 1857; William J. Mahaffey, April 14, 1860; William Colt, December 21, 1863; David Showers, October 1, 1866; Rebecca Showers, June 28, 1867; William Colt, June 10, 1869; John P. Fisher, August 21, 1885: Elizabeth C. Johnson, the present incumbent, March 26, 1889.

GREAT FLOODS.

There have been many great floods in the river. The first known to early history occurred in 1744, the second in 1758, the third in 1772, the fourth in 1786, and the fifth in 1800. The next great flood during the present century occurred June 28, 1829. This was followed by a disastrous freshet, October 7, 1847. The water came up to Third street so that boats could be rowed along the south side from the lower end of Market square nearly to Pine street. The court house bell was rung to alarm those living in the "hollow" below Third street. The stores, cellars, and houses between this street and the canal were flooded and much damage done. The next great flood occurred on St. Patrick's day, 1865. The ground was covered with a deep snow, and a warm southwest wind, with rain, caused it to melt rapidly. The water rose rapidly and flooded the lowlands. At Williamsport it attained a height of 27½ feet. All the river bridges from Farrandsville to Northumberland were either carried away or badly damaged; fences were destroyed, and heavy losses entailed on the farmers. The water came up to the court house steps and all the houses in the lower part of the city were flooded. This was the highest flood ever known, and for nearly a quarter of a century it was accepted as "high water mark" in this valley.

A greater, however, came. The memorable flood of June 1, 1889, has passed into history as the highest and most destructive to life and property ever known to white men in the West Branch valley. Rain fell incessantly for nearly forty-eight hours, with the wind strong from the southwest. It seemed that the windows of heaven had been opened and the water descended in a solid sheet. The river rose rapidly and at Williamsport attained the unprecedented height of *thirty-three feet one inch*, or nearly six feet higher than in 1865! Three-fourths of Jersey Shore, Williamsport, and the lower parts of Muncy and Montgomery, were under water, which ranged in depth from two to ten feet. The destruction of property was immense. Houses, bridges, saw mills, outbuildings, and fences were carried away; crops were ruined and many persons left penniless; the boom broke and 200,000,000 feet of lumber were swept down the river, besides millions of feet of manufactured lumber. The inundated portion of the city presented a scene of desolation, on the subsidence of the water, that beggars description. Scores of people in the lower part of the city were taken out of their houses in boats and carried to places of safety. A great camp for the sufferers was established in Brandon park, and as soon as possible the State furnished tents to shelter them. Funds for their relief were raised and provisions from all quarters were contributed.

When the flood was at its height on Sunday a small river steamboat passed through the principal streets, crossed the tracks of the Philadelphia and Erie rail-

road at Market street, and went nearly a square beyond. There were over four feet of water in the corridors of the court house; stocks of goods in the stores were ruined; saw logs, lumber, and *debris* blocked the streets and rendered them impassable; pavements were torn up, houses moved from their foundations, gas pipes broken, and general havoc produced. A list compiled by the local relief committee showed that twenty three lives were lost in the county, a majority of which were those of children.

All the county bridges over the principal streams, as well as the river bridges, were swept away, entailing a loss of over $500,000. The total loss to the people of the county probably reached $5,000,000.

The rainfall for the month of May, 1889, as reported by J. S. Gibson, meteorologist, of Nisbet, Susquehanna township, showed 9.08 inches. From 3 P. M., May 30th, to 4 A. M., June 1st, 7.01 inches of water fell; and from 8 P. M., May 31st, to 4 A. M., June 1st, the rainfall was *four* inches. It was this tremendous downpour which was the culmination of the unprecedented and irresistible torrent, which swept through the valley leaving ruin and desolation in its wake.

The blow to the city was a severe one, but owing to the pluck and energy of the people, nearly all traces of the disaster have been wiped out and business booms as if nothing of the kind had occurred. By the assessment of 1892 the total valuation of property for taxation is shown to be $8,623,613. Total city tax, $135,782; poor tax, $20,880.51.

EARLY INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The first boot and shoemaker of any note in the borough was Jeremiah Tallman, who, as early as 1799, opened the business in a frame shop on the southwest corner of Third and Pine streets. The site was afterwards used for a hotel, known as the Eagle Hotel, kept by Maj. Charles Burroughs. The second workman at this trade was Henry Harris, who about the year 1808 erected a two-story frame building on the southeast corner of Market square. Judge John Smith learned the shoe trade with Mr. Tallman, and after working for him about two years as a journeyman, began business for himself in a log structure on the north side of Fourth street, about half way between William and Hepburn. This was in 1818. The log house served Mr. Smith both as dwelling and shop.

The first hatter was Robert McElrath, who as early as 1795 opened business on the north side of Third street, between Pine and William, in the neighborhood of the present jail. Being subsequently made jailor, he lived in the jail, and there followed his trade on a small scale. A few years subsequent, Thomas and Richard Hays had a hat manufactory on the south side of Third street, on the third lot east from Pine street. The building was a two-story frame, a part of which was occupied as a dwelling. About 1817 it was converted into a hotel by Thomas Hays, known by the "Sign of the Lion," and kept by Mr. Hays as a public house for some fifteen years.

In the spring of 1811 Henry Lenhart came from York, Pennsylvania, and commenced the manufacture of hats on the southeast corner of Third and Pine streets. The year previous a two-story frame had been erected on this spot by Thomas Alexander. This building Mr. Lenhart purchased of Alexander, and also put up a

one-story addition on the east side for a hatter's shop. This addition was occupied for this purpose four years, when it was converted into a drug store, the first in the borough.

In 1821 Maj. Charles Low became a partner with Mr. Lenhart in this business, and continued such for about one year, within which time he erected a two-story frame dwelling and had shops for his own use, on the southeast corner of Third street and East alley, and, in 1822, dissolving partnership with Mr. Lenhart, began business for himself and became the fourth hatter in Williamsport. He carried on the business at this stand till 1840—a period of some nineteen years, when he sold out the entire business to John and David Trainer.

The first gunsmith was Henry Gable, who, previous to 1811, opened a shop on the north side of Third street, between William and Hepburn. The second workman in this line was Henry Pickle, who in 1811 had a shop on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets. Walter Lawrence was the third gunsmith, who about the same time had a dwelling and shop on the south side of Fourth street, between Pine and William. John Heisley was also a workman at this trade. His shop was in his dwelling, a story and a half log cabin, which stood on the west side of Market street, next to the canal. Mr. Heisley built this cabin about the year 1818. In 1842 it was torn down, and a three-story brick erected.

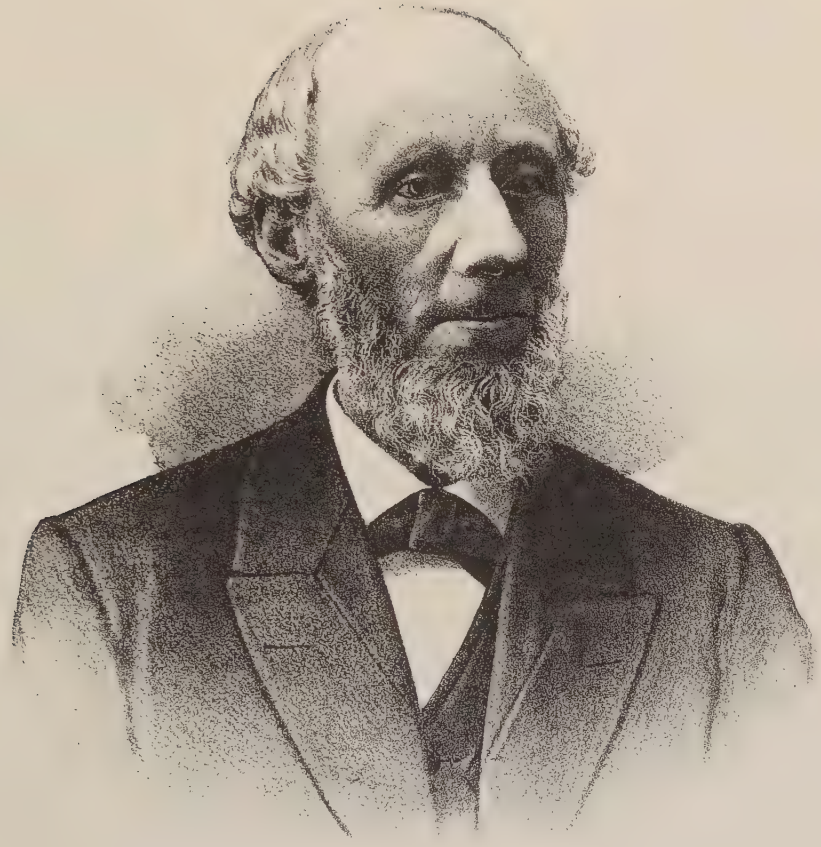
The first cabinet maker was Alexander Sloan, who, in 1802, had a shop on the west side of Market street, between the canal and Black Horse alley. The second workman in this line was Edward Calvert, who, about the year 1816, opened a shop on the southeast corner of Market square.

The first blacksmith in the borough was Peter Vanderbelt, of New Jersey, who served the pioneers with work in this line previous to the organization of the county. His shop stood on the south side of Third street, near Academy. His son, Peter, carried on the business at the same place after his father's death. The second blacksmith was George Duitch, who had his shop on what is now the site of the Williamsport National Bank.

About the year 1801, Peter States, of New Jersey, opened the first harness shop in the borough. The second saddler and harness maker was Richard McEwen, who had a shop on the west side of Market street, between canal and Black Horse alley.

John Murphy was the first man to open a watchmaker shop, in 1805. It stood on the north side of Third street, between Market and Mulberry. On the 5th of January, 1810, his apprentice boy ran away, and he announced the fact in a quaint poetic effusion which he published in the *Lycoming Gazette* of January 10, 1810. The name of the runaway was John Swares, and "two cents" was all the reward he offered for his return. Murphy first settled on Larry's creek about 1788, and a daughter, Sarah, is claimed to have been the first white child born on that stream in 1790. In 1798 he opened a shop in Jaysburg, but when Williamsport was selected for the county seat he came hither.

Elijah Reeves, who had learned the trade with Murphy, opened a shop in 1813 and carried on the business for ten years, when he moved away. The third watchmakers to open a shop were Robinson & Gaw, on the corner of Fourth and William streets in 1821.



George Slate

FLOUR MILLS, DISTILLERIES, AND TANNERIES.

The first grist mill within what are now the city limits was erected by Robert Martin, of Northumberland, as early as 1797 or 1798. It stood on the west side of Lycoming creek, a few rods south of the present mill owned by Abram Good. It was a frame structure. It has been stated that it was built in 1778. But that is doubtful. At that time the land was claimed by the Indians and the dispute was not settled until 1784. There is nothing on record to show that any improvements, save the most primitive cabins, were made on these lands until an undisputed title was acquired by the State. It is not likely, therefore, that an improvement so important as a mill was made on the Indian land.

Soon after building this mill Martin sold it to George Grant, who, about 1812, sold it to Jacob Bastian, who owned it till 1821, when the entire building, with some 330 acres of land, extending along the west bank of the creek, was sold at sheriff's sale to John Cowden. About 1842 John H. Cowden, son of John Cowden, built a brick mill. This was the second grist mill.

The Noble Mills had their beginning in 1854, when Peter Herdic and B. H. Taylor erected a frame saw and flour mill. The property passed through several ownerships until 1871, when Seymour J. Noble, H. C. Noble, and Ezra Canfield purchased it. Upon the death of Mr. Miller, Mr. Noble bought the interests of his partners and associated his son Edward F. with him in the business. In 1886 the old frame building was replaced by a modern brick structure, which was remodeled in 1892, when its capacity was largely increased. It contains a full roller system and its product enjoys a high reputation.

As early as 1796 Jacob Grafius built a distillery on the southwest corner of Market square. The building was log, about twenty feet square and a story and a half high, and stood about fifty feet from the street. It was from Mr. Grafius that the commissioners purchased the six gallons of whiskey mentioned in the account of the "raising" of the first court house. The dwelling of Jacob Grafius was a two-story frame. Both of these buildings were burned by the fire of 1841. This site was occupied by father and son for nearly ninety years. At the present day the ground is occupied by substantial modern buildings, and there is nothing to indicate that whiskey was ever manufactured there.

Thomas Updegraff, tanner, and father of the late Abraham Updegraff, was the first man to establish a tannery in Williamsport. He came from York, Pennsylvania, with his family in 1799. Previous to emigrating, Mr. Updegraff had visited his uncle Dirck, who lived on the "Long Reach," while on a visit to the Genesee country, which was then attracting much attention. On this trip he had a four horse load of leather, which he quickly disposed of. This so pleased him that he resolved to move here and settle. Returning to York he made preparations to move his family up the river. He started with two canoes and after six days' hard work arrived in safety. He described their landing in a reminiscence which he afterwards wrote:

> We arrived at the Pine street landing about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and Betsey, hastening up the bank with the babe on her arms, exclaimed, "Why, Tommy, where is the town?" Only one small frame house and the brick office of a lawyer [Andrew Tulloh] being discernible from that standpoint. We soon found our old friend Grafius, who welcomed us to his hospita-

ble home, with invitation to remain until other quarters could be procured. I had just 25 cents in money left, with which I bought two salt shad!

Soon after his arrival he obtained work for a portion of his time of Daniel Tallman, who had a tanyard at what is now the intersection of Almond street and the road running north of the city. In the meantime he commenced building a cabin about twenty feet square for a dwelling and shop, of round pine logs, with clapboard roof, and moved in with his family six weeks after. The same fall he sunk six tan vats by his own labor, built a shed with posts covered with slabs from a saw mill, for grinding and storing bark, and built a wooden wheel with large cogs, and when hides were offered he proposed to tan them for the half next season, which was generally accepted. Thus was the Updegraff tannery founded on the west side of Market street and corner of Black Horse alley, while a portion of his time was given to dressing hides for Daniel Tallman. It is needless to say that he prospered, paid all his debts, and left a handsome patrimony when he died, October 30, 1857, in his eighty-fourth year. The mother of Thomas Updegraff, who accompanied him thither from York, died, March 21, 1837, in the one hundredth year of her age.

The second tannery was established by Robert Hays at the corner of the canal and what was called Center alley.

George Fulmer established a tannery in 1813 on the site of George Slate's Sons' present business house facing Government place, and operated it until his death. In 1837 his son, J. Hyman Fulmer, and son-in-law, George Slate, under the firm name of J. H. Fulmer & Company, purchased the tannery. After a few years this title was changed to George Slate & Company. In 1856 Mr. Slate became sole owner of the plant, and ran the business individually until 1868. He then took his eldest son, Hyman A., into partnership, and the firm name became George Slate & Son. In 1880 J. Walton Slate was admitted to partnership, and it then became George Slate & Sons. In 1886 Mr. Slate retired from business, and the present firm of George Slate's Sons came into existence. The tannery was operated until 1889, when the business was abandoned as unprofitable and the building was removed.

John K. Crawford came to Williamsport in 1860 from Warrensville, where he had been engaged in the manufacture of leather for many years. In 1878 he built his present tannery, near the intersection of the Philadelphia and Reading and Philadelphia and Erie railroads, where he has since carried on the business.

The tannery of J. K. Mosser & Company, located at Newberry (Seventh ward) is one of the largest industries of the kind in northern Pennsylvania. It was founded in 1876. The buildings and sheds are ample for a large business, covering an area of over fourteen acres of ground. There are 365 vats used in the tanning of leather in all the vat houses, and the capacity exceeds 1,000 hides per week. Three steam engines are used to operate the machinery, one being eighty and the others thirty horsepower each. From 12,000 to 15,000 carloads of bark are consumed annually. There are seventy-five employes. The members of the firm are J. K. Mosser, Thomas Keck, and Henry S. Mosser, the latter being the resident partner in charge of the business. The other members reside elsewhere.

FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS.

The first iron foundry in Williamsport was established by John B. Hall in 1832.

He brought his boilers, engine, and cupola on wagons from Geneva and started business in September of that year. This was the *first* engine in the West Branch valley, and the *first* foundry in Lycoming county, Tioga, Centre, and Bradford. Mr. Hall brought the patterns to town for the *first* coal stoves, which he made and sold in town, and for fifty miles around, for some years. His leading idea was to manufacture machinery for saw mills, because he believed the vast pine and hemlock forests of this country must be largely cut by machinery. The subsequent development of the lumber business showed that he was not mistaken.

His foundry was a great novelty at first, and when he commenced running his engine and melting iron, it was constantly crowded with people. On one of his "casting" days an old citizen, who had formerly been a member of Congress, remarked: "That man Hall is a clever fellow, but I'm sorry to see him locate here, as he can not do business enough to keep him!"

After many vicissitudes Mr. Hall succeeded in founding his business, and it became large and remunerative. As the canal was only partly built when he started, he experienced some trouble in getting iron, which had to be brought from Centre county. At first it was hauled on wagons. Dr. James Hepburn and Tunison Coryell were his partners. In the second year (1833) they got a contract from the State to furnish castings for the Columbia railroad. Dr. Hepburn, becoming discouraged, sold his interest to John Cowden. He died soon afterwards and left his share in the foundry to his son, John H. Cowden. The firm worked along steadily and gained ground. Besides the railroad castings, they made all the canal lock wickets to be used between Muncy dam and Lock Haven. In 1836 they made the ornamental iron fence which was put around the court house yard. It stood for more than forty years. In 1838 they made the castings for the *first* iron gang gate of saws used in this State, for the "Big Water Mill," which was superintended by J. H. Perkins. They also made the castings for the furnace at Astonville, and the furnace and rolling mills of McKinney, and Manly & Heylmun, on Lycoming creek; also for the blast furnace started in Williamsport by Bingham & Company, in 1846–47.

The Hall foundry finally became one of the fixed institutions of Williamsport and did a large business. The founder, who still lives, has reached the mellow age of eighty-eight, and although long since retired, still takes a lively interest in the iron business, and contemplates with pride the part he bore in being the pioneer founder of what has become one of the leading industries of his adopted city.

Philip A. Moltz was one of the pioneer machinists of the city. He came here in 1854, and two years later he purchased the plant of Mayby & Bowman, corner of Basin and Church streets, where he carried on business until 1868. He then sold the shops, but again became proprietor in 1871, and in 1877 he finally disposed of the plant to Rowley & Hermance.

One of the oldest as well as most extensive of the machinists and iron founders is the firm of Rowley & Hermance, composed of E. A. Rowley and A. D. Hermance; the company was established in January, 1875, and commenced business on West Third street. In 1877 they purchased the plant of Philip Moltz, one of the pioneer machine shops of Williamsport. The works have been enlarged from time to time as business demanded. The extensive works of the firm are located at the corner of

Church and Basin streets. Their specialty is the manufacture of wood-working machinery for furniture factories, sash, doors, and blinds, and all wood-working establishments of whatever kind. They also manufacture all kinds of machinists' tools. The products of this large manufactory find a market in all parts of the world. The employes range in number from 160 to 180 according to the demands of business.

The Williamsport Machine Company was organized as a limited concern, March 30, 1882, with a capital stock of $6,000. In 1878 Thomas and John H. Millspaugh, who had done business since 1875 at the corner of Hepburn street and the canal, purchased from Oliver Watson a small building located on the site of their present works. Here they did general repairing and manufactured engines and saw mills until March 30, 1882, when Fred H. Sweet was admitted as a partner. The firm manufactures all kinds of improved wood-working machinery. The building has been enlarged until they now occupy a floor space of 42,000 square feet. The capital stock is $225,000. The company is officered as follows: John H. Millspaugh, chairman; F. H. Sweet, general manager; Thomas Millspaugh, secretary and treasurer. The office and works are located on West Third and West streets. From ninety to one hundred men are employed.

The manufacture of saws is an important factor in the industrial line in Williamsport. In 1860 E. Andrews founded a saw manufactory which long since attained extensive proportions; and in 1882 the firm of E. Andrews & Sons was organized by the admission of W. F. and F. M. Andrews, sons of the founder, to partnership. The manufactory comprises a three-story brick building 50x75 feet in dimensions, splendidly equipped with all the necessary tools and machinery. The firm manufactures all grades of circular, shingle, gang-edger, and crosscut saws. The senior, proprietor and inventor was born in England and came to Williamsport in 1858.

The E. Keeler Company, manufacturers of boilers, etc., conduct one of the old industries of the city. The business was established in 1864 by J. Heathcote & Company, who conducted it until 1877, when it was incorporated with a paid-up capital of $50,000, the executive officers being George W. Sands, president; Isaac Barton, treasurer, and A. G. Anthony, secretary. The E. Keeler Company manufactures all kinds of steam boilers, tanks, steam heating, engine supplies, plate work, etc. Thirty-five hands are employed.

The Valley Iron Works were established by W. P. Riley in 1865. His specialty is the manufacture of automatic steam engines, which have not only been sent largely to California and other parts of the United States, but to the Dardanelles and Japan. An average of fifty men are employed.

John Arthur, blacksmith and machinist, and iron and brass founder, foot of Park street, started business in 1868. He gives employment to twelve men. Saw mill and tannery machinery is included in his line of manufactures.

Jacob J. Moltz commenced business in 1878 on Church street, in partnership with his brother Jerome, which partnership was dissolved in June, 1885. He manufactures gang-edgers and all kinds of mill machinery, circular saw mills, and does general repair work. There is a foundry connected with the shop. An average of twelve men are employed.

George G. Wyland, machinist, Grace street, started business in March, 1882. He employs four men. Repairing machinery is a specialty.

Younkin, Evans & Stambach, Vine street, founders and machinists, started in business in March, 1886. They employ eight men, and manufacture engines, wood-working machines, and machinery of all kinds.

Jerome Moltz, machinist, foundryman, and general repairer of all kinds of machinery, established his present business in March, 1886. His plant is located on East Third street almost on the site of the old blast furnace of Bingham & Company. From twelve to fifteen men are employed.

The Lehman Machine Company—A. T. Lehman and S. H. Smith, proprietors—was established in 1889. They manufacture all kinds of wood-working machinery, and give employment to about forty men. Their shops are on Vine street.

Frank Stutzman, machinist, started business in 1890. His shop is located on Campbell street. General repairing of machinery is a specialty. Five men are employed.

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

Williamsport owes its development, growth, and prosperity to the lumber manufacturing industry, which long since attained vast proportions. The first saw mill of which we have any account was built on Lycoming creek, about four miles from its mouth, by Roland Hall in 1792. This was on what is known as the Carothers property. The mill was a primitive affair, but it furnished the lumber for many of the first houses in Williamsport. Samuel Torbert came next with a mill on Bottle run in 1798; and the same year Thomas Caldwell built one in connection with his grist mill on the creek, the site of which is now owned by John Good. It was afterwards rebuilt by John C. Oliver and Samuel H. Lloyd. Sheriff Bennett purchased the homestead property of Thomas Mahaffey and erected a saw mill and still house. The mill, however, never amounted to much. Scarcely a trace of these original mills remains to-day, which at the time of their erection were regarded as great improvements. Pine timber of the finest kind abounded in those days, but the only demand for lumber was by those who were building houses and barns in the infant settlement.

The first saw mill within the present limits of Williamsport was what was known as the "Big Water Mill," built by Cochran, Biers & Company in 1838, forty years after Hall had erected his little mill on Lycoming creek. The firm was composed of Philadelphia gentlemen, and their mill stood on a framework of timber and cribbing, which extended from the mainland into the river opposite the lower end of the island, at the foot of Locust street. The mill contained four "up and down saws," or English gates, and the power was furnished by four reaction water wheels of Johnson's patent.

Cochran, Biers & Company ran their mill for three years, when they failed and the property was sold by the sheriff to Updegraff & Armstrong. Maj. James H. Perkins purchased the property of Updegraff & Armstrong early in 1846 and made preparations to run the mill. He also bought Hepburn island, then existing in the river opposite the mill, of Hugh Kinly, of Philadelphia. This island originally contained fourteen acres. It extended from the foot of Locust street to nearly opposite the mill of Payne, Cochran & Company, and formed a pond for the mill. It was originally heavily timbered, but the trees were cut to permit drift, which

usually collected in a great mass during high water, to pass down the river. When the stumps and roots decayed there was nothing left to resist the action of the water on the soil, which soon carried it away, notwithstanding large quantities of stone were transported there from the mountain in the hope of staying the work of destruction. But it did not prove a success, and now all that remains of this once large island is the small remnant in the river at the foot of Locust street.

In 1848 Major Perkins sold a half-interest in his purchase to John C. Cameron, of New York, and in 1850, or 1851, they put a "flat gang" in the mill, which was the first introduced in Williamsport. Charles Whitehead, of Du Boistown, came here in 1848 in the employ of Cameron, and he was the first man to run this gang successfully.

Some time in 1851 Perkins & Cameron sold an interest in the mill to Andrus, Langdon & Ransom, and the new firm enlarged the mill and put in several gangs and slabbers, and two more waterwheels. The mill now extended from the mainland to the island and was a large and solid structure.

Andrus, Langdon & Ransom soon sold their interest to Hodgman, Harris & Company, and the firm was reorganized. Nehemiah Shaw, now one of the pioneer lumbermen of Williamsport, took charge of the mill and ran it for two years. In 1852 he went to Fort Edward, New York, and there had built under his instructions a flat or rolling gang. It was brought by rail to Elmira and from there transported to Williamsport on sleds. It was the first improved iron gang introduced here.

Major Perkins finally sold his interest to Peter Herdic & Company, and the mill, after passing through various hands, was finally destroyed by fire in the fall of 1863.

To Peter Tinsman belongs the credit of starting the first steam saw mill. On the 1st of January, 1852, he and George W. Quinn purchased a lot from Thomas Updegraff for $1,000. It was situated below what is now the Shaw mill, on the river bank, and there the mill was built. Tinsman ran it from 1852 to 1855. He then sold his interest to his brother, Garret Tinsman, who, in partnership with George W. Quinn, ran it several years. This pioneer steam mill was operated by different parties for several years longer, and was finally destroyed by fire.

Woolverton & Tinsman erected a steam saw mill in 1852 a short distance below the Peter Tinsman mill, and began operations soon afterward. For the past forty years the business has been continued at the same point under the original firm name, although the founders are both dead. Woolverton & Tinsman and Tinsman & Ryan operate this mill, which manufactures 14,000,000 feet of lumber annually.

About the same time that the Tinsman mills were built, John and Charles Dodge erected a small steam mill near the site of the Coleman mill. In 1854 they replaced it with a larger one. In 1863 the plant was purchased by Fletcher Coleman, who has since operated at this point one of the most extensive mills in Williamsport.

Peter Herdic and B. H. Taylor built a saw and flour mill in 1854 on the site of the Noble Mills. Seymour J. Noble, H. C. Miller, and Ezra Canfield bought the property in 1871, and on the death of Mr. Miller Mr. Noble purchased the interest of his surviving partner. The old saw mill was swept away by the flood of June, 1889.

White, Lentz & White had its beginning in October, 1859, when Peter Herdic, George W. Lentz, John White, and Henry White formed the copartnership of

Herdic, Lentz & Whites, and built extensive saw mills near the river above Centre street. In 1867 Herdic withdrew from the firm, which then became White, Lentz & White. The average annual production of this mill has ranged from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet.

After the boom was erected, and it was found to answer the purpose for which it was designed, a fresh impetus was given to the lumber business. The building of saw mills commenced, and as the civil war caused a great demand for lumber and prices rapidly advanced, the business of manufacturing soon assumed large proportions. Many of the mills were large and filled with expensive machinery. Every modern improvement was introduced by the manufacturers until the mills of Williamsport came to be recognized as taking rank among the largest, finest, and best equipped in the United States. The lumber yards were often devastated by fire and mills destroyed, but the latter were generally quickly replaced and fresh lumber manufactured. The lumber industry gives employment to fully 2,000 men in the city eight months in the year. Over $9,000,000 are invested in the mills, and their product is estimated at nearly $7,000,000 annually.

The majority of these mills are first-class in every respect, and one of them ranks with the largest in the world, having a cutting capacity of 30,000,000 feet annually. The number of mills in and around Williamsport number twenty-five.

The planing mills are another important branch of the lumber industry and employ over 500 men and boys. It is estimated that the capital employed in these industries will reach $250,000 and the value of the product will exceed $400,000. Several of these planing mills are large establishments, filled with improved and costly machinery, and employ from fifty to eighty men. The larger mills are prepared to manufacture portable houses and ship them to any part of the globe ready to be set. Doors and other articles required in the construction of houses have been shipped to Europe and sold there. School and office furniture, ornamental chairs, stands, and racks of all kinds are turned out. Within the last few years machinery adapted for wood work has been so improved that there seems to be no limit to the range of operations performed by this class of machinery.

In connection with the dressing of lumber are many small industries, such as the manufacture of toys of various kinds and swings for the nursery. The manufacture of packing boxes from cheap lumber for use in the great mercantile houses of the large cities has been extensively carried on for years. Material for these boxes is cut to certain sizes, shipped in the piece and then quickly put together in the form of a box.

The principal saw and planing mill firms are herewith given, together with their annual capacity:

Dodge Mills, operated by the Pennsylvania Joint Lumber and Land Company, manufacturers of all kinds of lumber; the mill has a capacity of 30,000,000 feet annually. Officers: Henry James, president, Baltimore; Charles L. James, superintendent.... Williamsport Land and Lumber Company; production, 18,000,000; Officers: Elias Deemer, president; J. H. Price, Jr., secretary and treasurer.... Strong, Deemer & Company; (two mills), production, 28,000,000 *per annum*.... Star Mills, Williams & Foresman; production, 10,000,000; also B. C. Bowman & Company; production, 10,000,000.... Payne, Cochran & Company; production,

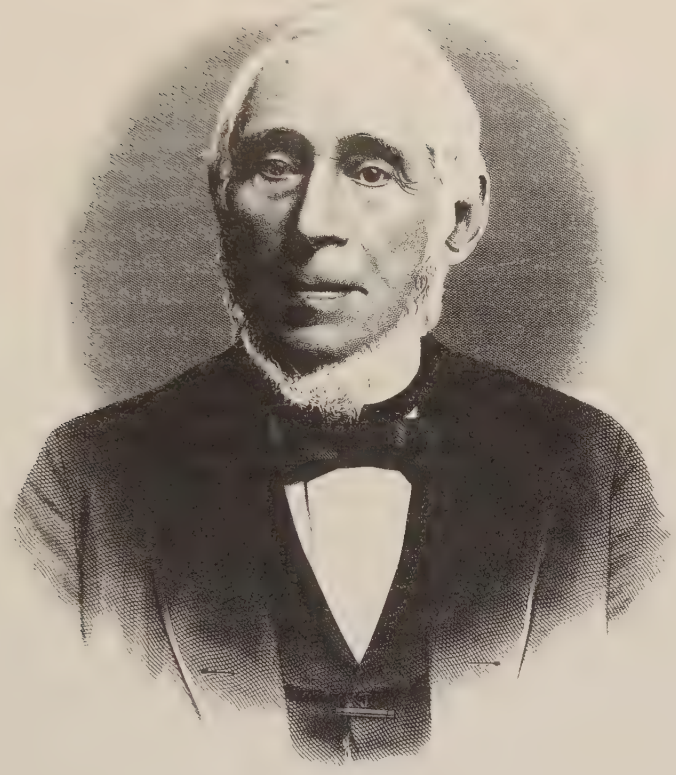
19,000,000....F. Coleman; capacity, 12,000,000....W. Righter's Sons & Company; capacity, 18,000,000; this business was first established at Columbia in 1834; the yard and mill are at Williamsport; members of the firm: Dr. W. Righter, Michael Myers, J. C. Righter, and P. C. Righter; F. W. Benedict, special partner.... George B. Breon; production, 9,000,000....Elias Deemer & Company; production, 4,000,000....N. Shaw & Company; capacity, 15,000,000....Brown, Clarke & Howe; capacity, 20,000,000.

Previous to 1854 there were no planing mills in Williamsport. The impetus given to building about this time demanded a more rapid method of surfacing and dressing lumber for building purposes, and in 1854 William A. McCann and Hiram Crafts made an effort to establish a mill, but, owing to lack of sufficient means, failed. In 1855 George S. Banger came from Philadelphia and took an interest with them and the firm of Banger & Company was formed. They introduced a Woodworth planer and a surfacing machine. At first their business was confined to the manufacture of flooring and siding, and the surfacing of lumber; but they were soon after induced to include also the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, and mouldings. Mr. Banger subsequently purchased the interest of his partners and carried on the business alone for several years. The mill afterwards was operated by Brown, Allen & Company. Many mills have come and gone since that time, but the original is still in existence.

The following planing mill firms are now operating in the city: Howard & Perley; capacity, 20,000 feet per day....Purdy & Green; capacity, 10,000,000 *per annum;* successors to Reading, Fisher & Reading.....McCollum & Cline, City Planing Mill; capacity, 1,000,000 feet *per annum*....John Coleman, Ninth ward; capacity, 10,000,000 feet *per annum*.....National Planing Mill Company, Limited, Ninth ward; officers: S. M. Titus, John G. Hostetter, Franklin E. Eck, and W. D. Springman; capacity, 35,000 feet per day..... Susquehanna Saw and Planing Mill, foot of Susquehanna street; members of firm: Edgar Munson, Robert H. Munson; manager, C. La Rue Munson; annual production: saw mill, 12,000,000, planing mill, 6,000,000 feet....E. A. T. Rathmell; capacity, 2,000,000 feet *per annum*....The Mill Work and Mantel Company, Ninth ward; officers: Jesse Snyder, president, Charles H. Huffman, secretary....The Wychoff Pipe Company, manufacturers of all kinds of wooden water pipe and tubing for underground wires....The Williamsport Planing Mill Company, Limited; officers: Thomas Deutschle, chairman; Andrew Birkle, secretary; Henry J. Weasner, treasurer; Charles R. Krimm, general superintendent; planing mill work of all kinds done; seventy-five men employed.

SUSQUEHANNA BOOM COMPANY.

After the coming of Major Perkins to the West Branch Valley it soon became apparent to him and a few others that Williamsport could be made a great lumber mart. Its location on the river and contiguity to the vast forests of pine and hemlock that lined the eastern slopes of the Allegheny mountains warranted this conclusion. The river could be made the contributing artery to supply the mills with logs, if some means could be devised to hold them safely until manufactured. It was this idea that gave birth to the boom project. Major Perkins came here in Decem-



Jas. H. Perkins

ber, 1845, and now at the mature and mellow age of eighty-nine he can look back upon the pioneer days of lumbering and contemplate with pride the part he bore in the early enterprise, and the improvements he was instrumental in having introduced.

John Leighton, of Maine, accompanied Major Perkins to Williamsport from Philadelphia. The object of their visit was to engage in the lumber business, and, should circumstances favor it, establish a boom in the river. Soon after their arrival they directed their attention to the question of location, and settled upon what is familiarly known as the "Long Reach." At this point nearly all the essential requisites for such an improvement were found to exist. The high range of mountains on the south side of the river affords an insurmountable barrier to the overflowing of the logs, when once they are brought within the enclosure of the boom. The bend in the river at this point and for miles above naturally draws the logs to this south side of the stream; and the fact of the river being almost level for miles beyond prevents the possibility of swift currents during low-water stages.

Without some arrangement of this kind to secure the logs until they could be manufactured, it would be useless to build mills. What few were floated down the river had to be watched all the time, and even then many escaped. In those early days the method of securing logs was by means of small boats, from which the men fastened them together in the form of rafts. To prevent these floating logs from escaping in the night time, these pioneer lumbermen had recourse to a simple expedient. Large fires were built along the bank of the river, and other fires on the flat boats anchored in the middle of the stream, and men were stationed at several points to catch logs as they came down. The work was hard and dangerous. This was the method employed until the advent of Major Perkins. In March, 1849, he completed two temporary booms with sunken cribs, one at Goose island and another nearly opposite the point where the lower end of the present boom is located. After this the logs were left to float freely until they reached one of these booms, when they were caught and towed into one of these temporary booms. The flood of 1849 subjected these structures to a very severe test, but they stood it well enough to convince all skeptical lumbermen that a boom could be built.

The Susquehanna Boom Company was incorporated by act of March 26, 1846. The original stock consisted of 100 shares of $100 each, and was subscribed for and issued to the following stockholders, to wit: John Leighton, 1 share; John Du Bois, 25 shares; Matthias Du Bois, 25 shares; James H. Perkins, 24 shares; Isaac Smith, 20 shares; Elias S. Lowe, 5 shares. There was no organization under the act of incorporation until the 5th of November, 1849, at which time a meeting of the stockholders was called for that purpose. John Leighton was called to the chair, and Elias S. Lowe was appointed secretary.

On the day after the organization of the boom company, arrangements were made to accept proposals for building twelve piers, five to be completed in the spring and the others in the fall. More piers, under a contract of December 8th, were put in, and the structure was complete enough to hold all the logs that came down the following spring.

The Loyalsock Boom Company was organized a few months after the Susquehanna Boom Company, for the accommodation of mills below the dam. Trouble soon arose between these companies, the most important cause of which was the

charge imposed by the upper boom company upon the logs of the lower, which passed into their boom. Trouble, too, arose about the rope. No piers were put up by this company until 1855–56. Difficulties continued until the winter of 1857–58, when the two companies petitioned the legislature to allow them to consolidate, which was done. The officers of both companies resigned and a new set were elected. The officers of the old companies met and arranged for an appraisement of the property of the lower boom company. An amicable agreement was made and the stock was apportioned.

The original dams in the river, already described, having become worthless, authority was obtained from the legislature by act of December 11, 1866, to construct a new and larger one. It was built in 1867 and is still in good condition.

The Jersey Shore boom was built during 1868–69, but scarcely a trace of its piers now exists. The pocket boom—or what was originally the Loyalsock boom below the dam—was reconstructed in 1871. It has almost entirely passed away. The Muncy boom, built in 1872, has also disappeared.

The first mishap, after the consolidation, was the spring flood of 1860. The boom was broken and at least 50,000,000 feet of lumber were carried down the river. During the summer fifty-four new cribs were erected and the boom greatly strengthened. In the month of September, 1861, another flood, almost as damaging as the one of the previous year, occurred. When it was at its height the Lock Haven boom broke, and a mass of logs were precipitated against the Williamsport boom with irresistible force. The loss was heavy, but the damage was repaired in time to secure the logs of the next season. The experience gained by the company during these floods showed them where the boom could be strengthened and they straightway had it done.

During the season of 1866 the company erected their boom at Linden, by connecting the two islands at that place. Other repairs and extensions were made from time to time, one of the most important of which was the rebuilding of the Linden boom in 1873, by putting in forty-one new cribs.

The boom is nearly six miles in length and will hold 300,000,000 feet. The average annual expense of keeping it in repair is $40,000. Since its erection the cost of rebuilding and repairs has exceeded $1,500,000. At present the company receives $1 per 1,000 feet on all logs rafted out and turned over to the owners. Logs are designated by certain marks adopted by the owners and stamped in the end by a marking iron. This mark is put on the log when cut in the woods, and a *fac-simile* is registered in the offices of the company and the prothonotary. These marks make it easy to select the logs belonging to each manufacturer when the work of "rafting out" and assorting is in progress. When the great flood of June 1, 1889, occurred, the boom contained nearly 300,000,000 feet. It was broken and every log carried away, thousands passing to Chesapeake bay and out into the ocean. Logs were strewn along the shores of the river and on the islands to the mouth. More than one-half were recovered, and at points where the quantities were great mills were erected to manufacture them. The flood entailed a heavy loss on the boom company and the manufacturers, but the boom was speedily repaired and the manufacturers saved what they could by gathering up their stray logs. During the season of eight months the number of men and boys employed on the boom

averaged 150, and their pay equals $1.50 per day, making the outlay for wages nearly $50,000.

The following table shows the number of logs annually passing through the boom since 1862, and the feet they represent in board measure:

YEAR.	No. of Logs.	Feet, Board Measure.
1862	196,953	37,853,621
1863	405,175	76,475,826
1864	511,549	96,595,681
1865	379,392	72,421,468
1866	615,373	118,831,494
1867	833,388	163,196,511
1868	853,663	165,338,389
1869	1,080,511	223,060,305
1870	1,099,777	225,180,973
1871	842,129	166,661,181
1872	1,484,103	297,185,652
1873	1,582,460	318,342,712
1874	989,586	180,734,382
1875	1,096,897	210,746,956
1876	715,087	134,396,293
1877	598,827	106,944,257
1878	617,552	112,069,602
1879	1,040,278	190,549,111
1880	788,104	133,078,017
1881	1,629,904	289,826,780
1882	1,368,507	220,136,306
1883	1,874,655	303,769,838
1884	1,449,768	240,382,208
1885	1,350,951	225,347,555
1886	926,988	154,141,258
1887	1,400,613	218,079,813
1888	1,856,112	285,611,289
1889	727,939	104,100,705
1890	1,473,754	212,168,829
1891	1,816,562	262,071,394
Total	31,606,557	5,545,298,406

The total quantity of lumber—over 5,500,000,000 feet—represents the volume of the lumber business of Williamsport for this period. All this lumber was manufactured on the mills in the city.

The following is a list of presidents of the Susquehanna Boom Company since its organization, with the respective dates of election: John Du Bois, Jr., November, 1849; Mahlon Fisher, May, 1857; E. S. Lowe, November, 1859; Mahlon Fisher, November, 1860; Peter Herdic, May, 1875; John G. Reading, March, 1878; Benjamin C. Bowman, February, 1883, present incumbent.

George S. Banger, the present efficient secretary of the company, has filled that position since May, 1862.

The officers for 1892 are as follows: President, B. C. Bowman; secretary, George S. Banger; treasurer, E. R. Payne; manager, J. Henry Cochran; solicitor, H. C. McCormick; managers: B. C. Bowman, R. J. C. Walker, J. Henry Cochran, Jacob Tome, E. R. Payne.

RIVER DAMS.

The first dam in the river at Williamsport was built on Culbertson's ripples. It was constructed of brush and stones and was probably built at the same date as the "Big Water Mill" (1838), as it furnished the head of water to run it. An old ford extended across the ripple, and it was here that the Indians often crossed after descending the mountain from White Deer valley by the trail afterwards called "Culbertson's path." The dam extended diagonally across the river, starting on the south side a short distance below where the saw mill erected by Solomon Moyer now stands, and ending at the head of Hepburn island, nearly opposite the sawmill of Payne, Cochran & Company.

In 1854 Peter Herdic built another dam almost on the same site. It consisted of three rows of oak piles driven quite close together; the center row was of considerable height, whilst the other two were lower. They were all capped with timber, draw-bolted together, and then sheeted with plank. The piles had fitted to their lower ends an iron socket with a steel point, so as to enable them to penetrate the shell rock in the bed of the river. A section was also built on the south side of the river, and at a low stage of water it can be plainly seen to-day.

LUMBER RIOTS.

The summer of 1872 witnessed the famous "Sawdust War," a strike among the workmen of the lumber mills, which subsequently culminated in a riot. The total amount of shipments during the preceding year was 269,963,392 feet, valued at $5,397,267. Nearly 3,000 men were employed to get this into market. Up to June, 1872, there was no difficulty between employers and employed, the latter being in general perfectly satisfied with the wages which they received. However, in this year, several demagogues managed to create a feeling against the long number of hours—twelve and sometimes more. A strike was inaugurated upon the 29th of June, which continued until the 20th of July. The employers having in the meantime made some concessions, the leaders became fearful lest the workmen would, on the following Monday, resume their places. They therefore held a meeting on this date, and by incendiary speeches soon established a lawless condition of affairs. The military was called out and gave protection to all who needed it, and work was accordingly resumed. There has been no trouble since. Twenty-one were convicted at the next term of court, and light sentences were pronounced upon all except four, who, as leaders, were more severely dealt with. They had barely reached the prison when a messenger from Governor Geary appeared and handed the Sheriff a full pardon for each man convicted and they were released. The pardons were obtained through the intercession of Peter Herdic, who had great influence with the Governor.

LUMBERMEN'S EXCHANGE.

When the lumber interest assumed large proportions, the manufacturers perceived the necessity of having some kind of an organization for mutual protection, and after several conferences it was decided to establish an exchange. Application for an act of incorporation was made. It passed and was approved, March 23, 1872. The following month the West Branch Lumbermen's Exchange was organ-

ized by thirty-six manufacturers, and it has continued to the present time. Its objects, as expressed by the preamble to the constitution, "are to advance the commercial character and promote the general lumber interests of the valley of the West Branch; to inculcate just and equitable principles in trade, establish and maintain uniformity in the commercial usages of the valley, acquire, preserve, and disseminate valuable business information, and to avoid and adjust, as far as practicable, the controversies and misunderstanding which are apt to arise between individuals engaged in trade when they have no acknowledged rules to guide them." The officers are a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer. The board of directors have authority to appoint inspectors and measurers, establish grades of lumber, lath, etc. An official report of stock on hand is made by the secretary after the close of each year, from information furnished him by each manufacturer.

The officers of the Exchange for 1892 are as follows: President, F. Coleman; vice-president, Samuel N. Williams; treasurer, E. R. Payne; secretary, W. R. Prior: directors: B. C. Bowman, F. Coleman, A. C. Hopkins, Elias Deemer, Ezra Canfield, William Emery, Henry James, Edgar Munson, E. R. Payne, John R. T. Ryan, S. N. Williams, Henry W. White, William Howard.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.

Next to the lumber business the manufacture of furniture is one of the largest industries. As early as 1859 John A. Otto commenced the manufacture of lumber here, to which he afterwards added a planing mill and sash, door, blind, frame, and moulding factory. In 1872 the firm of John A. Otto & Sons was organized, and in 1881 the buildings were struck by lightning and destroyed. The next year the head of the firm retired, leaving the management to the four sons—Dr. Luther M., H. Howard, John M., and Frank R. Otto. This same year the firm of John A. Otto's Sons was organized and they established the furniture industry, which they have since conducted with success. Their manufacturing plant embraces a large factory and planing mill, two and four stories high, filled with a full equipment of machinery and labor saving devices, with machine and smith shop, lumber sheds, and other buildings attached. The firm are extensive manufacturers of antique oak, mahogany, and cherry chamber suites, sideboards, wardrobes, etc. Their goods, which are sold at wholesale, find a market in the United States, Canada, Europe, and South America.

The Williamsport Furniture Company was originally a partnership concern and reorganized, March 1, 1882, into a limited liability company. On the 1st of January, 1890, the large interests were incorporated with a paid-up capital of $180,000, with the following directors: William Gibson, James J. Gibson, William P. Harding, F. West Page, of New York, and R. W. P. Goff, of Philadelphia. The treasurer, F. W. Page, is a recognized authority in the manufacture of furniture. He was the proprietor of a furniture store from 1865 to 1868, and in the latter year became the manager of the original company. In 1882 he was elected treasurer. The company's factories are situated at the foot of Centre street, and with the lumber yard cover an area of nearly six acres. Over 4,500,000 feet of lumber are used annually and 350 hands are employed. The finest grades of furniture are manufactured and the market is the United States.

The firm of A. H. Heilman & Company takes rank among the oldest and most extensive furniture manufacturers in the city. As early as 1870 they embarked in the business, which has grown to large proportions. A glance at their great store and warerooms on West Third street will convince any one of the magnitude of their business. They always carry a stock exceeding $60,000 in value, and their annual sales amount to $300,000. A. H. Heilman, the head of the firm, is a native of Muncy, while John K. Heilman is from the same place. The firm carries on a large manufactory in the borough of Montoursville, where they give employment to fully ninety hands. The total number of their employes, including finishers and others at their warerooms in the city, will reach about 120.

The National Furniture Company, Limited, was founded in 1882 with a capital of $24,500. The industry has steadily grown and prospered. The officers are as follows: President, John G. Reading; general manager and treasurer, Louis Welker; secretary, Fred Heim; directors: J. A. Stearns, David J. Bluemle, Herman E. Lentz, John G. Reading, and Louis Welker. The company manufactures all grades of standard furniture and ships to all parts of the United States, and as far away as Australia.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES.

The City Brewery was established by a Mr. Huffman in 1854. In June, 1865, it was purchased by Henry Jacob Flock, who operated it until his death in 1884. During this period he replaced most of the original buildings with new and modern structures. Since his death the business has been conducted by his widow and sons, and many improvements in the machinery and plant have been made in the past eight years.

The boot and shoe factory of J. E. Dayton & Company was established in July, 1873. The plant was first located on Third street, whence it was removed to its present location on West Fourth in May, 1882. In 1892 the name was changed to the J. E. Dayton Company. The number of operatives employed is 110.

The National Paint Works were started in 1878 by W. G. Elliot on Church street. Power was obtained from Jacob Moltz's machine shop, which stood near by. In 1879 Mr. Elliot purchased the old carriage works, located on East street, and removed to the same. Here the business has grown to large proportions and the products are eagerly sought by railroad, bridge, and carbuilding corporations. In 1881 W. H. Loomis, who was formerly employed by Mr. Elliot as a traveling salesman, became a full partner. Mr. Loomis resides in Brooklyn, New York, and with two employes attends to the sales of their well known paints, while Mr. Elliot looks after the manufacture.

The Williamsport Wagon Company had its beginning October 15, 1880, and was known as the firm of Ring, Cable & Company. The company was composed of the following persons: Daniel F. Ring, William Q. Cable, William Gibson, J. J. Gibson, and D. S. Andrus. These persons are still members of the firm, except Mr. Andrus, who was succeeded after his death by his wife. In 1882 the firm was changed to the Williamsport Wagon Company. The works are located on the corner of Court and West Church streets, where all kinds of light wagons, buggies, and vehicles are manufactured. Employment is given to about thirty men.

J. F. Gohl's Carriage Works were established in 1886 on the corner of West Third and Centre streets. He manufactures carriages and wagons, and does all kinds of repairing. Mr. Gohl employs from one to six men.

Christian Gohl's Carriage Works were established in 1887 on West Third street, near Hepburn street. He does an extensive business in the manufacture of light carriages and delivery wagons, and also does general repairing. He gives employment to eight men.

The Lycoming Rubber Company is one of the great industries of the city. The plant was founded in 1882, and in 1883 the first shoes were made. July 31, 1890 it was chartered with an authorized capital of $500,000, nearly all of which is paid up. The officers for 1892 are as follows: President, B. C. Bowman; secretary, treasurer, and general manager, S. N. Williams; directors: B. C. Bowman, William Howard, J. Artley Beeber, C. La Rue Munson, S. N. Williams. In addition to the manufacture of standard boots and shoes, the company makes a specialty of sporting shoes for lawn tennis, yachting, and gymnasium use, and for general summer wear. The daily output is 4,500 pairs. The total value of their manufactured goods annually is $1,500,000 gross. There are 400 persons employed, 175 of whom are females and 225 males. The company finds a market for their goods throughout the United States and Canada.

One of the latest and growing industries of Williamsport is the manufacture of suspenders. The Wire Buckle Suspender Company is now the largest in the world. It was first established at Jersey Shore in 1885, under the title of the Economy Suspender Company. In 1886 the manufactory was removed to Williamsport and a new company, consisting of William Silverman, Solomon Silverman, C. R. Harris, and Joseph E. Austrian was organized, with ample capital and enlarged facilities. Charles R. Harris is the patentee of the wire buckle, as well as of a number of other inventions. The daily capacity of the manufactory is 40,000 pairs of suspenders. An average of 150 girls and boys are employed and thirty men are kept traveling.

The Self-Locking Buckle Suspender Company was chartered in October, 1890, and commenced operations in November following. The company manufactures suspenders, braces, garters, and belts. Ninety operatives are employed and there are twelve traveling men. The officers for 1892 are as follows: President, E. A. Rowley; treasurer, W. H. Taylor; secretary, Joseph Kunkel; general sales agent, W. J. Stewart.

Samuel Baum and Victor B. Ulman established a suspender manufactory in 1889 on West Third street. Their patent, also a wire buckle, was obtained in July of the following year. They have a branch office in New York. About eighty-five hands are employed.

The Williamsport Wire Rope Company was incorporated in 1886 with a capital of $100,000. The company is officered as follows: J. Henry Cochran, president; C. La Rue Munson, secretary; C. W. Van Dusen, treasurer and general manager. As manufacturers of iron and steel and galvanized wire rope, this new industry has built up a national reputation. The works comprise several spacious and convenient frame and iron buildings directly connected with the railroad tracks. The company manufactures wire ropes from one eighth of an inch to two and one-half inches in diameter, and of any length up to two miles in one continuous piece. All wire previous to being used in a rope is subjected to rigid tests to determine its strength. It

is conceded that the product of this manufactory is unsurpassed by any similar establishment in Europe or America.

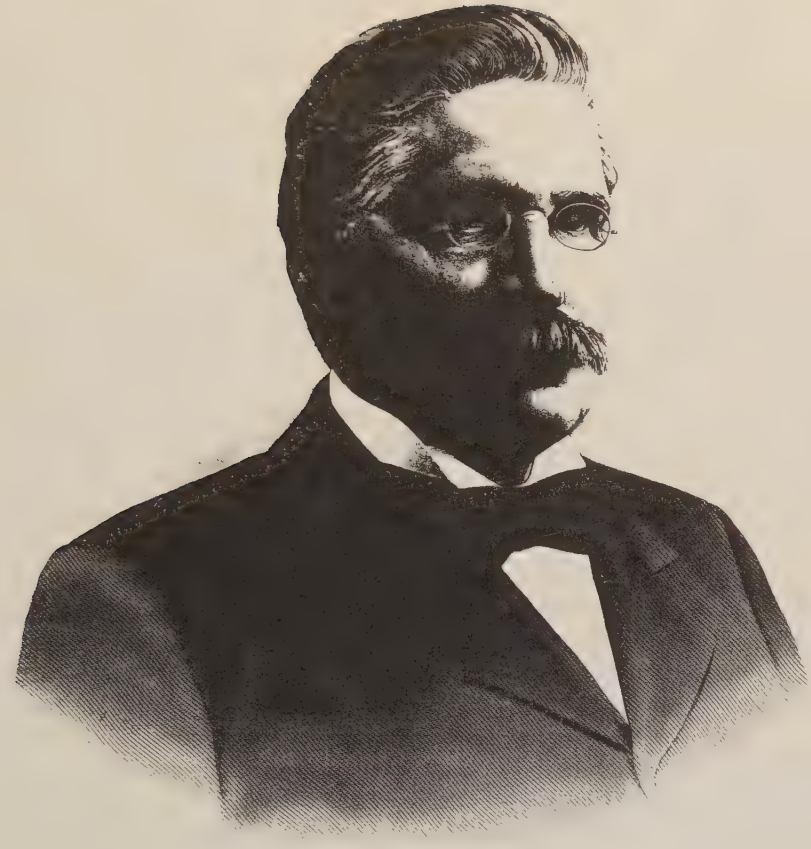
One of the industries of Williamsport which has attracted much attention is the "Henry Distin Manufacturing Company," their line of work being the highest grade of band instruments. The company was chartered in 1888 with a capital of $25,000, which was increased to $50,000 in 1889. The officers are as follows: President, Hon. L. R. Keefer; secretary and treasurer, B. C. Keefer; directors: L. R. and B. C. Keefer, George Gerber, D. Dechert, M. D., A. F. Deibert; manager, B. C. Keefer. They manufacture all brass and silver plated instruments and handle all kinds of musical merchandise. Their instruments have a wide reputation among bands and musical organizations. An average of fifty men is employed.

The Demorest Manufacturing Company is one of the large industries of Williamsport in which iron is involved. In brief, the history of this establishment is as follows: It was founded in 1845 by Madame Demorest, who retired in 1883, selling her interest to G. S. & F. M. Scofield, of New York. They sold in 1888 to the Demorest Fashion and Sewing Machine Company, and the business was transferred to the Demorest Manufacturing Company of Williamsport in 1892. The factory was built in Williamsport in 1889, the citizens subscribing $100,000 in stock. The buildings cover six acres and the capital at present is $300,000. The employes number 250, and an average of fifty sewing machines are turned out daily. Opera chairs, and the "New York" bicycle are also manufactured. Officers for 1892: President, E. R. Payne; treasurer, J. Henry Cochran; secretary H. C. McCormick; directors: E. R. Payne, J. Henry Cochran, H. C. McCormick, F. E. Embick, C. La Rue Munson; manager, Hugh McDonald.

The Backus Manufacturing Company is one of the new industries of the city. It was chartered in 1891 with a capital of $250,000. The company is the sole manufacturer for the United States of the Backus patent portable steam radiators for gaseous fuel, radiating mantels, tiles, open fire places, gas logs, and various other articles, under letters patent granted to Q. S. Backus. The present officers are: President, A. D. Hermance; vice-president, E. A. Rowley; secretary and treasurer, J. J. Crocker; general manager, P. B. Shaw; general superintendent, Q. S. Backus. This promises to become a very extensive industry. At present about sixty men are employed.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The West Branch National Bank was first incorporated as a State bank in 1835, John H. Cowden being elected president and James Armstrong cashier. The latter was soon after succeeded by Tunison Coryell. In 1842 John C. Oliver was chosen president and Thomas W. Lloyd cashier. Mr. Oliver resigned, May 18, 1847, when Hepburn McClure was chosen in his place and served until June 6, 1848. A. Updegraff succeeded him as president and served until January 1, 1856, when he resigned and Oliver Watson was chosen. Samuel Jones was elected cashier, November 26, 1855 and served until February 21, 1865, when William S. Watson was elected. The "old West Branch," as it came to be familiarly known, was recognized as a substantial banking institution for many years; and although it was severely tested, like many of the State banks in panicky times, it always came out



Eng. by J.R. Rice & Sons. Phila

W. A. Rowley

right. It was changed into a national bank, August 7, 1865, with a capital of $100,000. Mr. Watson served as president until his death, September 1, 1882. Henry C. Parsons succeeded him as president and is the present incumbent. The cashier, W. S. Watson, having retired, he was succeeded by F. E. Gleim May 9, 1882. In 1884 an elegant new banking house was built on Pine street. The bank now has a surplus of $180,000. The present officers are: President, H. C. Parsons; cashier, F. E. Gleim; directors, H. C. Parsons, F. E. Gleim, L. Mahaffey, J. H. Perkins, Ezra Canfield, John H. Watson, J. R. T. Ryan, A. P. Perley, William Emery.

The First National Bank was organized, December 3, 1863, with a capital of $100,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $300,000. It was the first national bank to open in the city, and the fourth in the State. The building in which it is located was erected by Thomas Hall in 1840–42, and was first used for a hotel for a dozen or more years. It became the property of the Messrs. Doebler, who gave it the name of the United States Hotel, and under their management it became very popular and did a large business. Soon after the death of Valentine S. Doebler the building was purchased by the banking company. Abraham Updegraff was chosen president and served until his death, April 17, 1884. On the 1st of May following J. A. Beeber was chosen his successor and still fills the office. The capital stock and surplus now amount to $500,000. The present officers are: President, J. A. Beeber; cashier, W. H. Sloan; directors, J. A. Beeber, W. H. Sloan, James V. Brown, James J. Gibson, John M. Young, A. D. Hermance, E. Andrews, S. N. Williams.

The Lumberman's National Bank was organized in February, 1865, with a capital of $100,000. Peter Herdic was president and Samuel Jones cashier. It commenced business on Pine street, but was removed to the Herdic Block on Trinity place in 1867. Herdic was succeeded in the presidency by John G. Reading, who was followed by R. J. C. Walker. Mr. Jones filled the position of cashier until the bank went into voluntary liquidation in 1889.

The Savings Institution of the City of Williamsport was incorporated April 12, 1867, and organized June 4th of the same year by the election of the following officers; President, George White; vice-president, James H. Perkins; secretary and treasurer, Henry Sproul; solicitor, Hepburn McClure. On the death of Mr. White in 1868 James H. Perkins succeeded to the presidency and has continued in that position up to the present time. Godfrey Hess became vice-president on the promotion of Mr. Perkins. Mr. Sproul resigned, October 5, 1870, when Mr. Hess was made secretary and treasurer, and Henry C. Parsons was chosen vice-president. At this time A. Niemeyer was elected assistant treasurer. On the 8th of July, 1871, H. W. Watson succeeded Mr. McClure as solicitor, and on June 7, 1873, Mr. Niemeyer followed Mr. Hess as secretary and treasurer, and both have served in their respective capacities up to the present time. The institution does business strictly as a savings bank, pays three *per cent.*, and its loans are secured by first liens on real estate situated within the county. The capital and surplus is $106,858. The trustees are: Henry C. Parsons, John B. Coryell, A. Niemeyer, James H. Perkins, O. H. Reighard, Charles L. Lyon, E. J. Russ, H. W. Watson, J. W. Hays, Henry W. White, Charles K. Geddes, Godfrey Hess, J. T. Long, and James

Simonton. The institution occupies a handsome building on Fourth street, between Pine and Market.

The Williamsport National Bank was authorized by a special act of Congress, December 28, 1870. The officers for 1892 are: President, Edgar Munson; cashier, James S. Lawson; directors: Edgar Munson, C. La Rue Munson, James S. Lawson, Addison Candor, John R. T. Ryan. Capital stock, $100,000. The Williamsport Safe Deposit Company, incorporated in 1881, is connected with this bank, and the officers are the same.

The Lycoming County Savings Bank, a private banking institution, was organized April 13, 1871, with a capital of $50,000. The first officers were J. P. Finley, president; J. H. Watson, cashier, and J. P. Finley, J. H. Watson, T. B. Hamilton, H. C. McCormick, J. W. Leonard, E. G. Fay, Robert M. Forsman, A. S. Young, and James McConkey, directors. The bank was reorganized in 1873 under a State charter with a capital of $100,000. In March, 1875, it was converted into a national bank with the title of Lycoming National Bank.

The Lycoming National Bank of Williamsport was organized, March 30, 1875, to succeed the Lycoming County Savings Bank, with a capital of $100,000. The present officers are: President, George Bubb; cashier, Charles Gleim; teller, J. C. Sturdivant; assistant, Hall Reighard; solicitor, O. H. Reighard; directors: George Bubb, E. M. D. Levan, O. H. Reighard, John A. Gamble, John H. Hunt, John B. Coryell, William Gibson, E. J. Russ, G. D. Tinsman, Henry Johnson, W. E. Sprague. The bank has been prosperous. Its last statement shows a surplus of $80,000, and $265,000 on deposit.

The banking firm of Cochran, Payne & McCormick is a partnership composed of J. Henry and Joseph W. Cochran, E. R. Payne, and H. C. McCormick. It was organized April 4, 1887, with an invested capital of $215,000. On the 1st of April, 1892, they had a surplus of $70,000. Cashier, James A. Pugh. The banking house, corner of Fourth and William streets, is a substantial and elegant structure.

The Merchants' National Bank, corner of Third and Pine streets, was organized in 1888. Capital and surplus, $125,000. The officers for 1892 are: President, J. W. Mussina; vice-president, J. B. Duble; cashier, J. H. Boyer; teller, C. S. Miller; directors: J. W. Mussina, J. B. Duble, J. H. Boyer, J. C. Green, Thomas Lundy, W. W. Hart, James Thomas, John H. Millspaugh, J. F. Laedlein, C. S. Miller, W. M. Howell, H. R. Rhoads, Abram Good.

The Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company was organized in February, 1890, and commenced business in the Weightman Block on West Fourth street in the same month. The authorized capital is $500,000, of which $300,000 are paid in. In July, 1891, the bank took possession of its present quarters, erected by the company and known as the Trust Building, a massive, elegant, and substantial structure, complete in all its appointments. The vault is a marvel of solidity, and the financial standing of the institution is on a par with the structure it occupies. The first officers were: President, Robert P. Allen, who died on the 16th of December, 1890, and was succeeded in January, 1891, by E. A. Rowley, the present incumbent; first vice-president, Henry Rawle; second vice-president, E. A. Rowley; treasurer, Samuel Jones; secretary, Hiram Mudge. The present officers are: President, E. A. Rowley; first vice-president, B. C. Bowman; second vice-president, John

Lawshe; treasurer, Samuel Jones; secretary, Hiram Mudge; solicitors, Coryell & Collins.

WATER, GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT, AND STEAM COMPANIES.

The Williamsport Water Company was organized in 1856, a charter having been secured April 18, 1853. In 1875 the company built a stone dam across Hagerman's run for holding water in dry weather. The expense of this improvement was upwards of $7,000. The Lycoming Gas and Water Company was formed in 1864 for the purpose of supplying water to the mills and houses west of Campbell street, and the subsequent year the company was incorporated, with Peter Herdic as president. Water was obtained from a stream flowing through Mosquito valley. In course of time both companies were consolidated under one management. Improvements have been made from year to year until the works are now among the most extensive and complete in the country. The capacities of the reservoirs are given in the review of Armstrong township, where they are located. The company now have about fifty-three miles of main pipe in use. The officers are as follows: President, J. V. Brown; secretary and treasurer, William H. Bloom.

The Williamsport Gas Company was organized, February 25, 1856, by authority of the act of February 7th of the same year. The charter members were William F. Packer, A. B. Cummings, James Armstrong, William R. Vanderbelt, W. H. Armstrong, John B. Coryell, Robert Faries, Randolph Evans, Tunison Coryell, Hepburn McClure, John Gibson, and John K. Hays. Of these corporators not more than three survive. At the first meeting John K. Hays was elected president and Tunison Coryell secretary. The latter was the most active member and for seventeen years he served as secretary, superintendent, and treasurer, and was truly the father of the gas business in Williamsport. When the company was organized the population of the town was about 2,500 and for a long time there was a prejudice against using gas which took several years to overcome. It was difficult on this account to get the people to take stock. Finally, on the evening of February 24, 1857, gas was turned on and lighted for the first time. The consumption was small at first, and for seven years the gas made at the works was very small, but in 1875 it had increased to 20,000,000 cubic feet.

In 1865 Peter Herdic established rival gas works near his large hotel in the upper part of town, and gas was turned on in the autumn of that year. The occasion was the holding of the State fair and the opening of the Herdic House. The competition lasted until 1872, when Herdic purchased a majority of the stock of the original gas company, and in January, 1873, the two companies were consolidated and the following board of managers elected: Peter Herdic, John Gibson, Henry Sproul, Theodore Hill, Samuel Jones, George Gilmore, and Thomas Barclay. Herdic was chosen president; Hill, treasurer, and Charles Nash, secretary and superintendent. After the consolidation the company was operated under the presidency of Herdic until his failure, in 1878, when the works were sold. The officers now are as follows: Joseph M. Gazzam, president; C. A. Byers, treasurer and superintendent; directors: B. C. Bowman, Hiram Mudge, John G. Reading, Jr., Joseph M. Gazzam, C. M. Lawler, G. Alvin Hill, H. W. Watson. The company owns twenty-five miles of main and twenty miles of service pipes.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, was incorporated May 5, 1882; capital, $120,000. The present officers are: President, E. A. Rowley; vice-president, J. B. Duble; treasurer, J. J. Croker; secretary, J. C. Hill. The plant consists of six steam boilers of 900 horsepower, with an engine capacity of 500 horsepower, which supplies 5,000 incandescent lights and 100 arc lights, all of which are used for commercial purposes. There are also 200 horsepower of electric motors attached to the system for driving machinery. P. B. Shaw and Godfrey Hess are general managers.

The Lycoming Electric Company was organized in September, 1889, with a capital of $100,000. Officers for 1892: President, John R. T. Ryan; vice-president, Addison Candor; treasurer, John Lawshe; secretary, H. R. Rhoads; directors: John R. T. Ryan, Addison Candor, John Lawshe, H. R. Rhoads, Moses Ulman, Henry W. White, and C. M. Lawler. The plant, which furnishes 175 arc lights to the city under contract for five years, has over 3,000 sixteen-candle power incandescent lights capacity, and also furnishes power to the Williamsport Passenger Railway Company. Its boiler, engine, and electric power capacity is about to be increased, giving 900 to 1,000 horsepower, or 400 to 500 more horsepower than it now has—nearly double.

The Williamsport Steam Company, started for the purpose of warming buildings, offices, and private residences, was organized in 1884 with a capital stock of $150,000, the bulk of which was taken by citizens of Williamsport. The cost of the plant was $212,000, at least $60,000 of which was for labor. They put up a building in which were placed six boilers of 125 horsepower each, and mains over five miles in length were laid underground in the principal streets. On the 1st of November, 1884, the company commenced furnishing steam, and the first year they heated 2,784,000 cubic feet of space. It has since run up to about 10,000,000 cubic feet. About 9,000 tons of bituminous coal, at a cost of $15,000, are consumed annually, and the works are in operation seven months in the year. Buildings a mile distant from the boilers are easily warmed. The officers for 1892 are: President, E. R. Payne; secretary, James A. Pugh; directors: H. W. Watson, B. C. Bowman, J. R. T. Ryan, Henry W. White; managers, P. B. Shaw and Godfrey Hess. About seven miles of main pipes have been laid. The water used in making steam costs $975 a year.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE FACILITIES.

In August, 1851, the Susquehanna River, North and West Branch Telegraph Company constructed a line to Williamsport and opened an office in the jewelry store of J. L. Mussina, who was the first operator. The first message from the city was sent by Hon. James Armstrong; the first business message was sent out on the 14th of August, 1851. The line was purchased by the American Telegraph Company and subsequently merged into the Western Union.

The telephone was introduced into Williamsport by H. R. Rhoads, and the first exchange was opened May 1, 1879, with twenty-five subscribers. This was the second exchange in the State, the Erie District Telegraph Company having displaced the call box about one year earlier. Philadelphia and Pittsburgh followed shortly after in the same year. The Williamsport system was constructed, and owned, by

Mr. Rhoads until October, 1880, when it became a portion of the Central Pennsylvania Telephone and Supply Company, incorporated with an authorized capital of $1,000,000. The system has since been extended by taking in Scranton, Wilkesbarre, and Hazleton. The combined number of subscribers now exceeds 3,500, with some 5,000 miles of wire. The Wilkesbarre exchange was also opened by Mr. Rhoads, January 1, 1880, in connection with L. C. Kinsey. The line in this city comprises 385 miles, with the following number of telephones in use: Business, 445; residence, 107; total, 552; Jersey Shore, 23; Muncy, 20; total in the county, 595. The officers of the company are: President, H. R. Rhoads; vice-president, Richard O'Brien; general manager, R. M. Bailey; secretary and treasurer, J. E. Wilkinson.

STREET RAILWAY.

The Williamsport Passenger Railway Company was organized under a special charter issued to Peter Herdic in 1863. Its capital was then $75,000, but since its purchase by the present owners, and to provide funds for the electric equipment, it has been increased to $250,000. This will be further increased to meet the contemplated extensions to be made from time to time.

The road was first opened with two horse cars in September, 1865, for the State fair held here at that time; and it was conducted as a horse road until August 6 1891, when the first electric car was run on Third street, and the Fourth street line was put in operation in November, 1891. Its present equipment is twelve sixteen-feet electric cars, and about seven and a half miles of track. The increase in passengers carried over horses is about ninety *per cent.* The officers for 1892 are: President, H. R. Rhoads; vice-president, H. C. Parsons; treasurer, John Lawshe; secretary, J. F. Starr; superintendent, H. C. Young.

OPERA HOUSE.

The Lycoming Opera House Company was chartered May 19, 1891, with the following officers: President, H. W. Watson; secretary and treasurer, John L. Guinter; directors, Charles R. Stearns, Fred H. Sweet, Emanuel Andrews, J. W. Pierson, Charles J. Cummings, William C. King, and H. W. Watson. The building is situated on West Third and Laurel streets, and has a seating capacity of 1,800. It cost $85,000.

A FAVORITE PLACE FOR CONVENTIONS.

Williamsport has always been a favorite place for the meeting of religious and civic societies. Two State Democratic conventions have been held here. The first met in 1850 and nominated a State ticket. The last met in 1881 for a similar purpose. Both were largely attended and their proceedings were exceedingly lively.

Many State conventions of the various secret societies have met here from time to time. The Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church has met here twice, and conferences of other religious denominations have been held often, such as the presbytery and synod of the Presbyterian, conventions and convocations of the Episcopal, and synods and conferences of the Lutheran and Evangelical churches.

BRANDON PARK.

Brandon Park, in the northeastern part of the city, contains forty-three acres and was the gift of A. Boyd Cummings. It was so named by him in honor of his only sister, who married John Brandon, one of the early publishers of *The Gazette*. The gift was a munificent one and will forever remain as a memorial of its generous donor.

MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

To the late J. L. Mussina belongs the credit of organizing the first brass band in Williamsport in 1831. It was composed of the following members: J. L. Mussina, John S. Hyman, Henry D. Heylmun, Abraham Rothrock, Reuben Ruch, John Rothrock, Jacob W. Hyman, S. Strayer, and a few others. It was called the Williamsport Band, and J. L. Mussina was chosen leader. Subsequently Joseph Grafius became a member and was elected captain. Christopher Lawrence, J. W. Hyman, and A. K. Mabic served as leaders. About 1856 Daniel Repasz took charge of the band, and under his instruction it attained great proficiency. He introduced new and improved instruments, and under his management it came to be known as the "Repasz Band," a title which it has borne to the present day. As a band it became very popular. Mr. Repasz continued to serve as leader until old age forced him to retire. As a musician he had few superiors, and when no longer able to use an instrument he would attend the band meetings and listen with a critical ear to the music. This veteran musician was born in Clinton township, Lycoming county, April 18, 1813, and died in Williamsport, November 21, 1891. He had been a resident of Williamsport for over fifty years and was the last of the original members of this famous musical organization. He served as an alderman in the Third ward for a quarter of a century. The Fisk Military Band attended his funeral and in accordance with his request played his favorite dirge, "Flee as a Bird." A son and a daughter, G. Morris Repasz and Mrs. M. A. Pray, survive him.

The Repasz Band served in the late war, first in the three months' service in the Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and then in the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers for about a year. The band is composed of thirty-five members; manager, Anthony Smith; leader, Herdic Wood.

G. Morris Repasz, one of the old members, has in his possession a key bugle which his father, Daniel Repasz, purchased from the late Hon. Samuel Linn more than forty years ago. At that time Linn was the leader of a band at Bellefonte. 'Squire Repasz used the bugle in leading his band many years. It is now treasured as a valuable relic.

The Stopper and Fisk Orchestra was organized, September 1, 1877. It has twelve members. Manager, L. J. Fisk; leader, Charles Fischler. They have a second organization called the "annex," which enables them to fill two engagements the same night.

The Fisk Military Band was organized, May 6, 1880. Present number of members, twenty-five; manager, J. F. Moorehead; L. J. Fisk, director and musical leader.

The Star Orchestra was organized in September, 1890, and consists of ten members. Manager, J. P. Langlois; leader, F. E. Haswell; musical director, G. Bert Repasz.

The Metropolitan Orchestra organized June 16, 1891, with eight members. The manager is Aloysius Stopper, with Sylvester Vogel as leader.

The Elite Orchestra is another musical organization, with John Hazel, the celebrated cornetist, manager; leader, Gus Lettan.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The oldest Masonic lodge is No. 106, F. and A. M. It was instituted by special dispensation of the Grand Lodge directed to Brothers John Cowden, John Boyd, James Davidson, and Enoch Smith, Past Masters, July 1, 1806, who installed William Hepburn as W. M., James Davidson, S. W., Samuel Coleman, J. W., and John Kidd, secretary. It is supposed that the lodge was opened in a building on the north side of Third street, opposite what is now the First National Bank. In 1822 a room was secured in the court house, where meetings were held for several years.

At that time there was a strong antimasonic sentiment among the people, and it finally culminated in an open attack on the lodge. On the evening of June 17, 1829, the room was broken into by a mob of infuriated men, who pitched the paraphernalia and furniture through the windows for the purpose of breaking up the place of meeting. According to tradition the lodge was in session, and the members made their escape through the windows, being afraid to face the mob. The movement was a highhanded outrage, but so violent was public feeling, that the handful of members had to submit. Rev. Henry Lenhart, the secretary, gathered up the books, papers, and emblems, and carried them to his house for safe keeping.

The breaking up of the lodge by mob force caused a great sensation at the time. After this it remained dormant until January 30, 1846, a period of seventeen years, when the charter was revived by the Grand Lodge and meetings were resumed. From that time to the present no interruptions have occurred.

The following are given in the order of their organization: Baldwin II Commandery, No. 22, September 13, 1866; Adoniram Council, No. 26, September 16, 1866; Ivy Lodge, No. 397, F. and A. M., September 28, 1867; Lycoming Chapter, No. 222, March 11, 1869.

St. John's Lodge, (colored) No. 26, A. Y. M., organized October 27, 1847. George Roach was the first Worshipful Master, supported by Daniel Hughes as senior, and James Smith as junior, wardens. The other lodges are: St. John's Chapter, No. 40, A. Y. M., organized May 18, 1869; Lycoming Lodge, No. 70, F. and A. M., organized March 15, 1888; St. John's Commandery, No. 5, organized February 18, 1889.

Lycoming Lodge, No. 112, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 26, 1845. Officers: Oliver Watson, N. G.; John White, V. G.; Henry S. Gilbert, Sec.; Samuel Jones, A. S., and John B. Beck, Treas.

Williamsport Lodge, No. 570, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 21, 1863. Jacob Rohe, N. G.

Amazon Lodge, No. 662, I. O. O, F., was instituted April 12, 1869. William Mitterer, N. G.

Iona Lodge, No. 729, I. O. O. F., was instituted September 3, 1870. G. C. Sweeley, N. G.

Custer Lodge, No. 855, I. O. O. F., was instituted December 19, 1890. John B. Ort, N. G.

Elderton Lodge, No. 855, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Elderton, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1873. Surrendered charter, 1889; charter granted to Custer Lodge.

Brandon Lodge, No. 1007, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 13, 1891. T. E. Beck, N. G.

West Branch Encampment, No. 136, I. O. O. F., was instituted September 2, 1865. Officers as follows: J. W. Leonard, C. P.; Matthew Gowland, H. P.; Michael Laedlein, S. W.; Francis D. Green, J. W.; D. D. Else, Scribe; Jacob Rohe, Treas., and Fred Kasten, Guide.

United Encampment, No. 44, I. O. O. F., was instituted November 7, 1879. Jacob Rohe, C. P.

Canton Wildey, No. 3, Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., was mustered into service, March 12, 1886. William Goehrig, Commandant.

Williamsport Uniform Degree Camp, No. 3, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 25, 1882. Through change of law, reinstituted into Canton Wildey, No. 3, P. M., I. O. O. F., March 12, 1886.

Canton Ridgely, No. 8, Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., was mustered into service March 13, 1886. Henry B. Eberly, Commandant.

Williamsport Council, No. 927, Royal Arcanum, was instituted October 19, 1885. Henry B. Eberly, Regent.

Utility Council, No. 1364, Royal Arcanum, was instituted April 20, 1891. Robert A. Jaggard, Regent.

Bashan Lodge (colored), No. 1430, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted August 16, 1869. West Branch Lodge, No. 3443, was instituted December 17, 1891.

Mount Olivet Commandery, No. 17, Knights of Malta, organized September 17, 1887; Lelolde Commandery, Knights of Malta, No. 77, organized January 9, 1891.

Lycoming Castle, No. 123, K. G. E., organized August 26, 1886; Custer Commandery, No. 123, K. G. E., organized October 19, 1886, with forty-five members.

West Branch Lodge, No. 98, K. of P., was instituted in July, 1867, and is therefore the oldest in the city; Susquehanna Lodge, No. 199, K. of P., was instituted October 14, 1869; Williamsport Division, No. 19, U. R. K. of P., was instituted June 17, 1884; West End Lodge, (Newberry,) No. 276, K. of P., was instituted August 18, 1889.

CEMETERIES.

The log house of Amariah Sutton stood near the site of the "red barn," now owned by Hon. R. J. C. Walker, and the surrounding land was his farm. Sutton was one of the leading men of the times. On the 20th of March, 1776—three months and fourteen days before the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed—he conveyed (See Deed Book V, page 385) to James Hagerman, Andrew Culbertson, Edmund Huff, and Thomas Hughes, trustees of the Lycoming congregation, in consideration of 5s, a piece of land in these quaint words:

A certain lot or piece of land of 287½ acres, on the north side of the great road, containing one and a quarter acres, with buildings and improvements thereon, for a public *burying place*

John Lawshe

forever; and also to build a meeting house thereon for the public worship of God by the majority of the Protestant people of the said congregation thereon forever. And likewise also to raise a school house thereon for the education of the children of the settlement thereabouts therein successively forever; provided always that the people of the aforesaid congregation, or a majority of them, have liberty at a future day to add to or diminish the number of the trustees, or that any one or more of them be and continue to act as trustees only during the pleasure of the majority of the people of said congregation. And if it should be found expedient hereafter at any time or times to turn any one or more of said trustees out of said office of trusteeship, or any remove away, or any are removed by death, that it shall be legal for the people to convene.....and the majority of them may turn out any one of said trustees and elect others in their places. They are also authorized to hold the ground for a burying place, while Protestants only, *for a school and meeting house, forever.*

This is the oldest burying ground in the county that we have any account of that was set apart by deed for that purpose. The burial grounds at Muncy and Hall's are perhaps older, but the author is not aware of any legal conveyances designating them for such purposes.

It was in this graveyard that the killed in the massacre of June 10, 1778, which occurred within a few hundred yards of the spot, were buried. And here also the bodies of the men killed by the Indians in the early autumn of 1778, while cutting grass on the flat near the present trotting ground, were buried. These were among the first interments. Sutton, Hepburn, and many others of the original settlers, were buried there, and some of their tombstones may yet be seen. The remains of others have been removed to Wildwood.

Realizing the importance of having a place of burial near the limits of his town —the Sutton graveyard being considered too far to the west—Ross set aside a plot of ground in a field on his farm, which is now occupied by the residences of David Stuempfle, Mrs. Godfrey Hess and others, on Fourth street near Penn, for that purpose. He afterwards designated a square on Pine street for a cemetery; this ground, known as the Pine street, or Ross, graveyard, was set apart for that purpose in 1796 by Michael Ross, the founder of Williamsport. It comprised a square of ground, and in it the founder and his family were buried. It was his intention to convey the ground on Pine street to the borough, but dying before he could execute the papers, it remained for his descendants to carry out his intentions by deed. It was not laid out regularly in lots and the dead were buried promiscuously. The ground as early as 1850 was filled to overflowing and it was apparent to all that burials there would have to be discontinued. Interments ceased about 1856. July 1, 1867, councils passed an ordinance making it the duty of the city surveyor and street commissioner, one year after its passage, to remove the monuments, head and footstones, grade and lay out the grounds for a park. S. L. Youngman, Esq., who lived opposite the ground, then put up a board on a tree labeled "Ross Park," and it has been known by that title ever since. But instead of being made a park, it is a general receptable for building material and rubbish. In 1887 the city erected a small brick building on the southwest corner for police headquarters and a lock-up, which is still used for such purposes.

Next to the Fourth Street graveyard the Lycoming (Newberry) burial ground is the oldest in the city. There are no records to show when it was set apart for that purpose, as it was doubtless started when the Indians claimed the land. Settlers were on that side of the creek as early as 1770, and interments were very likely made

there soon after. Possibly it may be older than the Sutton graveyard. The Culbertson settlement on the south side of the river was made very early, and it is not improbable that the dead from that side were brought to this ground for interment. Settlers on the river as far up as Level Corner used to bury their dead at Newberry. The ground was enlarged as necessity demanded, and in 1850 the stone from the old church were used to build a wall for its protection. Hundreds of interments have been made in this ground, and it is still used.

In 1850 Abraham Updegraff and Samuel H. Lloyd, while engaged in laying out an addition to the borough on the east, concluded to set apart eight acres for a cemetery. They laid out the ground in lots with convenient avenues, and agreed that when enough had been realized from the sale of lots to reimburse them for the ground, they would make over to the cemetery company the balance to be used in improvements. A comfortable brick house was put up for the sexton, and the place was named the Williamsport Cemetery. Soon after it was opened the remains of many who had been interred in the Ross graveyard were removed to this new cemetery, among them those of Michael Ross and family. This cemetery is still in use. The secretary and treasurer is William H. Sloan, cashier of the First National Bank.

Wildwood Cemetery, for rural beauty and eligibility of location, is exceedingly attractive. It is situated on high rolling ground northwest of the city, overlooking the valley and river, and affording a view that is most charming to the eye. The Cemetery Association was incorporated August 18, 1863, and sixty acres purchased, which were subsequently increased to about eighty. The charter is perpetual. The well remembered civil engineer, John M. McMinn, was employed to lay out the grounds. Robert Faries, also an engineer of high standing, assisted him. With a thorough knowledge of landscape engineering, Mr. McMinn also united an intelligence for his work and an exquisite taste which enabled him to arrange the walks and drives to the best advantage. The result was the production of a cemetery that calls forth the admiration of all who pass through its grounds. The numerous lot holders have taken great pains to beautify and adorn their plots. Stately monuments and other appropriate memorials are found on every hand; native trees spread their branches over the graves; evergreens serve as rich settings to marble and granite; flowers bloom in luxuriance and load the air with the fragrance of their perfume. The officers are as follows: Dr. W. F. Logan, president; John F. Laedlein, secretary and treasury; Daniel Curns, superintendent.

Mound Cemetery, on a high knoll near the bridge of the Northern Central railroad across Lycoming creek, was laid out recently. It commands a fine view of the city, the river, and surrounding country.

The latest cemetery is called Grand View. It is on the old cemetery road above the northern limits of the city, and is well named. Standing on its heights a panoramic scene of unsurpassed grandeur is unfolded to the eye. The enclosure consists of sixty acres, and the company was chartered in 1891. The officers are: President, J. W. Mussina; secretary and treasurer, J. H. Boyer.

St. Bonifacius Cemetery is located at the corner of Henry and Wyoming streets. The eastern part of the ground was purchased in 1859. The western part was quired in 1881, and consecrated October 18, 1885. Sexton, Charles Baierle.

Mt. Carmel Cemetery is located east of the Northern Central railroad, and south of Wildwood, on high ground. It was purchased by Rev. Eugene A. Garvey for the congregation of the Church of the Annunciation. It contains thirteen and a half acres.

The Williamsport Jewish Cemetery is located at the corner of Almond and Tucker streets in Lloyd's addition.

CHAPTER XXII.

WILLIAMSPORT (CONTINUED).

The First Journalistic Venture at Williamsport and Its Subsequent History—Succession of Newspapers to the Present Time—Religious, Historical, Literary Social, and Musical Publications.

THE first newspaper founded in Williamsport was the Lycoming *Gazette*, by William F. Buyers. He was born in Sunbury, January 12, 1782, son of John Buyers, a prominent merchant, and learned the trade of a printer with Breyvogel. In Kennedy's *Gazette* of October 26, 1801, the statement is made that "William F. Buyers has now established a printing office at Williamsport," from which it is inferred that he entered on his career as a newspaper publisher immediately after completing his apprenticeship.

It would seem from this that the *Gazette* was started in the autumn of 1801. Buyers was then in his twentieth year. He is first assessed in Loyalsock in 1802 with "one printing office." In 1805 he is assessed with "one house and lot, $75; one horse, $16; occupation, printer, $100;" total valuation, $191.

No copies of the first issues of the paper are known to be in existence. It was printed on very coarse paper 20x17, and had four columns to the page. The oldest known copies that have been preserved are dated 1806 and 1807, and they bear his name. A copy dated January 22, 1807, before the writer, is Volume V, No. 45, which would run it back to 1801. The early years of his publication were attended with many vicissitudes. He frequently missed a publication day, and doubtless was often on the point of giving up his enterprise in despair. But he struggled on and succeeded in founding a newspaper which has had many eminent men—including a Governor and chief justice—connected with it.

Buyers published the *Gazette* alone until 1808, when William Brindle became associated with him as a partner, and he soon after disposed of his interest and returned to Sunbury. Some time in 1812 he established the Sunbury *Times*, which he continued until 1816 or 1817. On the breaking out of the war of 1812 Buyers raised a company and was made captain. It was attached to the Seventy-seventh Regiment. On the 13th of December, 1815, he married Miss Martha, daughter of Alexander Hunter, of Sunbury; in 1815–18 he served as commissioner of Northumberland county. In the meantime (1816) he was a Federal candidate for Con-

gress, but was defeated. His death occurred at Sunbury, June 27, 1821, at the age of thirty-nine.

Buyers on his retirement from the *Gazette* was succeeded by I. K. Torbert, and the publication of the paper was then continued by Brindle & Torbert for a short time. The former then retired, when Torbert continued alone until 1819. Ellis Lewis, who had partly learned his trade with John Wyeth, of Harrisburg, then became associated with him. He afterwards became celebrated as a jurist, and reached the high position of chief justice of the Supreme court of Pennsylvania.

How long the partnership of Brindle & Lewis lasted is unknown. When Torbert retired Lewis published the paper until July, 1821, when he sold to Tunison Coryell, who conducted it until August 1, 1823, when it was purchased by Henry Miller and John Brandon. This firm lasted until August 1, 1827, when Miller sold his interest to Col. James Cameron. The firm of Brandon & Cameron only lasted till the 19th of December, 1827, when William F. Packer—afterward Governor of Pennsylvania—purchased Cameron's interest. (Cameron commanded a regiment at the first battle of Bull Run and was killed.) The firm of Brandon & Packer survived until August 17, 1829, when Packer purchased the entire concern and became editor and purchaser. December 19, 1832, he associated John R. Eck with him as a partner and they published the paper until May 11, 1836, when Packer retired and Eck conducted it till June 21, 1837. At this date it was consolidated with the *Chronicle*, a rival paper, and continued by John R. Eck and C. D. Eldred, under the title of the *Gazette and Chronicle*, until May 9, 1838, when Eldred retired and Eck again became sole editor and publisher, and he continued as such until June 20, 1838, when he sold out to Eldred. The latter then dropped the *Chronicle*, and resuming the original title of Lycoming *Gazette*, continued until the 13th of August, 1840. These were warm political times and the *Gazette* was a potent factor in the advocacy of Democratic doctrines.

In 1840 C. W. Fitch purchased the paper of Eldred and continued as its publisher up to February 10, 1842, when John F. Carter became associated with him; May 7, 1842, Fitch retired and Carter continued it alone. He was a brilliant and fascinating writer, but was regarded as somewhat slippery as a politician. On the 11th of February, 1843, John B. Beck became a partner; and March 4, 1843, he became publisher, with Carter as editor, which arrangement lasted till November 18, 1843, when Carter, owing to political dissatisfaction, retired and was succeeded by Hamlet A. Kerr as editor, with Beck still as publisher. Kerr continued as editor till August 17, 1844, when he retired and the firm was changed to Beck & Company. Political strife was rife about this time.

On the 24th of June, 1846, C. D. Eldred, who was the "Company" with Beck, became editor and publisher, and continued as such until February 17, 1850, when P. T. Wright associated himself with Eldred. Beck subsequently became sheriff of the county, member of Assembly, and State Senator. He died, October 25, 1890. The brilliant and erratic Carter died at Washington during the early years of the war.

Eldred & Wright conducted the paper until February 17, 1851, when the former retired and Wright published and edited it until February 17, 1855, when J. W. Clark, son-in-law of Governor Packer, took an interest as partner. The firm of

Wright & Clark existed till August 17, 1855, when the senior member retired. For many years Mr. Wright has been the chief editor of the Philadelphia *Record*. Clark published the paper one year, when he sold out to Atwood & Wilson, February 17, 1856. The latter retired, August 18, 1856, and N. L. Atwood continued till January 21, 1857, when he disposed of the establishment to Clark & Higgins. It was published by this firm up to September 24, 1865, when it passed into the hands of Charles T. Huston & Company.

For more than half a century the *Gazette* had been published as a weekly newspaper, but an important change was about to take place in its history. The firm of Huston & Company resolved to make it a daily, and on April 9, 1867, the first number was issued as a six-column evening paper. December 9, 1867, A. E. Scholl purchased an interest and it was published under the firm name of Huston, Scholl & Company up to January 1, 1868, when A. J. Trout became a partner, having purchased the third interest of Thomas Smith (the "Company") and the firm was changed to Huston, Scholl & Trout.

On the 20th of May, 1868, the daily was enlarged to a seven-column paper and issued in the morning instead of evening. This firm continued until the 23d of December, 1868, when Scholl sold his interest to A. J. Dietrick, and the business was conducted under the firm name of Huston, Trout & Company. No further change occurred until the 27th of February, 1869, when A. J. Trout sold his interest to A. J. Dietrick, and the firm was changed to Huston & Company. On the 21st of July, 1869, Dietrick purchased Huston's interest and became sole proprietor, with John F. Meginness as editor. Under this arrangement the paper was published until November 22, 1869, when it was consolidated with the West Branch *Bulletin* under the title of *Gazette and Bulletin*, and published by the Gazette and Bulletin Publishing Association, with a capital stock of $50,000. Peter Herdic, then in the zenith of his career, was the capitalist and held a controlling interest. E. W. Capron, who was editor of the *Bulletin*, became editor of the *Gazette and Bulletin*, with John F. Meginness as city editor; and J. B. G. Kinsloe, Capron's partner, was made publisher for the association.

Up to this time, a period of sixty-eight years, the *Gazette* had been a Democratic paper, but after consolidation with the *Bulletin* it became Republican in politics, and has so continued to the present day. The new management changed in a few years by the retirement of Capron, who was succeeded by Meginness as editor. About 1873 Kinsloe sold his interest to Herdic, who became sole owner of the plant. The services of A. J. Dietrick were then secured as publisher, while there was no change in the editorship.

April 14, 1874, Herdic engaged C. E. Fritcher as publisher, with James H. Lambert, of New York, as editor, when Meginness resumed his old desk as city editor. This combination continued until May, 1876, when Lambert resigned to take charge of the St. Louis *Times* as managing editor. This involved another change in the staff. The editorship again devolved on Meginness, and J. J. Galbraith was appointed city editor, and served until the autumn of 1882. Fritcher soon acquired a controlling interest and the paper was conducted with spirit until the spring of 1889, when he sold his interest to Orange, Brown, who became owner and manager. On the 9th of November, 1889, after a continuous service for

over twenty years, Meginness resigned to engage exclusively in literary pursuits. He was soon after succeeded by his son, W. W. Meginness, who has continued as editor up to the present time. When J. J. Galbraith retired in 1872 he was succeeded by James B. McMath as city editor, who still fills that position.

From being first printed on a cheap hand press the *Gazette and Bulletin* has steadily progressed until it uses a fine cylinder press, stereotypes its forms, and prints from a continuous roll. It is an eight-page quarto morning paper.

Fred. Kurtz, editor and publisher of the *Reporter*, Centre Hall, Pennsylvania, owns the old hand press on which the *Gazette* was first printed ninety years ago. It came into his hands by purchase, and is still used to print handbills.

A weekly paper called the Lycoming *Advertiser* was started in 1815, by Simpson & Gale, and continued about six months.

The Lycoming *Chronicle* was commenced September 26, 1829, by A. Boyd Cummings, and continued until January 9, 1833, when he was succeeded by his brother, Alexander Cummings, who published it until September 7, 1836, when C. D. Eldred became a partner. This firm existed until April 12, 1837, when Cummings retired and Eldred conducted the paper until it was consolidated with the *Gazette*, June 21, 1837. A. Boyd Cummings, the founder, donated Brandon park to the city a year or two before his death. It was so named in commemoration of his only sister, who was the wife of John Brandon, one of the publishers of the old *Gazette* from 1823 to 1827. Mr. Cummings died in Philadelphia, March 1, 1891, in his eighty-fifth year. Alexander Cummings was one of the founders of the New York *World;* then of the *Evening Bulletin*, Philadelphia, and *The Day*, in the same city. He was Governor of the Territory of Colorado before its admission in 1876, and died, March 7, 1879, while serving as United States consul at Ottawa, Canada.

The Free Press was commenced in July, 1836, by R. F. Middleton, who published it about one year, when it passed into the hands of Cramer & Reed. It was also published by Loehr & Middleton a short time, and discontinued in 1838.

The publication of *The Freeman* was begun about 1839 by John R. Eck and continued by him until 1840, when W. P. & James R. Coulter purchased the materials and commenced the West Branch *Republican*, which was discontinued in 1842. The materials were bought by John Sloan, who started the Lycoming *Sentinel*. It lived about a year, when *The North Pennsylvanian* was founded on its ruins by John F. Carter, but it died in about six months.

The Jackson Democrat was launched in 1845 by J. M. Newson and G. W. Armstrong. The former soon retired, when Armstrong and S. S. Seely published it about a year.

On the 4th of June, 1851, John F. Carter commenced the publication of the Lycoming *Democrat* for the purpose of making war on some of the Democratic leaders. It was a lively paper for a time. June 28, 1851, John R. Eck became a partner, but retired November 29, 1851. Carter conducted it till the fall of 1852, when it died, aged a year and a half.

The *Independent Press* was established out of the materials of the Lycoming *Democrat* in April, 1852, by J. W. Barrett; in the fall of 1855 he sold out to a company and F. A. Van Cleve was employed as editor. After issuing a few

numbers he discontinued publication. No paper was issued till the spring of 1856, when publication was resumed by J. W. Barrett and C. H. Butt. The former retired, October 18, 1856, and was succeeded by Jesse Fullmer. About 1860 Daniel Bower became connected with the paper. Leonard Ulmer was also the editor for a short time. Early in 1861 it was suspended.

A German weekly paper called *Der Demokratische Burger* (The Democratic Citizen) was started in July, 1852, by Lewis Kurtz. He continued it for three years, when he removed to Rochester.

On the 6th of June, 1860, the West Branch *Bulletin* was started as a semi-weekly by John M. McMinn and the Rev. Cyrus Jeffries. It was projected as a special advocate of the railroad enterprises centering in Williamsport, as well as the development of the resources of the West Branch valley. It dropped back to a weekly paper, November 17, 1860, when it passed into the hands of P. C. Van Gelder & John R. Campbell. This firm continued until the 31st of January, 1861, when Van Gelder became sole proprietor; October 26th of the same year, J. D. Wallace became one of the proprietors and chief editor. The firm of Van Gelder & Wallace was dissolved, August 12, 1862, and Van Gelder again became the sole proprietor. On the 1st of January, 1862, John A. Woodward purchased a half interest and the firm became Van Gelder & Woodward; April 1st of the same year E. W. Capron added a power press and a caloric engine and became a partner. It was then a six-column paper, having been reduced on account of "war times." May 30, 1863, it was enlarged to a seven-column sheet; June 6th Mr. Woodward sold his interest to his two partners, and the firm became Van Gelder & Company, who continued the publication until June 4, 1864, when J. B. G. Kinsloe purchased the interest of Van Gelder, and the firm became E. W. Capron & Company. On the 3d of August, 1868, the daily *Bulletin* was started as a campaign paper of four columns, but it met with so much encouragement that it was continued after the election of November following, and was enlarged to five columns and published daily until its union with the *Gazette*, November 22, 1869.

In the summer of 1867 Col. L. L. Tate, a veteran newspaper publisher, came to Williamsport and started the daily Lycoming *Standard*. Charles W. Emery was one of the editorial staff. In 1869 Andrew Hopkins purchased a half interest, and in November of the same year he became sole owner. Soon afterwards he sold to other parties, and W. P. Furey became the editor. He was succeeded in a short time by H. L. Dieffenbach; then came Joe W. Furey and William Dillon, who conducted the daily a short time and then discontinued it.

Colonel Tate's next venture was the weekly *Sun and Democrat*, which he started in July, 1870, and in 1880 sold out to J. Sallade & Son, who merged it in the daily *Banner* under the title of *Sun and Banner*. The last paper started by Tate was the Lycoming *Chronicle*, which he issued in 1880, and carried it on until his death, which occurred April 30, 1883, in his seventy-third year.

On the 4th of October, 1860, The West Branch *Democrat*, Charles T. Huston editor and publisher, was started. In 1865 the material of the old Lycoming *Gazette* was purchased by Charles T. Huston and Thomas Smith, and the firm became Huston & Company. The name of *Gazette* only was retained. In April, 1867, the

initial number of the *Daily Gazette* was issued by Huston, Scholl & Trout, and Jul. 21, 1869, Mr. Huston withdrew, A. J. Dietrick having secured the interests of all the partners. Huston then took up his residence at Athens, Pennsylvania, where he started a paper called *The Gleaner*.

While conducting the *Gazette* in the spring of 1866, Mr. Huston was visited by Governor Packer and ex-Chief Justice Lewis. Both had been connected with the paper years before, and while in the office they gave an interesting account of their experiences as newspaper publishers. And to show that he had not forgotten his trade, Packer took up a stick and set type with the ease and correctness of a veteran at the case, while Lewis looked on to see that he did it right.

The Independent Press made its bow to the public in 1862, with John R. Campbell publisher and Leonard Ulmer editor. It scarcely survived a year.

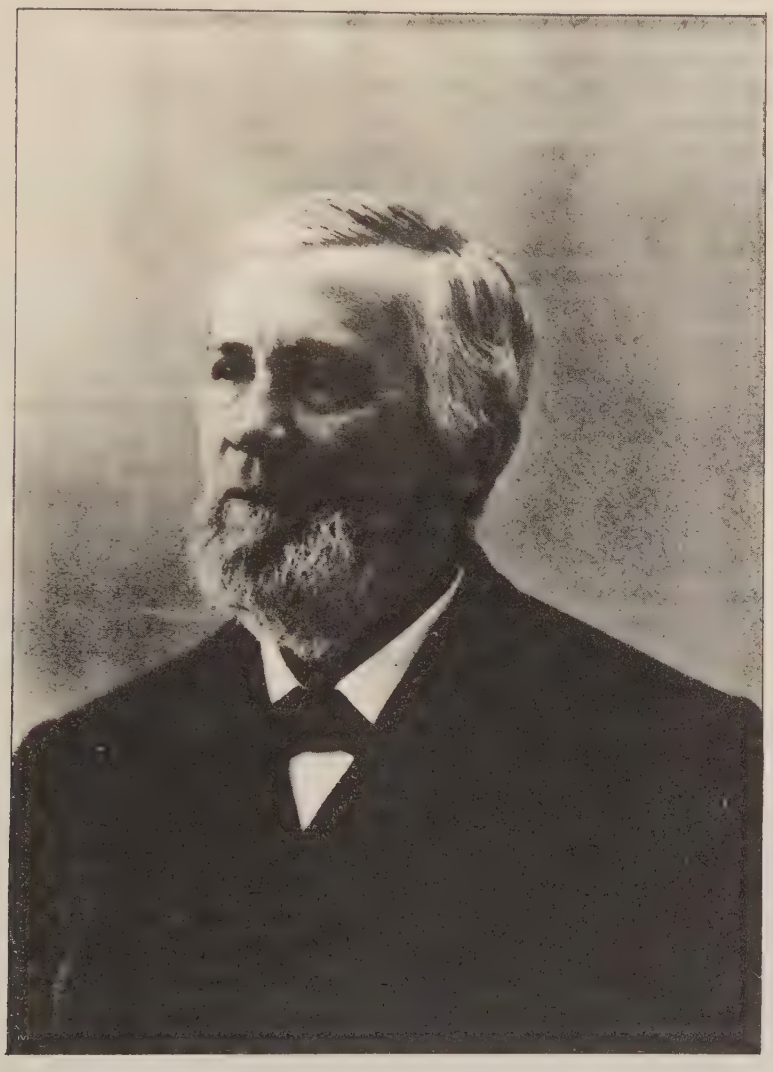
In June, 1874, E. B. Haines commenced the publication of *The Weekly Banner;* February 1, 1875, he issued an evening daily, which he continued until October 9, 1879, when the plant was sold to G. E. Otto Seiss, who, on the 26th of February, 1880, sold to J. Sallade & Son; they amalgamated it with the *Sun and Democrat* under the title of the *Sun and Banner*, and Charles T. Huston was recalled from Athens and made chief editor. He served in that capacity until J. M. Wolf & Company purchased the plant, when Henry M. Wolf became editor. On the 18th of April, 1882, a stock company was organized under the name of the Sun and Banner Publishing Company, in which J. W. Sweely secured a controlling interest, July 7, 1884; Mr. Sweely at once assumed the editorial and business management of the *Sun*, and has since continued its publication. The *Sun* is equipped with a perfecting press, stereotypes its pages, and prints from a continuous roll. It is an eight-column evening folio, and circulates nearly 5,000 copies daily, a circulation approached by few inland Pennsylvania dailies. Its weekly circulation is over 4,000 copies. Among its home constituency it has earned the reputation of being particularly industrious in its efforts to assist and promote the industrial interests and development of Williamsport. It is one of the leading journals of the West Branch valley, and is a vigorous exponent and defender of Democratic principles.

When E. W. Capron disposed of his interest in the *Gazette and Bulletin* to Herdic in 1872, he soon afterwards commenced the publication of a little afternoon daily, called *The Epitomist*. It only existed for a few months.

In October, 1872, J. J. Galbraith and W. R. Bierly launched a new afternoon daily which they called *The Register*. It ran along at a lively pace until 1874, when it was suspended. The material used in its publication had formerly belonged to *The Epitomist*.

The Times, edited and published by Alexander C. Wilson, appeared April 4, 1877, as a weekly, and was soon followed by an afternoon daily edition. It only lasted a few months, when it suspended for want of support. Wilson was for a number of years employed on the New York *Times* as an editorial writer and for ten years was in charge of the London office of the Associated Press.

On the 4th of April, 1875, *The Sunday Times* made its appearance. It was a quarto sheet of forty-eight columns and was published by E. S. Watson, S. S. Hetherlin, and J. B. McMath; Emanuel Andrews was the owner of the material. Before the close of the year Watson and McMath withdrew, leaving Mr. Hetherlin



Geo. V. Pabst

sole publisher. About the middle of April, 1876, Watson took the place of Hetherlin and ran the paper for a few months, when it was finally discontinued. This was the first Sunday paper in Williamsport. The material was purchased by G. E. Otto Seiss and moved to his book store to be used in starting a job office.

A German paper, the Susquehanna *Zeitung*, was started as a Republican journal in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, in 1862, by Karl Volkmar; in January, 1864, he moved the plant to Williamsport. At the close of the war the *Zeitung* came out as an independent journal. From March, 1872, to November, 1875, a partnership existed between Mr. Volkmar and Jacob Heilhecker. When the latter retired Mr. Volkmar continued alone for two or three years, or until his death. His son, William Volkmar, then published the paper until December 15, 1888, when it was purchased by Carl Tewell. He changed the name to Pennsylvania *Tribune* and is still the publisher.

Contemporary with the *Zeitung*, the *Sendbote*, a German Baptist church paper, appeared under the control of Rev. Hendrick, and was published about two years. In 1864 Jacob Heilhecker started the *West Branch Beobachter*, which had about one year's existence. In 1869 the *National Democrat* sprang into being, under the control of a Mr. Stephen, and was published here till 1872, when it was removed to Wilkesbarre, where it afterwards suspended. The West Branch *Beobachter* was resuscitated in 1872 by some parties in Philadelphia. It has been controlled for a number of years by George Wolf, of Williamsport.

The second Sunday paper, *The Breakfast Table*, was founded March 7, 1879, by John G. Hammer, J. Willis Dietrick, and S. Vin Derrah. About a year afterwards J. W. Sweely became associate editor; then, in a short time, Harry Sterner and Sweely became sole publishers. The former soon retired and Sweely continued alone until May, 1887, when George S. Lenhart, the present publisher, purchased the plant. In March, 1889, he changed it to a Saturday paper.

The Dickinson *Liberal*, published by the Belles Lettres Union Society of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, is a magazine of fourteen pages, which appears monthly from October to June of each year. It was established in 1877. Editor for 1892, W. W. Hartman.

The Rev. T. F. Caskey, rector of Trinity church, started *The Parish Dial* in January, 1876. It was a monthly magazine of thirty-two pages and contained a "record of the lights and shadows of parish life." Mr. Caskey continued it for several years, or until the close of his rectorship. It was well edited and in its mechanical execution it was unexcelled.

The National Standard, a Greenback organ, was started in 1877 by Peter Herdic and edited by J. W. Schuckers. The editor had been a confidential clerk to Salmon P. Chase when he was Secretary of the Treasury and afterwards became his biographer. The *Standard* was published about two years.

Star of Hope, a temperance paper, by A. B. Tate and H. H. Hanks, was commenced September 1, 1877. In 1878 J. D. Wallace became the editor, Tate still continuing as publisher. W. C. Dickson was also associated with it. It suspended some time in 1882, when a monthly called *Facts* appeared. It existed nearly a year and then suspended.

What developed into the third Sunday paper, called Pennsylvania *Grit*, was

originated by the Rev. Henry M. Wolf, when he was editor of the daily *Sun and Banner*. It was originally a literary edition of the daily, published on Saturday. Rev. J. M. Scott, then pastor of a Baptist church in Jersey Shore, aided Mr. Wolf in the conception of the idea, and became a contributor. In this way *Grit* was started in December, 1882. About this time Rev. Wolf retired from the editorship of the daily on account of political disagreements, but he felt that *Grit* was his own property. The *Daily Times* was then offered for sale, when, in connection with D. Lamade and W. W. Foster, Wolf purchased the material and the trio issued the paper as a Saturday venture. May 26, 1884, Wolf retired from the firm; and on the 16th of March, 1884, *Grit* appeared as a Sunday paper. In the meantime George W. Reanhard had become a member of the firm. The first issue yielded a trifle over $4! The publishers, having no machinery, were obliged to have their paper printed on the press of the *Sun and Banner*. After much hard work and many discouragements, the paper began to grow steadily, and their receipts soon averaged $40 a week, but the expenses were more than double that sum. Foster now became discouraged and sold his share to Fred. M. Lamade and retired. The new firm struggled along and finally succeeded in getting the paper on a paying basis. They now own a substantial building and have a magnificently equipped office, fast cylinder presses, stereotyping and engraving departments, and a circulation of 100,000 weekly. Their machinery is driven by electricity. This is what grit accomplished.

In the month of December, 1885, Rev. S. P. Hughes, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran church, commenced the publication of *St. Paul's Quarterly*, a paper devoted to church matters. Among other excellent features, it gave an interesting and valuable history of the church from its foundation in 1871. The quarterly was continued by Mr. Hughes until his retirement as pastor in the summer of 1891.

The *Keystone News*, published on Saturday as a literary family paper, made its appearance the first week of December, 1885, and ceased to exist the following April. The editor was Elmer E. Burlingame, with Noah L. Houghton as manager. The material of the defunct *News* was purchased by several parties and the Merchants' Printing House, a job printing concern, started therewith, which is now connected with the daily *Republican*.

Some time in 1885 *The Labor Record* was founded by W. M. Hoover and several associates, under the auspices of the Knights of Labor, and was the mouthpiece of that organization. It was published about two years, when, in 1887, it was purchased by Dan Riley, who ran it until February 22, 1890, when it was suspended.

The Dental Reformer, a monthly devoted to the interest of the dental profession, was started in 1886 by A. S. Rhoads and C. W. Huntington, dentists. It was discontinued at the end of two years.

The Historical Journal, a monthly record of local history and biography, was started May 1, 1887, and published one year, by John F. Meginness. It was in magazine form, with thirty-two to forty pages in each number. One thousand copies were printed, but at this writing it is almost out of print.

Pennsylvania School Monthly, a sixteen-page quarto, devoted to educational interests in Lycoming county, made its appearance in January, 1888. H. L. Brewer was the first editor with Fred. Ruffhead as business manager. Prof. W. W.

Kelchner soon became editor, Ruffhead continuing as manager until the latter part of 1890, when the entire paper was sold to W. R. Leathers. It was suspended with the issue for March, 1891.

On the 19th of September, 1887, the Lycoming *Recorder* was commenced by Mr. Huston as a weekly Democratic paper. It was discontinued, November 5, 1888. The Williamsport *Weekly News*, a campaign temperance paper, was issued by Irwin & Huston from April until June, 1889, and resumed in September of the same year and published until November, 1889, under the auspicies of the Prohibition County Committee.

Music and Mirth, a monthly magazine, devoted to the interest of musical organizations, was started in May, 1887, by Charles T. Logue. It has a good circulation among those who love music.

The Item made its first appearance as an afternoon paper March 21, 1888. The owners were E. F. Wolf, Robert Mulligan, Orlando S. Montz, Samuel Gerstenlauer, W. M. Hoover, and Gustavus Guilka, all practical printers, and they ran it on the co-operative plan as an independent paper. It was continued until August 27th of that year, when the plant was purchased by Elmer E. Person, who published it until April, 1889, when the Republican Publishing Company was formed. On May 18th it appeared under the new name, Williamsport *Republican*, and on that date the weekly edition was established. John Bailey was business manager and H. L. Collins was editor. In October of that year Messrs. Bailey and Collins retired from the paper, the former to enter the mercantile business and the latter to accept a position on the Philadelphia *Record*. Mr. John P. Dwyer, of Renovo, assumed the editorial and business management of the paper, which continues the same. The *Republican* was the first of the Williamsport newspapers to build a complete establishment for its business, and has occupied its handsome four-story building on Government place near the postoffice since early in the year 1891. The office is well equipped with first-class presses, and the machinery is driven by electricity.

Ripples, an illustrated weekly journal of humor, sports, society, and current events, was first published June 28, 1890, by L. R. Kantner and E. F. Whitmer. In November of the same year it was sold to the junior partner, and by him sold to T. C. Foster, December 16, 1890, who is the present publisher. There are eighteen pages to each number.

The *Church Chronicle*, published monthly, by pastors of St. Mark's congregation, came into existence several years ago, and is still continued. The present editor is Rev. George G. Kunkle.

Industrial Union was the title of a handsome weekly quarto, with six columns to the page, issued April 23, 1891, W. B. Thompson, manager. It was "published under the auspices of the Farmers' Alliance in the interest of the industrial classes." Three numbers ended its career.

Vade Mecum, "a monthly journal of practical knowledge," made its bow to the public, June 6, 1891. It contained eight pages with two columns to the page, and was edited and published by P. M. Coup. Two thousand copies of each issue were printed and distributed. It existed three months.

The Union, a monthly folio, three columns to the page, under the management of W. B. Thompson, appeared in September, 1891. It is "devoted to the interests of the various labor unions and their members."

The Band World, a fourteen-page monthly publication, devoted to music and the interests of the Distin Musical Instrument Manufactory, made its appearance in December, 1891. Brua C. Keefer, manager.

The Mirror, a sixteen-page quarterly, devoted to men's wear, made its appearance in March, 1892. Published by Silverman Brothers & Company; editor, Joseph E. Austrian; associate, Fred. C. Ruffhead; business manager, Charles R. Harris. Handsomely illustrated.

The Otzinachson, a monthly magazine, devoted to literature in general, was started in April, 1892, by M. L. Fisher and H. B. Mingle. It contains fourteen pages to each number.

The Index, a monthly publication in the interest of the Prohibition party, was commenced in April, 1892. The names of H. T. Ames, chairman, and C. W. Huntington, secretary, appear as the responsible publishers.

Children of the Brave, a monthly magazine of sixteen pages, devoted to the interests of sons and daughters of veteran soldiers, sailors, and marines, was founded in May 1892, by J. Ward Diehl.

CHAPTER XXIII.

WILLIAMSPORT (CONTINUED).

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS—PRESBYTERIAN—METHODIST EPISCOPAL—REFORMED—LUTHERAN—PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—EVANGELICAL—ROMAN CATHOLIC—BAPTIST—OTHER DENOMINATIONS—CITY MISSION—FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL—YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE Newberry Presbyterian church is one of the oldest in the West Branch valley, but the exact date of its origin can not be stated. Rev. David Brainard was probably at Lycoming creek as early as 1746, for we have his statement that on the 25th of July of that year he met and preached to the Indians at the point where the Sheshequin path crossed the trail leading up the river, about two miles east of Williamsport. And in the summer of 1775, Rev. Philip Fithian, another Presbyterian missionary, traveled up the river preaching at various places.

That there was a society of Presbyterians here as early as 1786, there is little doubt, for in that year it was transferred from the boundary of Donegal to the control of the presbytery of Carlisle. The minutes of the latter body show that Rev. Isaac Grier was sent as a missionary to the West Branch in 1792 by the presbytery of Carlisle. On the 22d of June of that year he arrived at the house of Judge Hepburn, and on the 24th he preached there. Two days afterwards he proceeded to Pine creek, and on the 28th he preached there. On the 19th of June, 1793, a call was put in his hands by the presbytery of Carlisle, from the united congregations of Lycoming, Pine Creek, and Great Island, which he took under consideration; and on the 2d of October he accepted, and was ordained to the full office of the

Gospel ministry in April, 1794, at Carlisle. At the same time he was installed over these charges; a commissioner, authorized to act for the churches, was present. He officiated at these three charges until 1806, when he was relieved. A vacancy of eight years followed. In 1814 John H. Grier came to the valley, and in the summer of 1815 was installed over the Pine Creek and Great Island churches, but occasionally officiated at Newberry.

Among the early members of the Newberry (Lycoming) congregation were Judge Hepburn, William and Andrew Culbertson, James Cummings, and John McMeen. The first church was a log building, but the date of its erection is unknown. It was a quaint structure; stood on the bank of the run; had galleries in each end, which were reached by flights of rough stairs outside. The pulpit was of the English type, or wine-glass order, with a sounding board in front. The door opened on the south side in front of the pulpit. This old building was destroyed by fire in 1816.

Rev. Samuel Henderson succeeded Mr. Grier in 1815; in 1817 charges were preferred against him, but after a four days' trial he was acquitted. Presbytery, however, felt warranted in suspending him. The church was afterward served by Revs. John Bryson, Thomas Hood, and John B. Patterson.

A stone church followed the old log building in 1817. It was a large edifice for the time, being 66x60 feet. The pulpit was elevated, with stairs on each side, and the pews were of the high, straight-backed order, and very uncomfortable.

After the suspension of Henderson the pulpit was vacant until 1820, when N. R. Snowden was installed as pastor at a salary of $550. He remained until 1823, when he was succeeded by Joseph Painter, who served until 1831. A long line of ministers has followed Mr. Painter.

In the spring of 1850 money was raised to improve the church, but upon consultation it was deemed best to remove the stone walls and erect a brick building. In June, 1850, the old church was dismantled and a new edifice soon rose on its ruins. Lindsay Mahaffey, the nearest resident member of the building committee, made prompt payments, in many instances anticipating the payment of subscriptions, to facilitate the work, and the year 1851 saw the building nearly completed. This church, costing $6,500 with its spire, was regarded as a fine edifice, and it served the congregation until 1891, when it was removed and a larger and much more elegant building erected on the old site at a cost of $14,000. Memberships, 300; Sabbath school scholars, 250; superintendent, A. W. King; assistant, William J. Dale. Pastor, J. W. Boal. The entire church property is valued at $25,000.

The First Presbyterian church of Williamsport, corner of Third and Mulberry streets, was organized, February 23, 1833. Previous to this time there was no church of this denomination in Williamsport, the members being compelled to attend service at Newberry, except when they could secure a minister to preach to them in the court house. By the assistance of Rev. D. M. Barber the church was started with an enrollment of thirty-eight members, most of whom were from the Lycoming church. The following elders were chosen: Alexander Sloan, Andrew D. Hepburn, John Torbert, and John B. Hall. The services of ordination were held in an old church on Third street, where the Reformed church now stands, owned by the German Lutherans and the Reformed, which the Presbyterians had helped to complete on the condition that they should have the privilege of meeting there when

the owners did not need the use of it. From 1833 to 1837 the Revs. D. M. Barber, P. B. Marr, and G. G. Shedden supplied the pulpit, and in the fall of 1837 Rev. J. P. Hudson was called to be its pastor, who served three years.

In 1841 the congregation erected a building on Market street. It was destroyed by fire in April, 1849; rebuilt and again burned in 1859. After this second disaster it was immediately rebuilt and occupied in the ensuing October by the synod of Philadelphia. The pastors of this church to the present time have been the Revs. J. P. Hudson, E. B. Bradbury, Alexander Heberton, William Simonton, George F. Cain, S. E. Webster, and Julius A. Herold. The latter was installed in 1890.

Owing to the increase of membership, it was found necessary to build a larger church. A lot, therefore, was purchased, and in May, 1884, the congregation completed and dedicated a magnificent stone edifice, with a tall spire on the corner of Third and Mulberry streets, at a cost of $65,000. The old building was sold and is now used for commercial purposes. The membership is 429; children in two Sabbath schools, 350; volumes in library, 1,000. John G. Reading is the superintendent.

The Second Presbyterian church was organized, December 12, 1840. The organization took place in the same old stone church where the first church was formed. The membership comprised fifteen persons, most of them emigrants from western New York, who were in sympathy with the New School branch, and who had no church in Williamsport. They first worshiped in the court house. The first elders were John B. Hall, Nathaniel D. Eaton, and Benjamin C. Moore. On the 15th of February, 1841, Rev. James W. Phillips was called as pastor. He accepted and was installed in 1841. The congregation worshiped in the court house nearly three years, but began to build a church of their own as early as 1841, a lot for that purpose having been secured on the corner of Fourth and Market streets. The building was dedicated in October, 1843, by Rev. William Stirling, but a debt hung over it. Mr. Stirling succeeded Mr. Phillips as pastor, September 27, 1846, and the debt was soon wiped out. In 1864 it was resolved to repair the building, but the flood of 1865 so damaged the foundation that it was found necessary to tear down the building and the present stone edifice was erected. While the work of building was going on the congregation again worshiped in the court house. The new building was dedicated, January 23, 1867. The whole cost of the structure, with the furniture and organ, was $66,500, but it was all wiped out by February, 1876. Mr. Stirling resigned in 1871, and Rev. Horatio W. Brown succeeded him. The latter served seventeen years, when, owing to ill health, he resigned, much to the regret of his congregation. Rev. David Winters came next, in 1884, but after three years' service he resigned and was succeeded by Rev. James Carter. The membership is 425; Sabbath school scholars, 305; John B. Otto, superintendent. The library comprises 1,000 volumes.

The Third Presbyterian church was formed as a mission church, under the auspices of the Second church, and was organized May 3, 1869, with an enrollment of sixteen members. The Second church dismissed twelve of its members to form it and contributed largely to the erection of its edifice. Hiram Mudge and P. W. Bentley were the first elders. A church building was erected in 1869 on the corner of Third and Maynard streets and dedicated July 4th of that year. The lot and

building cost $14,580. The Rev. A. D. Hawn became the first pastor, December 29, 1869. In the summer of 1870 a lot adjoining the church was purchased and a parsonage built at a cost of $4,600. For pastors the church has had, in addition to Hawn, Revs. John Burrows and Adolos Allen. The latter resigned early in 1892, and was succeeded the latter part of May by Rev. Elliot C. Armstrong, who was unanimously called. The church property and lots are now valued at $30,000; number of members, 160; Sabbath school scholars, 120; superintendent, P. W. Bentley. new church

The First Presbyterian Finley Sunday school was founded in 1861. It is located on Anthony street. The Sabbath school numbers 300 scholars; H. R. Laird, superintendent.

Bethany Presbyterian, at the corner of High and Green streets, was built at a cost of $2,500. Membership, 50; Sunday school scholars, 125; pastor, L. C. Rutter; superintendent of Sabbath school, John A. Stadden.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Next to the Lycoming Presbyterian church in age, if not coeval with it, comes the Pine Street Methodist Episcopal church. Methodism was introduced here in 1791. In the pioneer cabin of Amariah Sutton, which stood near the present barn of Hon. R. J. C. Walker, West Fourth street, the first society in the county was formed in the autumn of 1791. May 6th of this year the circuit of Northumberland was formed and Richard Parriott and Lewis Browning appointed preachers in charge. During a portion of this year there was no preaching place between Northumberland and Sutton's, at Lycoming creek. The members of the first class were as follows: James Bailey, leader, Rhoda Bailey, Amariah Sutton, Martha Sutton, John Sutton, Dorothy Sutton, Harman Updegraff, Eve Updegraff, Hannah Sutton, Rebecca Smith, Ebenezer Still, Lois Still, and Letitia Williams. At this time Arad Sutton, a son of Amariah, seems to have had charge of affairs. Long before this, (1776,) as has been shown, Amariah Sutton conveyed an acre and a quarter of ground for a cemetery, church, and school house, a short distance east of his cabin, which shows that the nucleus of what afterwards became the Methodist society existed at a much earlier date than is generally supposed. At an early period, the date of which has not been discovered, a frame church was built on the cemetery lot on Fourth street, in accordance with the provisions of Sutton's deed conveying the land, where the infant congregation worshiped for some years. It is related that Lorenzo Dow once appeared at the Sutton house and preached, after which he mounted his horse and disappeared.

From an old record of this church, which belonged to the late Judge John Smith, and is now in possession of his daughter, Mrs. Susan T. Knapp, it is learned that on March 22, 1823, the trustees "met and examined the subscriptions for building a meeting house in the borough of Williamsport, and they agreed that a house thirty-five feet in length and breadth be built of frame," and Jeremiah Tallman was requested to "make inquiry of a carpenter relative to the price." The meeting adjourned to meet on the 5th of April next. The next entry is dated February 21, 1824, and reads: "In consequence of various disappointments the above regulations were not gone into. And now, the trustees having met, resolved to build a meeting

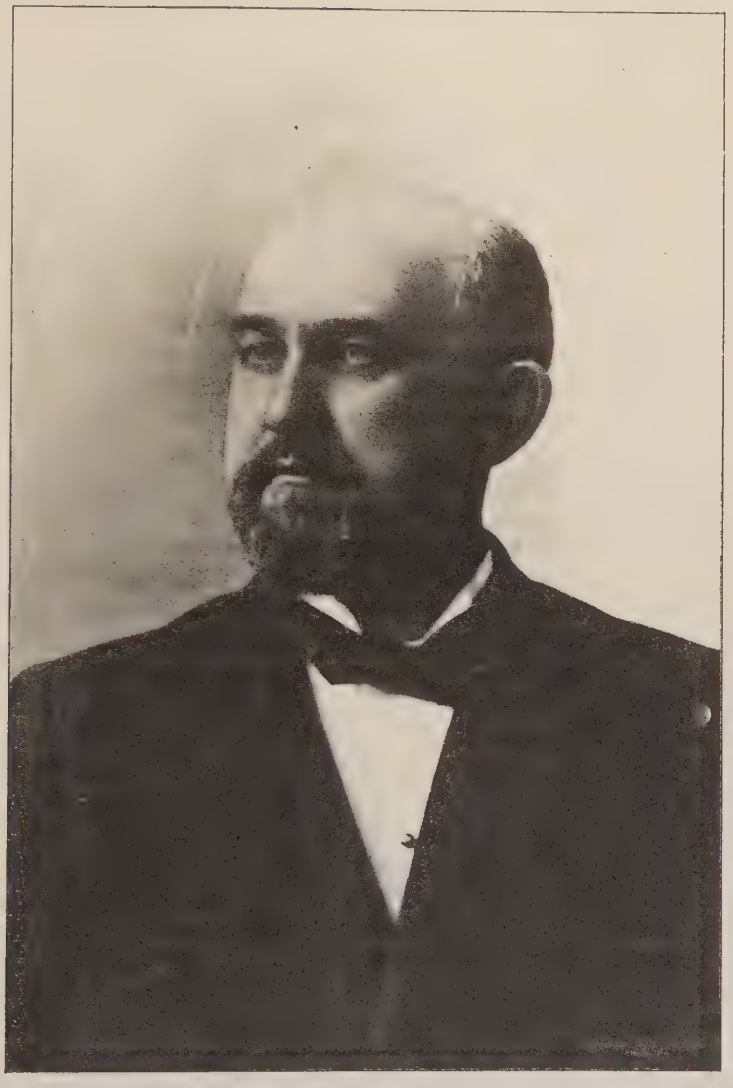
house 30x40 feet, frame, and Brother Tallman was appointed to make contracts and superintend the work."

The subsequent meeting did not take place until October 27, 1825, when "a majority of the trustees agreed to appoint two more trustees. Daniel Strebeigh and John Smith were appointed." The meeting adjourned to meet November 3d at the office of J. Tallman. From the minutes it appears that Jeremiah Tallman, Alexander Smith, George Roberts, William Wilson, Henry Lenhart, Daniel Strebeigh, and John Smith composed the board of trustees. The next meeting recorded is under date of July 30, 1827, when, John Smith having declined to serve, Joseph S. Williams was appointed in his place. Nothing more appears to have been done until October 20, 1828, when a meeting was held and Charles Low and John Laverty were appointed additional "trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church in Williamsport." The board now consisted of Jeremiah Tallman, H. Lenhart, Daniel Strebeigh, Joseph S. Williams, William Wilson, and the two names just added.

The building project still languished. The next meeting was held, August 29, 1832, when Laverty and Lenhart resigned. Little more was done. In the meantime a small brick church seems to have been built, for at a meeting held January 6, 1836, Rev. James Sanks was elected president and Jasper Bennett secretary, when John Smith and James Elliott were elected new trustees to fill up the board; and it was unanimously voted "that a parsonage house be built on the back part of the lot on which the Methodist meeting house stands in the borough of Williamsport; provided that the old Lycoming meeting house shall be given to aid in such building, and that a sufficient subscription to defray the balance of the expense be obtained." At this meeting William Wilson, Daniel Strebeigh, and James Elliott were appointed a committee to "wait on the trustees of the old Lycoming meeting house for the purpose of obtaining their consent that their building should go to aid in the erection of a parsonage house in Williamsport." At a subsequent meeting the committee reported that they had obtained the unanimous consent of the trustees that "the old church should go to aid in building the parsonage in Williamsport." The parsonage was built largely out of the material of the old church, which was torn down and removed to Pine street. It was frame, 20x30 feet in size, and served as a residence for many of the early ministers.

In course of years the quaint little one-story brick church became too small and the question of building a larger one was started. It appears from the minutes that Apollos Woodward offered a lot, in 1842, on which to build a new church, but the trustees declined his proposition. Some time in January, 1843, the lot on which the original church was erected was conveyed by Pompey and Elizabeth Friday to John Smith, Daniel Strebeigh, George Slate, and Joseph S. Williams, trustees, in consideration of $550, and the following year the old brick church was taken down and the present one erected. Since that time it has been enlarged and greatly improved, and a brick parsonage adjoining it on the north added. In 1843 a charter incorporating the church was obtained by George Slate and John Smith, who were appointed a committee for that purpose.

Since the first church was built in 1825 many changes have taken place in Pine street, although it did not become a station until 1852. In 1825 John Thomas and Thomas McGhee appear to have been the preachers, each one giving a portion of



J. A. Becker

his time to the congregation. Since 1791 there have been many ministers in charge of the Lycoming and Pine Street congregations. The church is free of debt and has a membership of nearly 600. Superintendent of Sabbath school, John R. Hazelet; number of scholars, 600. The library is large. Pastor, Rev. Samuel Creighton. Previous to 1828 this denomination had been identified with the Union Sunday school, but in this year was organized in the old brick church the first Methodist Sunday school, with E. E. Allen as superintendent and Maj. Charles Low, secretary.

After the Lycoming and Pine Street congregations, the next church in age is the Newberry Methodist. It was erected in 1854, and enlarged and improved in 1868. The church seats about 700, and the membership is about 265; Sabbath school scholars, 300; superintendent, J. E. Williams. The library contains nearly 1,000 volumes. Rev. E. A. Deavor, pastor.

Up to 1860 the only Methodist Episcopal church within the limits of the borough of Williamsport was Pine Street. During this year a movement was started in Pine to establish another church. In October, 1860, a number of the members of Pine favorable to the new project, together with the professors and students of Dickinson Seminary, met in the seminary chapel for public worship. This constituted the first congregational service of what was then and for some time afterwards known as the Second Methodist Episcopal church of Williamsport. In the spring of 1861 the new charge was supplied with a pastor, and in April of this year a lot was purchased on Mulberry street, and the work of building a new church was commenced. It was incorporated under the title of the Mulberry Street Methodist Episcopal church. The corner stone was laid, August 6, 1862, and January 8, 1863, the basement was dedicated. Rev. Richard Hinkle, the first pastor, was succeeded by Rev. Thomas D. Gotwalt. Before the church was completed an attempt was made to burn it, but the fire was discovered and extinguished before much damage was done. The church and tower were completed and the dedication took place, February 18, 1864, Bishop Simpson officiating. The cost of the building, lot, and furniture was about $16,500, including a fine bell which was placed in the tower in the early part of 1866, and bore the inscription, "Thomas Bowman." He was the first president of Dickinson Seminary, and is now a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church. Sunday morning, August 23, 1868, the church was burned. Steps were taken to rebuild at once on the old site, and November 21, 1869, the basement was dedicated. The new building was finished in August, 1871, and a fine bell weighing 1,300 pounds had been hoisted into the belfry to be placed in position, but it never was rung. Sunday night, August 20, 1871, the church was again destroyed by the great conflagration which devastated that portion of the city. Undismayed by their misfortunes, the congregation again determined to rebuild, and on the 23d of May, 1871, the corner stone was laid for the third time, and the church was completed and dedicated, December 1, 1872, Bishop Bowman, assisted by Rev. Dr. McCauley, officiating. The cost of the structure was $33,000. No further disaster overtook the church until June 2, 1876, when a violent wind storm bore down upon it from the north and demolished the beautiful spire. The fine bell tumbled through into the basement. After this mishap the spire was not rebuilt. At the present time the membership is 600; Sunday school scholars, 375; volumes in the library, 900. Rev. B. C. Conner, pastor. Value of property, $40,000.

The East Third Street church was built in 1868 at a cost of $4,000; rebuilt in 1885 at a cost of $9,000. The membership is about 275; Sabbath school scholars, 325; volumes in the library, 500. The church property is valued at $12,000. Rev. Evans, pastor.

Grace Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Campbell and Grace streets, was built in 1880. It will seat about 600. The charge was organized in March, 1867. Membership at the present time, 430; Sunday school scholars, 370; volumes in library, 550. The church property, which is finely situated, is valued at $35,000. Pastor, J. Ellis Bell.

The High Street Methodist Episcopal church was erected in 1886. Membership, 96; Sunday school scholars, 180; superintendent, J. T. Davis; library, 60 volumes. Pastor, Rev. George W. Faus. The church property is valued at $5,000.

In 1890 a church was built on the ground donated for a graveyard, church, and school house in March, 1776, by Amariah Sutton, and called the Fourth Street Methodist Episcopal church. The ground on which this building stands was consecrated by the blood of the slain in the massacre of June 10, 1778. Although Sutton's deed (see Deed Book E, page 385) specifically states for what purpose he gave the ground, there had been no church there for nearly forty years; and since its erection many graves have been obliterated, and others will soon disappear, although its donor, whose ashes also rest there, emphatically stated it should remain a burial ground "forever." The membership is 160; number of Sunday school scholars, 180. Value of the property, $11,000.

Market Street Methodist Episcopal chapel, near the old fair ground, was erected in 1891. The Sunday school scholars number 100. Revs. Samuel Creighton and John Dougherty have charge of the chapel. Valuation of property, about $2,500.

REFORMED.

Before the year 1827 there was no Reformed church in Williamsport and the court house was generally occupied for services. The first house of worship was known as the "Old Stone Church," and was built in 1827, on West Third street, near the jail. It was built conjointly by the Lutheran and Reformed denominations. This old building was often occupied by the other denominations. The windows were very small and the altar and pulpit constructed after the fashion of the rude architecture of that day. The edifice was strongly built and in 1866 when the walls were torn down for the erection of the present structure they were found to be very solid. Rev. Gutelius assisted in the dedication of 1827. About the year 1860 the German Lutheran denomination sold their interest in the church to the Reformed for $800. In 1867 Rev. Evans became pastor, under whose administration the church greatly prospered. It is known as Immanuel's Reformed church and has a membership of 250. The Sunday school numbers 175, and there are 300 volumes in the library. Rev. Adam Boley is pastor.

St. John's Reformed church was organized April 30, 1882, and forty-one members enrolled their names. Two elders, two deacons, and three trustees were elected. The Rev. J. S. Wagner was elected the first pastor, November 5, 1882; a lot was purchased for a church site at the corner of Ross and Packer streets for $1,200, in 1883. Rev. Wagner retired in 1884, and was succeeded by Rev. D. H. Leader.

He retired in 1889. Rev. Lewis Robb, the present pastor, succeeded him in April of the same year. A handsome church, Gothic style, was erected and dedicated, June 7, 1885. The lot, building, and furniture cost $10,818. Membership, 215; Sunday school scholars, 200.

LUTHERAN.

St. Mark's English Lutheran church on Market street was built in 1854 at a cost of $8,000. It will seat 250; number of members, 525; Sunday school scholars, 350; superintendent, Henry J. Glasser; library, 350 volumes; pastor, Rev. George G. Kunkle.

The German Lutheran Emmanuel church, on East Third street, has a membership of 150; number of Sunday school scholars, 200. The church will seat 450. Rev. Paul Scheliha, pastor. Valuation of church property, $6,000; parsonage $3,500.

St. Paul's Lutheran church was organized, April 9, 1871, and on September 10, 1871, Rev. Joel Swartz, D.D., of Carlisle, was elected pastor. Services were held for some time in the Academy of Music. In 1873 a lot was purchased on William street and a chapel erected. A fine brick church was afterwards built. Under the pastorate of Rev. S. P. Hughes, who resigned in 1891, the church prospered greatly. He was succeeded by Rev. John M. Anspach, D. D. The membership is 400, and the Sunday school numbers 350; superintendent, E. R. Brooks. The ground and buildings are valued at $35,000.

St. Matthew's chapel is an offspring of St. Paul's. The building is brick. No pastor. The Sunday school numbers 100 scholars.

The Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, Tucker street, was erected in 1891. The membership is about sixty; Sunday school scholars, 175; superintendent, L. M. Heilhecker; pastor, Rev. J. M. Steck.

St. Luke's chapel, (Lutheran,) located on Brandon avenue, is a brick structure. Sunday school scholars, 75; superintendent, A. H. Heilman. No pastor. The property is valued at $2,500.

St. John's Lutheran church, at the corner of Rose street and Erie avenue, was built in 1882. The membership is about 175; Sunday school scholars, 275. Rev. Isaiah Irvine, pastor.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

In 1840 there were only three resident communicants of the Protestant Episcopal church in Williamsport. Missionary services were commenced here that year in April, and services held once a month by E. N. Lightner, rector of St. James church, Muncy. Christ church, corner of Fourth and Mulberry streets, was organized, February 8, 1841, and in July of that year the first communion of the Lord's Supper was administered to nine persons, all of whom are dead but one—Mrs. Juliet (Lewis) Campbell. About sixteen months from this time a church was completed, and consecrated by Bishop Onderdonk, June 12, 1842. The church grew in strength and usefulness, and in 1869 it was found necessary to put up a new building. It was a handsome stone structure, but it has since had a large addition for Sunday school purposes, and has been greatly improved and beautified

by the erection of a stone tower. The following have served as rectors: Revs. E. N. Lightner, John B. Clemson, Thomas Yarnall, William J. Clark, J. H. Black, E. P. Wright, W. H. Cooper, H. C. Moore, Albra Wadleigh, William Paret, John H. Hopkins, and William H. Graff. The present communicants number 420; Sunday school scholars, 225. The property is valued at $70,000.

Wadleigh Memorial chapel, on Almond street, is an adjunct of Christ church, and has a Sunday school membership of 250.

Trinity Episcopal church, corner West Fourth street and Trinity place, was built under the auspices of Peter Herdic in 1871. The church organization was formed December 28, 1865, and Rev. Henry Spackman was elected the first rector. He accepted the call, January 1, 1866, and proved himself a very efficient worker. Rt. Rev. Bishop Stevens, Rev. Arthur Brooks, and several other distinguished divines assisted at the corner stone laying, July 15, 1871. The architecture is of the Gothic pattern. On Christmas, 1875, Hon. John W. Maynard presented the corporation of Trinity with a chime of nine bells weighing 14,000 pounds and costing $5,000. The dedication took place, February 22, 1876, when a deed from Peter Herdic presenting the lot and building to the church was read with this provision, "that it is to remain a permanent site for the Protestant Episcopal church, and the pews in the same are to remain forever free." The organ and tower clock were also the donation of Mr. Herdic. The cost of this magnificent edifice was $80,000. Number of members, 240; Sabbath school scholars, 170. Rev. George C. Foley, rector.

EVANGELICAL.

The Evangelical church, on Market street, near the railroad, was built in 1845. It is a plain brick structure and will seat 200. The membership is nearly 100; Sabbath school scholars, 30. The property is valued at $6,000. Rev. Jacob Young, pastor.

Bennett Street Evangelical church was erected in 1870, and seats about 500; number of members, 325; Sunday school scholars, 200; volumes in library, 200. Rev. J. Hellenbauch, pastor. Value of property, $2,000.

The Evangelical church on Race street below Apple, Newberry, was erected in 1871 at a cost of $3,000. It seats about 300 and has a membership of about 100; Sabbath school scholars, 134; volumes in library, 125.

St. Paul's mission of the Evangelical Association, on Erie avenue, has a membership of nearly 100; Sunday school scholars, 220. The church was organized in January, 1889. Rev. J. W. Thompson, pastor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

St. Bonifacius church was organized in 1853 with about thirty families, who were principally Germans. On the 23d of January, 1854, a lot 52x208 feet, located on Washington street, was purchased, and in the summer of 1854 a frame church, 24x48 feet in size, was erected thereon. This was the only place of Catholic worship in Williamsport up to 1865. The first pastor was Rev. George Gostenschnigg, of St. Joseph's church, Milton, who, up to 1857, visited Williamsport twice a month to celebrate Mass and preach the Gospel to the little flock. The first resident pastor

was Rev. John B. Bach, who took charge of the congregation in January, 1857, and served until September, 1861. He preached alternately in German, English, and French. He made an addition to the church of 22x22 feet, and opened a small parochial school. In 1859 he laid out a cemetery on Wyoming street, containing about two acres. Rev. Philip Woerner became pastor in September, 1861, and remained until March, 1862, when he was succeeded by Rev. James A. Moschal. In the autumn of 1865 the church of the Annunciation was organized, from the English speaking portion of St. Bonifacius church, since which time the latter organization has been a purely German Catholic body. Rev. John Lenfert, of St. Mary's church, Bastress township, succeeded Father Moschal in October, 1865, and visited the congregation once a month up to 1869. During his administration a lot 52x208 feet east of the church was purchased.

Rev. John Koeper became pastor of St. Bonifacius congregation, August 16, 1869, and has remained its pastor up to the present. In November, 1872, the old church was removed to the rear of the lot, to make room for the present substantial edifice. The corner stone was laid, June 22, 1873, and the building was dedicated to the service of God, September 19, 1875. It is a brick structure of Gothic architecture, and is 65x145 feet in dimensions. The auditorium is 46x98 feet, and has a seating capacity of 800. The windows are of richly stained glass, and the interior, like the exterior, is of pure Gothic design. In March, 1870, the parochial school was reorganized, with Charles Cremer as teacher. In June, 1874, four Sisters of Christian Charity, banished from Germany by the new Prussian church laws, took charge of the parochial school, and their number has since been increased to six. The school now enrolls 280 pupils, and is held in the old frame church and additions. A lot, 78x104 feet, was purchased in 1874, and in 1880 a three-story brick building was erected, in which the sisters reside. In July, 1881, an addition of four acres was purchased and laid out in lots, adjoining the old cemetery, for the use of St. Bonifacius congregation. This church now embraces 350 families, and its constant growth so increased the labors of Father Koeper, that an assistant priest, Rev. Charles J. Goeckel, was appointed in November, 1890.

The Church of the Annunciation was organized in the autumn of 1865 by Rev. P. F. Sullivan, with about sixty English speaking families previously connected with St. Bonifacius church. Services were held in Doebler's hall, on Third street, during Father Sullivan's pastorate, which closed in October, 1866. In the meantime he had purchased a site on the corner of Walnut and Edwin streets, and laid the foundation for a building. The location was afterwards disapproved of by the bishop and the foundation torn up. In October, 1866, Rev. M. P. Stack became pastor, and obtained permission from the authorities to hold services in the court house. In 1867–68 he commenced the erection of a brick church on Edwin street, which was completed and dedicated in the latter year as the "Church of the Annunciation." This building is still used as a chapel. Father Stack served until November, 1871, when he was removed by the bishop because of the widespread dissatisfaction in the congregation with his management of its affairs. He subsequently laid claim to the ownership of the church property, and sued Bishop O'Hara for its recovery. This was one of the most celebrated cases in the history of Lycoming county, and excited the deepest interest in both Catholic and non-Catholic circles

throughout the State. After a long and bitter legal contest the case was finally decided against Father Stack's claim, and in favor of Bishop O'Hara as head of the diocese.

In December, 1871, Rev. Eugene A. Garvey took charge of the parish, and though he found it in a chaotic condition, he went vigorously to work, and under his wise and judicious management the congregation has been wonderfully prosperous. Father Garvey is a native of Carbondale, Pennsylvania, and was pastor at Hawley and Athens prior to coming to Williamsport. He soon paid off the debt on the church property left by his predecessor, and commenced a series of improvements which have continued through the passing years in keeping with the growth and prosperity of the church. He first built the parochial residence on Walnut street; next the two-story brick school house on Edwin street, containing six rooms, over which he placed as teachers the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, and which now enrolls 380 pupils, and following this he erected the convent on Edwin street, wherein eleven sisters reside, and to which advanced pupils of the parochial schools are admitted for graduation. He also purchased thirteen acres of land adjoining Wildwood cemetery on the south, and laid it out in lots for a cemetery. It was consecrated by Bishop O'Hara under the name of Mt. Carmel. But the crowning glory of his administration is the grand church on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, the site of which had been given to the congregation by Peter Herdic. The constant growth of the church made a larger building a positive necessity, and early in 1886 preliminary steps towards the project began. The foundation was commenced the following spring, and on Sunday, July 11, 1886, the corner stone of the new church was laid by Bishop O'Hara with imposing ceremonies, and in the presence of an immense audience. The work was pushed as rapidly as circumstances would justify, and on Sunday, May 5, 1889, the building was dedicated to the service of God. Pontifical Mass was celebrated, with Rt. Rev. William O'Hara, bishop of Scranton, as celebrant. Within the sanctuary were also Most Rev. P. J. Ryan, archbishop of Philadelphia, Rt. Rev. Thomas McGovern, bishop of Harrisburg, and a large number of priests. The Archbishop preached an eloquent dedicatory sermon, from the text "I am the good Shepherd," and also paid a glowing tribute to the pastor and congregation for the grand monument to religion which they had built under so many difficulties.

The church is an imposing, massive, and substantial stone structure of Romanesque architecture, and has a seating capacity of about 1,200. It has richly stained glass windows, several of which are beautifully frescoed with life-size figures, principally donated by the pastor and members of the congregation, the total cost of which was $3,600. Handsome altars decorate the sanctuary, the main one being planked on each side and in the rear by massive Corinthian columns supporting the canopy of the sanctuary. A magnificent pipe organ, and beautiful stations of the cross are a part of the furnishings, while the seats and wainscoating are of polished oak. It is safe to say that when the interior is frescoed Annunciation church will surpass any other place of worship in Williamsport, and will be second to no Catholic church in the West Branch valley. The total cost of the building, etc., up to the day of dedication was about $67,000, and about $60,000 of this amount has been paid. Many minor improvements have since been made, among which, worthy

of special mention, is a fine bell donated by John Lynch, and placed in the tower in the fall of 1891, and first tolled on Sunday, October 12th of that year. The spiritual and temporal growth of the congregation during the past twenty years has been steady and substantial, and Annunciation parish now embraces about 3,000 souls. A flourishing Sunday school, and several societies are among the spiritual tributaries of the church. Father Garvey has had three assistants during his pastorate, viz: Revs. Anthony Shields, P. J. Colligan, and J. J. B. Feeley, the last of whom has served since December, 1890. The grand work accomplished by Father Garvey since coming to Williamsport, is a lasting monument to his faithful stewardship in this portion of God's vineyard.

BAPTIST.

The First Baptist church, Fourth and Elmira streets, was organized December 17, 1854, by the following persons, who met in the court house for that purpose: Rev. J. Green Miles, Foster Taylor, J. N. Black, A. R. Sprout, Washington Newberry, Mrs. Isabella H. Miles, Mrs. Elizabeth Colton, Mrs. Amanda Herdic, Mrs. Caroline McMinn, Mrs. Virginia Hall, Mrs. Mary Sprout, Mrs. Ellen Donnelly, Mrs. Susanna Newberry, Mrs. Susan Brewer, Mrs. Angeline Titus, and Miss Annie Trainer.

Rev. Miles was chosen pastor and Foster Taylor deacon. August 1, 1858, Mr. Miles resigned and the church was without a regular pastor until 1859. Rev. Joshua Kelley came soon after and labored for the congregation until his death, April 10, 1862. In 1857 Peter Herdic offered to donate a lot for the church, providing a good building was erected thereon. His proposition was accepted and in August of that year E. Culver broke ground for its foundation. Herdic fulfilled his promise. By referring to Deed Book O O, (Volume 38,) page 758, it will be seen that on October 30, 1857, he conveyed the lot in consideration of $10 to "the trustees of the First Baptist Church of Williamsport." But owing to the financial crisis the work of building progressed slowly. On the 3d of July, 1860, a violent wind storm partly unroofed the building and did other damage, which retarded its completion. Work, however, was continued until the building was finished and dedicated, September 14, 1860. The first Sunday school was organized in April, 1855, with Eber Culver as superintendent. After meeting in various places until July 1, 1859, the school finally settled in the lecture room of the present church. Membership, 530; Sunday school membership—teachers, 44; scholars, 275; superintendent, E. A. Cornell. Rev. E. A. Woods, D. D., pastor. Value of church property, $100,000.

The First German Baptist church, located on the corner of Washington and Packer streets, was founded as early as 1867. It is an offspring of the three original German Baptist churches of Blooming Grove, Anthony, and Fairfield townships. (See review of Hepburn township.) The work of building the church was commenced January 1, 1867, and it was completed in July of that year, and was formally dedicated, June 9, 1872. The building is brick and the value of the property is $6,000. The present membership is ninety-two; Sunday school scholars, seventy; Isaac Kurtz, superintendent. Rev. John Senn, D. D., pastor.

The Memorial Baptist church of Newberry had its origin in a preliminary meeting held July 2, 1869, for the purpose of taking measures for the establishment of a church in that place. The result of this meeting was the withdrawal of nineteen

members from the parent church, and the dedication on the 30th of July of a church building, which was purchased from Dodge & Company, who had erected it for an academy. Rev. Thomas O. Lincoln was chosen pastor and remained in charge until July 26, 1871. The Sunday school was organized, September 19, 1869, with sixteen scholars. A terrible disaster, resulting in the death of thirteen persons, occurred at this church on the evening of December 25, 1872, when the school was celebrating the festivities of the Christmas season. The floor gave way and all were precipitated below in one confused mass of benches, timbers, and plaster. The scene that ensued was heart-rending, and to increase the terrors of the survivors, fire broke out in the ruins. By desperate efforts it was subdued, and the work of rescue proceeded. The calamity caused much excitement, and elicited the warmest sympathies of the people in behalf of the injured—of whom there were nearly fifty—and the relatives of the killed. The church was rebuilt, made strong and safe, and dedicated June 29, 1873. The seating capacity is 300; members, 105; Sunday school scholars, 215, with 18 teachers. The property is valued at $4,000. Rev. C. D. Bond, pastor.

Shiloh Baptist church, on Walnut street, was built in 1881. Number of members, 103; Sunday school, 75. Rev. G. L. P. Taliaferro, pastor.

The Erie Avenue Baptist church of Williamsport was organized in May, 1887, with forty-two members. There are now more than six times that number. The present church is frame, but a fine brick edifice will soon be completed. The Sunday school numbers 400; superintendent, W. H. Kunkle; library, 450 volumes. Rev. S. G. Reading, pastor.

Ebenezer Baptist church, Park avenue, organized in 1891, has a membership of 200: Sunday school, 75; library, 100 volumes. Rev. W. Simpson, pastor.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

The Methodist Protestant church, on Sherman, corner of Sheridan street, was erected in November, 1888. There are over 70 communicants.

The First Church of Christ (Disciples) was erected in 1887 at the corner of Third and Walnut streets at a cost of $6,000. Pastor, Rev W. D. Lane; number of members, 175; Sunday school scholars, 150; superintendent, H. A. Crocker. The library comprises 150 volumes.

The Seventh Day Adventist church, corner of Hepburn and Fifth streets, was built in 1888. Pastor, Rev. E. J. Hibbard; number of members, 60; Sunday school scholars, 70; superintendent, W. F. Schwartz; valuation of library, $2,500; church property, $12,000; tract society stock of books, $8,000.

Bethel African Methodist Episcopal church, Hepburn street and Erie avenue, was organized in 1862. Number of members, 135; Sunday school scholars, 125; library, 225 volumes; superintendent, John Caution; Rev. Richard Tanner, pastor. Valuation of church property, $15,000.

African Methodist Episcopal Zion (Salem) church, West Jefferson street, was erected in 1866 at a cost of $2,100. Number of members, 75; Sunday school, 80; Joseph Anderson, superintendent. Rev. Thomas H. Scott, pastor.

Beth Hashalom (House of Peace) synagogue, at the foot of Mulberry street, was erected in 1871-72, (Jewish year, 5631.) It is a neat brick edifice. The membership is about 30; Sunday school, 42. Rev. G. A. Levy, rabbi.

A. S. Rhoads, D. D. S

CITY MISSION.

The City Mission of Williamsport and Girls' Industrial Home, located on East Third street, was opened December 12, 1885, and chartered in January, 1888. It is in charge of T. P. S. Wilson, city missionary, and the Sunday school under his superintendency numbers 300 members. The institution is undenominational and was organized to reach the masses. Girls are taught to sew and perform all duties pertaining to housekeeping. Mrs. Anna Burchard is matron of this department.

FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL.

It was during the summer of 1819 that a few young ladies undertook to organize a Sunday school in the octagonal brick school building, then known as "The Williamsport Academy," and still standing near the residence of John B. Hall, on West Third street. Their names were Miss Henrietta Graham, afterwards Mrs. Van Horn, Mrs. William Wilson, and Miss Sarah Hepburn, afterwards Mrs. James Armstrong, and they succeeded in establishing the first Sunday school in Williamsport. They were assisted by several other young ladies who served as teachers. It was named the "Union School." The attendance comprised not only boys and girls in the town, but they came from the surrounding country. The school was conducted by two female superintendents, who were elected to serve six months; each class had two or more teachers who taught alternately one month at a time. They had no library, consequently each pupil provided his or her own book. The superintendent carried to and from the school the tickets and class rolls, which were distributed monthly. Each teacher kept a written account of her experience and reported monthly at the teachers' meeting. After an experience of about six years the school became too large for the ladies to manage and some gentlemen were induced to open a separate school for boys. The new school was systematically organized and with fair prospects, but apathy at last showed itself on the part of the male teachers, and the boys being often left without teachers became inattentive, so that the female teachers were obliged to take charge of them again. The spirit of indifference increased to such an extent that it was decided to abandon the effort to establish a union school, as harmonious interest could not be maintained among the denominations. Jealousy is said to have been the principal cause of the failure. But it was not long until a reorganization was effected by Dr. W. R. Power, Gen. Robert Fleming, and Maj. Charles Low. They were assisted by a corps of lady teachers, and the work was continued until the Presbyterians started a school. The Methodists followed next. These schools met with more hearty support than the original enterprise, because they were sectarian and therefore devoid of clashing interests. In connection with the first union school there was a class of colored scholars organized in a separate school by Miss Lucy Putnam, Miss Mary Hepburn, and Miss Martha L. Grier. Thus were the Sunday schools of Williamsport founded; and from this small beginning sprung all the denominational and thrifty schools which we now find among the churches of the city; all vieing with each other in efficiency of organization and the accomplishment of the greatest good.

Y. M. C. A. OF WILLIAMSPORT.

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in March, 1867, and has

steadily grown in strength and usefulness. Among those prominently identified with the foundation of the enterprise were John A. Woodward, Abraham Updegraff, A. D. Lundy, William R. Sloan, Thomas Bennett, C. K. Geddes, W. H. Colesberry, and D. S. Andrus. A hall was obtained and a preliminary meeting called, at which it was resolved that for the purpose of advancing the interests of evangelical religion in Williamsport a constitution and by-laws for the organization and government of such an association be adopted. The first president chosen was W. H. Armstrong, with W. H. Colesberry recording secretary, and W. H. Sloan treasurer. A hall was fitted up for the association, committees appointed, and contributions solicited. A reading room was opened and the nucleus of a library laid, which now numbers several thousand volumes. The books of the Williamsport Library Association were acquired early, and additions are constantly being made to the collection. During the month of November, 1875, a charter of incorporation was obtained from the court. Ever since the organization of the association a free reading room has been kept open to the public, which has proved of great advantage to a large number of people. Lectures are occasionally delivered in the halls, prayer meetings are held, and other religious exercises observed. In the earlier years of its existence the association had a severe struggle to maintain itself, but it has successfully surmounted all obstacles. Its success was largely accomplished through the untiring efforts of John I. Berry, H. H. Otto, John E. Dayton, and a number of others, who have given freely of their time and money to bring about this condition. The association now owns and occupies an elegant building which is valued at $40,000. Officers for 1892: John E. Dayton, president; John H. Millspaugh, vice-president; Charles E. Shopbell, treasurer; A. P. Mershon, general secretary; Walter H. Andrus, assistant secretary.

CHAPTER XXIV.

WILLIAMSPORT (CONCLUDED).

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION—FIRST SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS—WILLIAMSPORT ACADEMY—WILLIAMSPORT SEMINARY—END OF THE OLD ACADEMY—RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—THE RECORD FROM 1836 TO 1849—THE SCHOOLS OF TO-DAY—DICKINSON SEMINARY—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—THE KINDERGARTEN—TEACHERS' INSTITUTES—COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

THE first mention we have of a school teacher is in the enumeration of taxables for Loyalsock township in January, 1796. There the name of Caleb Bailey appears as a "schoolmaster." In the list for 1800 the name of Charles O'Brien, "schoolmaster," is also recorded. As the nucleus for the city of Williamsport was then being formed in Loyalsock township, and this was the most thickly settled portion, it is probable that Caleb Bailey was the *first* teacher. The next seems to have been Charles O'Brien. How long they taught here, and what became of them, we are uninformed.

In 1876, centennial year, Samuel Transeau, superintendent of city schools, made a special effort to collect the early school history of Williamsport for the department of education. He was assisted in his work by Tunison Coryell, Samuel Titus, John K. Hays, and Wesley Miles. The first three had settled here about the beginning of the century and they remembered the early schools and teachers. Mr. Miles came here in 1853 as a teacher from Carlisle and found the schools in a primitive condition. To that report we are indebted for many facts relating to the early educational history of Williamsport.

FIRST SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

In laying out the town Michael Ross set aside a square plot of ground for school purposes, and on the northeast corner of this square (now occupied by the court house) a log school house was built. Just when it was erected is not known, but it was probably in 1796, or possibly a year or two later. He was induced, no doubt, to make this provision because Jacob Latcha had, in 1796, conveyed a lot to trustees in Jaysburg (see old Lycoming township) for an "English school house." In the Ross building Robert Knapp taught in 1802. He was succeeded by Apollos Woodward. His name first appears on the assessment for 1804, and he is assessed with "one house and lot, $200; one horse and cow, $21." How long he taught is unknown; but according to statement of the late Dr. James Hepburn, he was teaching in 1806, for on the day of the eclipse, Hepburn, who was a pupil, accompanied him home to dinner and they witnessed the eclipse beautifully mirrored in a tub filled with clear water.

Apollos Woodward was born in England, February 13, 1775, and died at his home in Williamsport, June 21, 1858, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He held numerous offices of trust during his long life; was coroner in 1807 and associate judge in 1851. In early life he evinced a taste for the military and before coming to Williamsport accompanied General Washington as an aide to Westmoreland county during the whiskey insurrection. The Woodward Guards, a well-remembered military company, was named after him, and he always took a deep interest in its welfare. He married a daughter of Peter Vanderbelt and they had a large family of sons and daughters. He acquired much real estate and at one time owned several hundred acres east of Mulberry street. At the time of his death he was interested in a tract of 6,000 acres in the State of Tennessee.

After Apollos Woodward came James Watson as a teacher. He first appears on the assessment books in 1806 and 1807. The first year he is assessed with a cow; the second year with a "house and lot and a cow." How long Watson taught is unknown. It is claimed that a man named Dixon was one of the early teachers, but his name does not appear on the assessment returns. About 1811 Francis Graham taught in the old log school house; and in 1812 he opened a school in a building of his own, which stood on the northeast corner of West and North streets. There he taught for ten years with great success.

When the old log school house was abandoned is unknown, but it must have been soon after Graham ceased to use it.

WILLIAMSPORT ACADEMY.

What was known as the "Williamsport Academy for the Education of Youth in

the English and other Languages, in the Useful Arts, Sciences, and Literature," was authorized by act of April 2, 1811, and $2,000 appropriated to aid in founding it, on the condition that a number of poor children, not exceeding five, should be taught there without charge. The ground for the academy is said to have been set aside by Michael Ross; probably because the court house had been built on the square which he originally designed for a school house. In 1814 the academy was erected on the reserved lot, corner of Third and West streets. It was built in part out of the $2,000 appropriated by the State, and by subscriptions from citizens of the borough and county. The contractors were A. D. Hepburn and Jeremiah Tallman. It was a plain, substantial brick building, octagonal in form, and two stories in height, with two rooms on each floor. This ancient building still stands as a landmark of early times, and is used for a private dwelling. It adjoins the residence of John B. Hall, who owns it.

This institution was managed by a board of trustees consisting of six members, one-third of whom were elected annually. The first board consisted of William Wilson, Ellis Walton, Thomas Caldwell, Samuel E. Grier, Thomas Hays, and Robert McClure. The originators of the enterprise were nearly all Scotch-Irish settlers and the school was under the auspices of the Presbyterian church.

The school opened with Rev. Samuel Henderson, pastor of the Lycoming (Newberry) church, as principal, assisted by Thomas Grier. The latter was a brother of Judge Grier of the United States court.

Up to 1835 the successors of Mr. Henderson were as follows: Justus Dart, Francis Graham, ——— Blaisdell, F. M. Wadsworth, Richard Chadwick, James Teas, Isaac K. Torbert, and Joseph G. Rathmell. John F. Wolfinger, who knew the majority of these teachers personally, thus wrote of them: Rev. Henderson was a graduate of Edinburgh College, Scotland. After studying theology he came to this country and preached for a short time at Wilmington, Delaware. He then removed to Williamsport and was engaged to teach in the academy while he served as pastor of the church at Newberry. After leaving here in 1817 or 1818, he preached in Bradford county for a short time, when he located near Pittsburg, where he died.

Dart came from New England. He was a fine scholar. From here he went to the West. Graham was a fine arithmetician and remained several years, when he went south. Blaisdell came from the State of New York. While teaching the academy he studied law. Wadsworth was a graduate of Yale. He studied law with Joseph B. Anthony and then settled in York county, where he died. Chadwick came from New Jersey; he was an excellent mathematician; afterwards located at Smethport, Pennsylvania, and served as prothonotary of McKean county for several years and died there. Teas came from Milton in 1828 and left in 1830. He settled at Northumberland as a physician, where he died. Torbert was a native of Lycoming county, and published the Lycoming *Gazette* for several years. He was also the author of "Torbert's Arithmetic," a work of considerable value, but now very rare. Rathmell was a native of Loyalsock township and studied under Wadsworth. He became a good Latin scholar and finally a teacher in the old academy. He died in Williamsport in 1855.

WILLIAMSPORT SEMINARY.

After the old academy on West Third street passed out of existence two young ladies, Misses M. A. Heylmun and P. Hall, issued a prospectus for a young ladies' seminary in 1836.

In a circular they gave the names of fourteen gentlemen as reference, only one of whom —John B. Hall—is now living. In their catalogue appear the names of seventy-two young ladies, many of whom are now mature matrons of the city. The school was continued in this building for several years and then ceased to exist. Among the later teachers was T. T. Abrams, Esq., who taught there, and in the old academy, from 1846 to 1851. For many years he has been a member of the Clinton county bar, Lock Haven.

END OF THE OLD ACADEMY.

The Williamsport Academy existed until the passage of the common school law in 1834, when it soon after suspended, and the building was rented for school purposes by the board of directors from the trustees, at the rate of $15 *per annum*. In 1839 the board of trustees sold the academy, with the adjoining lots, to John B. Hall, for $2,392. The principal reason which influenced them to sell the academy was, that the railroad running to Ralston had its southern terminus near the building, and therefore made it both annoying and dangerous for the school. With the money derived from the sale of the property, the trustees bought one and three-quarter acres of ground on an elevation just north of the borough limits and thereon erected a plain brick building for an academy, 40x60 feet, and two stories high. This building now, with two stories added, constitutes the west wing of Dickinson Seminary.

It appears from the records that this enterprise did not meet with the success anticipated, and becoming financially embarrassed, the building was sold by the sheriff in 1845 to John K. Hays and Peter Vanderbelt for $432, being a few dollars more than the amount of the mechanic's lien. Subsequently Mr. Hays offered to sell this property to the town council for what he had paid for it, with interest. It appears from the minutes of the school board that he received $443.68, although the building alone must have cost more than four times that amount. The offer of Mr. Hays was accepted, on the condition that the school board would sell the western half of a school lot on Black Horse alley for $250 and pay Mr. Hays the money as part payment for the academy. The balance of the $443.68 was raised by the town council by taxation.

After the academy had been under the control of the town council for three years, it became a second time embarrassed, when the council transferred the building and ground to a board of trustees under the title of "Trustees of Dickinson Seminary," the Methodist Episcopal church having assumed the debts against the property. The history of the Williamsport Academy ends with the transfer of the property by the town council to a board of trustees consisting of Hon. John Smith, Rev. B. H. Crever, J. S. Williams, and Charles Maclay.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Professor Transeau in his centennial report informs us that the first election for

school directors was held at the court house, September 19, 1834, under the provisions of the act of April 1st preceding. The following persons were elected: William F. Packer, William Fields, Robert Fleming, Jacob Rothrock, Joseph Grafius, and John Bradin. On the organization of the board Jacob Rothrock was chosen president, and Robert Fleming secretary, and Henry Lenhart, borough treasurer, as treasurer of the school fund. Mr. Packer was then elected a delegate to attend a joint meeting of the county commissioners and the delegates of other school districts of Lycoming county, on the first Tuesday of November following, agreeably to the third section of the act aforesaid.

In order to insure the benefits of public school instruction, a resolution was offered and passed unanimously, "That the delegate, W. F. Packer, be instructed to use all fair means to procure the adoption of the school law" at the convention to be held in November. From this it is evident that the people were heartily in accord with public school education. A meeting of the citizens was held, and the question: "Will the meeting agree to raise a sum, in addition to that to be appropriated by the State and county, for the support of the common schools?" was carried in the affirmative. At this meeting a resolution was also passed that a tax, equal in amount to the county tax in 1834, be levied and collected in the borough for school purposes. A certified copy of the above resolution was presented to the council for their action.

On the 29th of November, at a meeting of the school board, W. F. Packer, the borough delegate to the aforesaid convention, reported that a majority voted favorably to assess a tax for the support of common schools equal to double the amount of county tax. Messrs. Packer and Fields were appointed a committee to visit the private schools of the town to ascertain the probable number of pupils attending them.

February 9, 1835, this committee reported "110 males and sixty-seven females in attendance." In April following, propositions were solicited and received from the private school teachers upon what terms they would severally agree to teach public schools. John W. Eldred and Joseph G. Rathmell agreed to teach for $25 per month, and Mrs. E. L. Harris and Mrs. E. L. Frisby, each $20 per month. A proposal was also received from Ann Heilman to teach; hence, on the election for teachers, Messrs. Eldred and Rathmell and Misses Heilman and Frisby were selected, and Mrs. Harris subsequently. These were the first common school teachers of the borough of Williamsport, and the length of the term for the first school was three months. The course of study embraced reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, ancient and modern history, and geography. The principal place for instruction was the old academy building. The schools were opened for the first time on the second Monday of May, 1835, only one year after the passage of the school law.

As the law privileged the tax payers to vote annually whether or not the schools should be continued, a meeting of the citizens was again called, June 20, 1835, and at this meeting a resolution was adopted continuing the schools in 1836, by fixing the tax at double the State and county tax. It appears from the record that again W. F. Packer was the author of the resolution, and as some opposition was developed against these schools, he no doubt supported his resolution in one of his able and characteristic speeches of later years.

At the June meeting of the board in 1839 the directors agreed to purchase a lot from J. B. Anthony for $350, located on Black Horse alley, whereon they erected a brick school building of two long rooms. The school house was built by Thomas Gruber for $705. Here Joseph G. Rathmell and others taught for nearly twenty years. The greater portion of this lot was, six years afterwards, sold to Simon Yeates for $250, leaving little more ground than what the building occupied, and the money was given in part payment, as before stated, for the new academy building sold by the sheriff to John K. Hays and Peter Vanderbelt.

In February, 1853, C. S. Gilchrist was employed for three months at $18 per month to teach colored children, the teacher to find a room, stove, fuel—everything, except benches.

Wesley Miles, the oldest retired teacher in the city, who came here in 1853, and taught for over thirty years, thus wrote his impressions of the schools as they appeared to him in 1854:

> There were but two old one-story houses, one of two rooms, located on an alley near Hall's foundry. The fence on three sides left a space of about ten feet wide for play ground, with the alley in front, often almost impassable from the depth of mud and water. No sidewalks were to be seen. The other small building was on Church street, and was afterwards occupied by the Episcopal parish school. The third house rented was located between the river and canal; it was frame, with columns in front [old Seminary], and at that time was considered quite stylish.
>
> The interior decorations, furniture, etc., and the general condition of the alley school house may be briefly summed up. Much of the window glass was broken; the wash boards parted some inches from the wall; there was also a huge semicircular platform spiked down close to the back door, on which stood a long-legged, unsightly, unpainted, dilapidated teacher's desk. The teacher not favoring his stand so near the door, on account of the cold, raised the platform for the purpose of removing it to another place, when lo, it was found to have been placed over a hole in the floor, perhaps for the sake of economizing in lumber!
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> . . . . . .
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> There were no private schools in the town at that time. Dickinson Seminary, then in charge of Dr. Bowman, was small and poorly patronized. This year the first uniform series of school books was adopted. The highest salary paid to male teachers was $35 per month, school being in session on alternate Saturdays. The winter of 1854 was very severe, but despite the prayers of the teachers and pupils no repairs were made on the old Academy building. Broken glass was not replaced in the windows; the stove was worthless; the mercury fell below zero, when, unable longer to endure the cold, the teachers closed the school. This compelled the directors to make some repairs, when the school was resumed.

THE RECORD FROM 1836 TO 1849.

In his researches Professor Transeau found that in 1836 the four schools were continued, but the record shows that there was a growing opposition to them under the charge of other directors and a change of teachers. At a meeting of citizens in May, 1837, to determine by ballot whether the schools should be continued, and what additional tax should be laid, sixty-two votes were cast in favor of continuance and forty-eight against. It was also determined by ballot that $150 should be raised to support the schools. This, in addition to the amount assessed as per resolution of March 22d previous, of $163.14—after allowing $86.86 for exonerations—total, $400, with the State appropriation of $163.14, left only $476.28 available for continuing the schools. Salaries paid this year: two male teachers, each $25; one male and

one female teacher, each $20; and two female teachers, each $15. Length of school term, three months.

No record of the schools for 1840 appears to have been kept. The minutes of 1841 are likewise missing. At a meeting on April 14th a resolution was passed levying double the amount of tax for school purposes. No meeting of the citizens was held to decide by ballot the continuance of the schools, but it is presumed the people were satisfied. Teachers were elected, but the salary of one was reduced from $25 to $23 and only two were employed. For 1842 only $300 were levied for school purposes, and this was done without calling a meeting of the citizens at the court house. No record of any proceedings from 1842 to 1845 appear in the minute book, from which the foregoing items of information were taken. There is no record of any school board meeting from 1847 to 1849 in the possession of the present school board. It is quite probable that during these years there were no public schools in Williamsport, for it appears from the minutes of January, 1849, that an entirely new beginning was made. These two years appear to have been the darkest days for the common school system. From 1850 up to 1856 there was a slight advance in common school interests. After that date the advance was more rapid from year to year until the present high standard was reached.

THE SCHOOLS OF TO-DAY.

At the present time there are fifteen school buildings in Williamsport, all brick, many of them costly, and all equipped with the latest improvements for the comfort and health of the pupils. They are named as follows: Franklin, built in 1856, ten schools; Washington, 1861, twelve schools; Jefferson, 1866, six schools: Everett, 1866, four schools; Jackson, 1869, seven schools; Ross, 1869, two schools; Clay, 1872, three schools; Market Street, 1875, eleven schools; Lincoln, 1876, two schools; Stevens, 1877, nine schools; Emery, 1883, six schools; High School, 1887, cost $50,000, twelve schools; Webster, 1890, five schools; Penn, 1891, four schools; Long Reach, one school; Ramsey, rented, one school. Here we have a total of ninety-five schools and ninety-five teachers, sixteen of whom are males and seventy-nine females. The average pay of the males is $81.63 per month and of the females $45.54. In 1891 the State appropriation was $10,586, and the total receipts for school purposes from all sources were $95,777. Of this amount $43,188 was paid to the teachers for salaries. In April, 1892, the enrollment of pupils was: males, 2,300; females, 2,405; total, 4,705.

The steady increase in educational interests is shown by the date of the erection of the school buildings, demanded by the increase of population. If the directors from 1840 to 1850 were noted for inattention, the boards from 1870 to the present time have been particularly distinguished for their zeal, efficiency, and faithfulness in promoting the cause of education, and to-day the public school system of Williamsport stands second to none in the State.

In 1868 the school board passed a resolution to elect a superintendent of the city schools according to the act of 1867. June 6, 1868, Rev. A. R. Horne, an experienced teacher, was selected. When he went into office there were only forty-two schools. In June, 1872, he was succeeded by Prof. J. F. Davis. He resigned at the end of three months, and was succeeded in September, 1872, by Prof. M. N.

Hon R. B. Rhoads

Horton. In June, 1875, Horton was succeeded by Prof. Samuel Transeau, the present incumbent. When Mr. Transeau came into office there were fifty four schools; now there are ninety-five!

When the high school was established in 1869 Professor Transeau was elected principal. He opened in a small room with but thirteen pupils. For several years the school was obliged to shift around as best it could, but it steadily grew in strength and efficiency until a magnificent edifice was erected specially for it on West Third street in 1887. The high school class now numbers 191, and there are six teachers, including the principal, Prof. W. W. Kelchner. The school is supplied with scientific apparatus worth $600, and a library of 2,300 volumes. The latter was founded mainly through the personal efforts of Josiah Emery, Esq., who was long a director, and before his death the oldest active school director in the State. He died, April 28, 1891, in his ninetieth year, and until within a few months of that time he was able to attend the meetings of the board. He was a teacher, editor, lawyer, student, and a historical writer of some note, and always an ardent friend of the common school system.

If the public school property of Williamsport in 1853 presented a dilapidated and worthless appearance, it has appreciated a thousand fold in less than fifty years. In 1891 its value was estimated at $266,500. The board of education now consists of forty-three directors.

The savings bank system was introduced in the schools in 1890. Each scholar, once a week, can deposit any sum from a penny up with his or her teacher, who places it to their credit in a national bank. When the amount exceeds $2 the pupil is given a bank book, and the deposit draws three *per cent.* interest. The object is to give pupils some practical ideas of business and to instill in their minds the importance of being saving and economical. The system seems to work well, the aggregate amount on deposit having reached $10,042.42 at the close of the school term in May, 1892. Two or three pupils are reported to have over $100 each to their credit.

DICKINSON SEMINARY.

It has been shown how this now prosperous institution came to be founded on the ruins of the Williamsport Academy. In March, 1849, the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church consented to extend its supervision and patronage to the seminary, in accordance with the proposition of the town council, but declined to assume any of its liabilities. The following officers were appointed, according to the recommendation of the conference: Rev. Thomas Bowman, president; Rev. B. H. Crever, financial agent. The first meeting of the trustees had been held in April, 1848, when Bowman was elected.

The building now constituting the west wing was out of repair and a debt hung over it. It was resolved to secure subscriptions and donations to the amount of $10,000, with which to refit the old building and erect a new one. At the same time five acres of ground adjoining were purchased. Two years later the east wing was built, and in six years after the old seminary had passed into the control of the Methodist church the two wings were joined by a central six-story building, furnishing ample accommodations for over 200 boarding students and as many day

scholars. The whole amount invested during this period in new buildings and repairs was $52,600. Since that time repairs and improvements have been made which have greatly increased the capacity of the building and added to the comfort of the students.

The faculty, on the organization of the seminary, consisted of President Bowman, B. H. Crever, and his wife and sister as assistants. Although the number of students in attendance the first year was 212, yet the revenues barely paid expenses. After struggling along for twelve years it was finally sold by the trustees to A. Updegraff, John Smith, Jacob Sallade, and Levi Hartman, all ardent friends of the young institution. These gentlemen soon afterwards offered the property to the Methodist Episcopal church at the price they had paid. This offer was accepted by the conference, a stock company was formed, and many of the ministers of that body became members. The stock is now mostly held by the Preachers' Aid Society of Central Pennsylvania.

Bishop Bowman, as shown, was elected in 1848 and continued in office ten years. After his resignation Rev. John H. Dashiell was elected, and at the expiration of two years returned to the pastorate and was succeeded by Rev. Thompson Mitchell, D. D. He resigned, August 27, 1869, and Rev. W. Lee Spottswood was appointed. During his administration many improvements were made. He resigned, January 8, 1874, and on the 13th of the following February the present incumbent, Rev. E. J. Gray, D. D., was elected president. Under his efficient management the seminary has taken rank among the best institutions of the kind, and its prosperity is now greater than ever before. The buildings occupy an eminence overlooking the city, and are surrounded by beautiful grounds and shade trees. The members of the faculty live in the building, eat at the same tables, and have constant oversight of all the students. The institution is regularly chartered by the legislature and is authorized to confer degrees upon those who complete the prescribed course of study.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

In 1865 the Misses Wilson, ladies of excellent culture and fine scholarship, opened a seminary for young ladies on Pine street, which is still continued by them. The room is large and well furnished, and the school has been well patronized at each successive session and sustains its well earned popularity.

THE KINDERGARTEN.

To Mrs. Phœbe Riddell belongs the credit of first introducing the kindergarten system of teaching in Williamsport. She opened her first school, September 1, 1885, and continued for five years. During that time, she says, "I met with various degrees of success. Sometimes my kindergarten was full—more times it was not." In March, 1890, Mrs. Riddell gave up her school to accept a situation in the Presbyterian mission at Muscogee, Indian Territory, where she has since been engaged in teaching.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Since the passage of the common school law in 1834, with the exception of a few early drawbacks, the cause of education has made rapid progress—especially in the

last thirty years. The plan of holding county institutes for the benefit of the teachers was adopted in 1863, and has been continued to the present time. By act of 1867 the sum of $200 was authorized to be paid annually to aid in their support. The first institute was held at Muncy, and with few exceptions the meetings have continued to take place there in December of each year. The last, which was the twenty-ninth, met there and was largely attended. The elegant and well appointed school building in that place is particularly well adapted for these meetings, and the teachers are always cordially received and hospitably entertained. To show the steady increase of interest in these meetings, it may be stated that only about twenty teachers were present at the first institute; at the last, the attendance was 260, nearly every teacher in the county being present.

A city institute, in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 25, 1885, was established the same year, and meets annually in the High School building. Questions of discipline, methods of teaching certain branches of studies, progress of pupils, and various educational subjects are discussed, which aids to unify instruction. At all these institutes, both city and county, lectures are delivered and instructions given by prominent educators, which have proved to be largely beneficial to the teachers.

In his annual report for 1891, Superintendent Lose says that the most important advance attempted during the year was in the direction of district supervision. This was accomplished by the aid of the exchange, by dividing the county into seventeen districts and appointing in each a leading teacher to act as district superintendent. The districts contain from ten to twenty-three schools. It is the duty of each district superintendent to furnish to the exchange a monthly report of the condition of the schools in his district, which are considered. The plan works admirably.

The exchange, which was founded in 1873, meets the last Saturday in each month at the superintendent's office in the court house, for the discussion of questions relating to the welfare of the teachers and the schools. The superintendent presides. The annual dues are 50 cents, and the membership averages about 150. The library contains several hundred volumes and is well patronized. The exchange in its practical workings has been most successful and is rapidly growing in popularity. "It has made our teachers," says the Superintendent, "self-respecting, enthusiastic, and successful."

In his annual report Superintendent Lose submits some interesting statistics which show the status of education in the county. They are as follows: School districts, 53; school houses, 227; school rooms, 278; seating capacity, 12,251; schools, 267; pupils enrolled, 9,908; male teachers employed, 121; females, 147; average age of teachers, 23; estimated number of children between the ages of six and sixteen not in school, 682; directors constituting school boards, 315.

In the review of townships the local names of school houses are given, together with whatever information could be obtained relating to first school teachers and school houses. Five new schools were created last year and ninety-five more pupils were in attendance at the schools than during the previous year.

The superintendent's report for last year shows that the whole number of schools in the county (the city schools were not included in the figures given above) were 358; number of male teachers, 139; female, 238; male scholars, 7,257; female,

7,266. It will be noticed how nearly equal the sexes are in number, the females only having an excess of nine, out of a total of 14,523. This is remarkable. The total amount of State appropriations to the county was $28,728.42, and the total receipts for school purposes from all sources were $222,505.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

The act of May 8, 1854, authorized the election of a superintendent of schools in each county of the State by the directors thereof. This important law was carefully prepared by H. L. Dieffenbach before it was submitted to the legislature. He was chief clerk of the school department, was an ardent friend of the common school system, and did much of the thinking for the State superintendent at that day. The new law encountered much violent opposition at first, but it has steadily grown in popular favor and could not be dispensed with now. The county superintendent serves for a term of three years, and is elected by the directors meeting in convention the first Monday in May at the county seat. The superintendents of Lycoming county from 1854 to the present time have been as follows: J. W. Barrett, elected June 5, 1854; he resigned before completing his term, and E. B. Parker was appointed, October 21, 1856, to fill the vacancy. His successor was Hugh Castles, elected May 4, 1857, and re-elected in 1860; John T. Reed, May 4, 1863, re-elected in 1866 and 1869; Thomas F. Gahan, May 7, 1872, re-elected in 1875 and 1878; C. S. Riddell, May 3, 1881, re-elected in 1884. Mr. Riddell having died before completing his last term, Charles S. Lose was appointed, August 31, 1885, to fill the vacancy. He was elected, May 3, 1887, and re-elected, May 3, 1890, and is the present incumbent.

The directors fixed the salary of the first superintendent at $500 *per annum*. Many persons thought this was an extravagant sum. But Lycoming was more liberal than many other counties. Sullivan only voted $50 a year, Elk, $75; and several others $300. Lancaster paid the highest, $1,500. Since that time the salary has been gradually advanced, until to-day Lycoming pays $2,000, and it is not considered extravagant.

CHAPTER XXV.

GEOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE.

THE ALLEGHENY MOUNTAIN PLATEAU SYSTEM—FIRST GROUP—SECOND GROUP—THIRD GROUP—WEST BRANCH VALLEY—A MIGHTY ARCH—THE GLACIAL PERIOD—COAL IN LYCOMING COUNTY—IRON ORES—FLAGGING STONE—AGRICULTURE—THE FIRST NURSERY—EARLY MANUFACTURE OF SALT—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—TOBACCO CULTURE—VETERINARY SURGEONS.

THE following is condensed from an elaborate paper on the geology of Lycoming county, prepared by Abraham Meyer, the well known local geologist of Cogan House township. Mr. Meyer says:

The geological formations of Lycoming county comprise all the rock formations from the carboniferous (No. XIII) measures down to the limestones of the Trenton group, (No. 11) representing a depth of about 12,600 feet.

The main range of the Allegheny mountain chain sweeps across the county in the form of a crescent-like curve for a distance of forty-five or fifty miles, entering the county on the west side about the middle of Watson township, thence in a general northeast course across Lycoming creek, above Crescent Nail Works; thence across Loyalsock creek, above Loyalsockville, to near the eastern border of the county in Shrewsbury township, changing to a northeast course on entering into Sullivan county.

When the great movement which culminated in the formation of the many folds and phenomena of the anthracite coal fields in the southeastern part of the State occurred, there was a contemporaneous general movement all along the Appalachian range, which, in Pennsylvania, extended from the South mountain in Cumberland and York counties, to Williamsport, Lock Haven, and points beyond on the West Branch of the Susquehanna river, and was the cause of the many disturbances and phenomena in Lycoming county. And when it occurred the crush and active agencies involved formed the many plicated and contorted rock strata south of the main Allegheny mountain chain, and the resulting movement north of the mountain range being less violent, formed the broad undulating mountain plateau, with its intervening Devonian valleys.

FIRST GROUP.

The first group, or Allegheny mountain plateau system, forms an interesting study here. This plateau system, with its intervening valleys, has a mean width of about eighteen miles. There is comprised in this group Watson township, in part, all of Brown, Pine, McHenry, Jackson, McNett, McIntyre, Gamble, Cascade, Lewis, Cogan House, Plunkett's Creek, and the north corner of Eldred and Cummings, Mifflin, Anthony, and Shrewsbury township, in part. In these townships the mountain plateau assumes a general elevation of 2,000 feet above tide, while the intervening Devonian valleys of Rose and Cogan House have an elevation of 1,000 to 1,600 feet, the valley lands being composed of the formation (No. IX) red and grey Catskill (Ponent) or Upper Devonian with a rim or formation of (No. X) Poco sandstone (Vespertine) around the valleys, with the exception of Jackson, McIntyre, and McNett townships, in which an uplift of (No. VIII) Chemung measures occurs.

While the mountain plateau lands of these townships consist largely of the formation of (No. X) Pocono rocks along the south escarpment of the Allegheny range, and around the

mountains generally, with small areas of (No. XI) Mauch Chunk red shales (XI a) and in parts with mountain limestone (No. XI b), which here assumes the importance of being massive ledges from one and a half to three miles in length; and being also the most northern extension of this formation at present known, the higher portions being composed of (No. XII) Pottsville conglomerate, forty to fifty feet thick; and above this, generally occupying the crest of the mountains, occur the productive coal measures.

The carboniferous (No. XIII) occurs in three canoe-shaped coal basins, very much divided in small detached beds, occupying anticlinal or synclinal basins, with dips as usual to the bituminous measures in the western district of the State; and it is observed that (No. XIb) carboniferous, or mountain limestone, existing here is a typical rock, being the dividing line between the true and false coal measures, and is the main Allegheny range crossing Lycoming county with its south escarpment.

Catskill (No. IX) red shale and sandstone, or Upper Devonian of English geologists, are noted for producing agricultural lands, affording a luxuriant growth of grasses and excellent soil for fruit, which is largely due to the detritus of the decomposing rocks of a calcareous nature (known as carnstone, breccia, etc.,) which impart to the soil a fertility not much short of that of the same mountain and valley ranges further south.

On the south escarpment of the mountain are numerous peaks of a general height of 800 to 1,000 feet above the adjacent streams, which project into the Chemung measures in the valleys adjoining, in bold relief, and form prominent points of view in the landscape; while the rocks are cut out between 800 to 1,200 feet deep in the measures, forming deep gorges or true canons, through which Lycoming and Pine creeks cross the entire mountain plateau, while many others cut out from within the mountains wend their way through their rocky channels into the West Branch, being the natural home of the speckled trout, which, with the pure water and low temperature, invite many tourists and pleasure seekers during the summer months.

SECOND GROUP.

The townships north and east of the river, and up to the south escarpment of the Allegheny range, form a marked contrast to the general regularity of the sections north of the mountain range by their various disturbances and much greater appearance of plications and faults.

The townships embraced in this group are all of Porter, Piatt, Woodward, Old Lycoming, Lycoming, Hepburn, Loyalsock, Fairfield, Muncy, Mill Creek, Muncy Creek, Penn, Moreland, Franklin, and Jordan, and Watson, Mifflin, Anthony, Eldred, and Shrewsbury in part. The formations of this group are best shown in the order of their superposition along Loyalsock creek, commencing at the mouth of that stream. The upper member of (No. V) Clinton shales is observed along the grade of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, the same formation underlying portions of Muncy, Muncy Creek, etc., townships. Next above occurs (No. VI) Lower Helderberg or Lewistown (Pre-Meridian) limestone, in Lime Ridge, about 120 feet thick This formation underlies all the townships bordering on the river, and Muncy and Wolf townships, showing exposures at various places on the north and south banks of the same.

Next in ascending order occurs (No. VII) Oriskany sandstone and shales (Meridian). This formation, with its characteristic fossils and accompanying flinty shales, is well exposed in Sand Hill cemetery, Loyalsock township, and has a thickness of about 120 feet. Above this occurs (No. VIII) Chemung measures with its various subdivisions—being the Vergent, Cadent, and Post-Meridian series of the old survey of Professor Rogers. This formation in its subdivisions forms the greater part of the area of all this group of townships, making generally rounded dome-like hills, where capped by the softer shales of the series, and quite high where capped by sandstones. Between the river and foot of the mountain the measures consist of many strata of shales, slates, and sandstones, intercalated in lower and upper parts with many calcareous bands, which vary from two inches to five feet thick. The detritus from them has given a fair soil to the greater portion of the upland, while numerous small streams traversing the township cause the narrow intervales to become fine meadows for grass and grazing. The subdivisions of (VIII) are known as Chemung shales, sandstones, and limestones, (VIII f); Portage shales, flags, and sandstones, (VIII e); Genesee shales and flags, (VIII d); Hamilton shales, flags, and sandstones, (VIII c); Marcellus shales, (VIII b); Upper Helderberg limestone or corniferous group, (VIII a).

These measures sweep across the entire county in two belts separated by measures resembling Red Catskill (No. IX), but the manner in which they occur at some points in the field would lead to the conclusion that there was a fault along this belt. The strata are all on a very high angle of dip, and a close examination will be required to determine their true relation to the adjoining formations.

Next above the belt of (No. VIII) Chemung measures, and up to the foot and side of the main Allegheny chain, occur (No. IX) Red Catskill, which makes up the greater part of the side of the mountain across the county, and caps the adjoining hills at the foot of the mountain. The cornstone (breccia conglomerate,) which is an invariable accompaniment of this formation, is not seen in the narrow belt referred to.

THIRD GROUP.

The third group comprises the townships south and west of the river, viz: Nippenose, Limestone, Susquehanna, Bastress, Armstrong, Clinton, Brady, and Washington. These can be divided into three sub-groups: Those parts of these townships lying between the mountain and river; Nippenose valley, comprising Nippenose, Big and Little Mosquito, and Morgan's valley, and Bastress township. The White Deer section, comprising the townships of Clinton, Brady, and Washington, lies mostly on, or between, the north and south White Deer mountains. The formation, commencing at the river and in descending order, consists of a number of portions of (No. VI) Lower Helderberg or Lewistown limestone, held in the synclinal folds of the shales (No. V) which, lying generally at a high angle, comprise the greater part of the north face of Bald Eagle mountain, and can be seen in the immense sheets of gray and red shales, with their calcareous bands along the railroad, which, though geologically lower than (No. VI), topographically are higher; as also the formation next succeeding, which is (No. IV) Medina and Oneida conglomerate, (Levant series of Professor Rogers,) and is a very massive formation, being about 2,000 feet thick and forming the greater part of the mountain on the north dip at an elevation of 1,325 feet above the river, and 1,875 feet above tide.

Going over the crest of the mountain, on the south side, succeed (No. III) Hudson River slate shales and limestone, (matinal series,) forming the rim around, and surface of, the center of Mosquito valley; and also the rim around the base of the mountain ridge on the north and south side of Nippenose and Limestone townships. [These black shales and slates have been the occasion of many mistakes, in being supposed to be slate of the coal formation, there having been found shale in pockets highly charged with carbonaceous matter, and in some instances burning very feebly; and much money has been lost in sinking wells and shafts in fruitless search of coal.] In Mosquito valley the formation (No. III), where it occupies the center of the valley, makes a dome-like hill at an elevation of about 800 feet above tide, and consists of the Hudson river shales (slate and limestone), the limestone bands being quite thin and fossiliferous. The measures have been worked for marble, but not successfully.

Another exposure of these measures is seen above Antes Fort, or Jersey Shore Station, on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, where there is one exposure below the river bridge, which is much contorted; and again, up towards the grist mill, they seem to occur, resting unconformably on the edge of yellow shales, showing on the opposite bank of Antes creek a portion of measures concealed; while in the railroad cut just above the station is a large boulder of calciferous sandstone, (Chazy group) with large nodules of black chert scattered through the mass.

Next in succeeding order comes (No. II) Trenton (Auroral) limestone. The various subdivisions of this formation are met with from the west to the east end of the valley, and about 300 feet thick of measures are exposed.

At the southeast part of the county occurs the White Deer valley group, the formation of (No. VI) Lower Helderberg limestone, forming a double fold against the North and South White Deer mountain, while (No. V) Clinton shales comes in above, and in some parts forms the face of the mountain; while (No. IV) Medina forms the crest alike of the North and South White Deer mountain, and (No. VI) Lower Helderberg forms the lower part of the valley in Clinton and Brady townships. Clinton shales (No. V) form the center and greater area of Washington township, and (No. VIII) Chemung forms the greater part of Brady township.

The lands of these valleys compare favorably with any of the limestone valleys in the State in their agricultural value, and the finely cultivated farms and fruitful orchards give evidence of the generous fertility of the soil.

WEST BRANCH VALLEY.

In addition to the three general groups just described, there is lying within the area of the second and third groups what has been known ever since the first settlement was made upon its soil as the "West Branch valley." This term has been applied by some to the narrow strip of rich alluvium along the river, but the term is intended to take in the broad belt of land from the river mountain on the south to the foot of the Allegheny mountains on the north, a belt of some eight miles wide, and having a general elevation of 530 feet above tide nearest the river, and some 850 feet on the uplands back from the river, the present river channel being about 500 feet above tide. But a careful examination discloses the fact that the ancient river channel was some sixty-five to eighty feet below the present surface, which has been filled with drift and alluvium, and is now the present site of the city of Williamsport. The city owes much of its facilities as a business center to its stratagraphical position, in a measure due to the influences of surface geology, which formed the greater portion of the lower levels, as well as the higher portion of the present site of the city, and gave the beds of clay that produce so much of building material; and by this vast deposit of modified drift it has furnished such natural drainage that needs only to be effectively supplemented to give Williamsport economical and proper sewerage.

A MIGHTY ARCH.

In Sec. 3 geological phenomena are observed in the anticlinal of Nippenose and Mosquito valleys, which may be thus described: Commencing at the southeast corner of the county there is a synclinal valley which is shown in railroad cuts along the river, and the upper measures above Watsontown, and back of Muncy and at Hall's station. At the latter place (VIII c) Hamilton (Tully limestone) occurs, and Marcellus (VIII d) etc. are succeeded by (No. VI) Lower Helderberg limestone around the Black Hole and White Deer valleys. Next, against the North and South White Deer mountain, occur (No. V) Clinton shales and sandstone; and next above, forming the crest of the two mountains, is (No. IV) Medina and Oneida conglomerate, which in the North White Deer ridge, or Bald Eagle mountain, forming the south dip of the great anticlinal of (No. IV), the Medina group, which, stretching upward, formed an immense arch over Mosquito and Nippenose valleys. The distance on a base line from the south dip of (No. V) in Washington township to the north dip on the face of the mountain along the West Branch of the Susquehanna is about six and one-fourth miles; and with the estimated thickness of measures it would be over 2,400 feet; and including all the superior measures, would make a column of a total height of some 17,500 feet, or over three miles—some estimate five miles—which has been carried away over these remarkable valleys by erosion.

Some of the effects are seen by a walk over these mountains. The wonderful agencies exerted to have produced such varied phenomena can be partly seen in the ruins of formations strewed over the surface, as if hurled down the precipitous sides of high mountains, and leaving the open page to be read with awe by finite minds! The field of broken rocks seen from the turnpike going down the mountain to White Deer valley, vulgarly called the "Devil's Turnip Patch," and "Featherbed Lane," together with the craggy rocks up Mosquito valley and the overturned anticlinal towards the east end of the arch, near the Mosquito valley quarries and Culbertson's path, are among the *debris* left as indications of the mighty forces that formed the present surface and made the great changes as we now find them.

Going north to the river we find many places that show plications and faults. Near Jersey Shore Station, above and below the river bridge, occur rolls and plications in the strata. Above Jersey Shore to Pine creek, just below the Beech Creek railroad bridge, can be observed in John Sebring's lime quarry some interesting plications and rolls on a grand scale in a vertical cliff of (No. VI) Lower Helderberg or Lewistown limestone. Above and along Pine creek are many exposures in the Chemung measures (No. VIII), which are quite precipitous. Just above Cammal station, in the railroad cut, is a good opportunity to observe the characteristics of the peculiar mode of deposition of the calcareous breccia or cornstone.

C. M. Lawler

Going south along the Beech Creek railroad, below Jersey Shore, a series of plications and rolls are seen in the Chemung measure (VIII d and VIII e); and just above the railroad under the grade crossing of Larry's creek can be observed a perfect section, about eight feet high, of an arch of an anticlinal of (No. VIII e), the slates being mineralized in contact seams with Galenite.

Passing up Larry's creek there are a number of exposures for the next half mile; south, below Larry's Creek station, occur many exposures (VIII a-b), in the short railroad cuts towards Level Corner and Linden. On Lycoming and Loyalsock creeks many exposures occur, showing the plications in different parts. On Lycoming creek two anticlinals of considerable height formerly existed; one over the site of the lower part of the village of Hepburnville. The base line between the north and south dip does not exceed 240 rods, but occurring at an exceedingly high angle, approaching the vertical, this anticlinal may have been quite sharp and high. Just above this another occurs, the best exposure being the north dip near J. S. Hayes's barn, Lycoming township, the base line between the north and south dips being about 450 rods; angle of dip, 70 . These two anticlinals follow the course of the fossil ore across the county.

THE GLACIAL PERIOD.

One of the important agencies in the particular arrangement of surface geology was the presence of the Great Glacier in the northern part of our continent, which occupied a large area, the southern edge passing through the upper corner of Lycoming county. It has been variously estimated as having been from 2,000 to 5,000 feet thick.

The valleys of all the streams south of the section of the county once covered by ice show evidence of the near presence of the glacial moraine. In 1881 the writer had the pleasure of meeting Professor Lewis, and in company with Rev. G. F. Wright, while examining Lycoming county, found some granite pebbles in a hill of modified drift on the east side of Lycoming creek from Trout Run station, which were evidently derived from the glacial moraine. I have found the same also in the drift at Cogan station and at Williamsport. Quite a number of glacial pebbles have been found, some of granite, gneiss, and garnetiferous gneiss; while the pebbles of all the formations belonging to the county north of the moraine can be found in every drift deposit along the streams. The moraine crossing the larger streams being washed by heavy floods in prehistoric ages formed the large areas of water and ice-worn, rounded, cobble stone, known locally along the streams as "stony batters," which are quite a trial to the patience of the farmer when tilling the ground. A careful study of these "stony deposits" will show some of the effects of the various prehistoric floods which gave the present conformation to the valley of Lycoming creek, and in part to the West Branch valley.

COAL IN LYCOMING COUNTY.

There have been no workable beds of coal yet found in (No. X) formation in Lycoming county, though several places seem to favor the possibility of containing the Gresh coal bed of Elk and McKean counties, which in some places is workable, the measure lying under (XI a) Mauch Chunk red shale, showing six feet and upwards of black slate, (fire clay bottom) with some coal on crop in thin seams in the slate. This is the most southern outcrop of coal in the county, and it lies on the south side of Loyalsock creek. It is reported as occurring about half way up the side of the mountain, and as there is such a distance to the top, there may be elevation enough to bring in coal. The carboniferous limestone (No. XI b) occurs immediately opposite on the north side of the creek at an elevation of about 1,000 feet above the stream. Coal two feet thick is reported as having been opened immediately south of this, by the occupant of the farm on the same ridge, on the south side.

The next coal deposit observed is a small, narrow, synclinal, canoe-shaped basin in Cogan House, Mifflin, and Cummings townships, on the line of the Bernice and Waterville anticlinal, one division being in Cogan House township, and having a total depth of about 100 feet above the Pottsville (seral) conglomerate (No. XII). There are some eight veins of coal, one of four feet six inches, with one parting of four inches of shale, occupying the higher crest of the

mountain, with seven inferior veins ranging from nine inches to one foot six inches, aggregating nine feet nine inches of coal in twenty feet four inches of measure, with underlying coal bed "A" and Pottsville conglomerate twenty to thirty feet thick in place. This upper coal was worked about forty-five years ago, and hauled to Cresent Nail Works and Forge, on Lycoming creek.

Another small end of a canoe-shaped basin is on the lands of the West Branch Lumber Company, in Cummings township, and is the east end of a basin coming in from Clinton county. The conglomerate out-crop on a heavy dip may be observed on the Jersey Shore and Coudersport turnpike, between the heads of the upper and lower Pine Bottom runs.

Next is observed an extensive coal basin occupying McIntyre, McNett, Jackson, Pine, and McHenry townships, known, respectively, as the McIntire, Red Run, and Pine Creek coal basins, consisting of two canoe-shaped synclinal coal basins, which together extend a distance of thirty-four miles across the northern part of the county, the central arch between the basins (Laurel Hill) having been elevated. Whatever coal measures existed there were probably eroded by glacial action during the Ice Age, Laurel Hill being 100 feet higher than the mountain at McIntyre, and the measure is cut down into the Pottsville conglomerate (No. XII) and Mauch Chunk red shale.

The McIntyre coal basin lies east of Lycoming creek, and is about seven miles long and four miles wide at the mountain face, on Lycoming creek, pointing out eastward between the forks of Rock run, where it is about one and a half miles wide. It is very much cut out by numerous small streams, so that the area is divided into some eleven or more parts. Coal was mined here at an early date, but it was not until the Williamsport and Elmira (Northern Central) railroad was completed from Ralston to Elmira that there was active mining carried on In 1848 there was an examination, and a report made on the first survey in 1858. There had been an active business carried on by a company composed principally of citizens of Elmira for some twenty years, but the mines have been abandoned, and the rails of the plane on which the coal was carried to the foot of the mountain have been removed. The coal as worked showed three feet ten inches, with one foot nine inches of bony coal and slate, making the total thickness five feet seven inches. There is still considerable area of coal in this basin not worked out that may be of local value in the future.

On the west side of Lycoming creek are the Red Run coal mines. This basin lies between the headwaters of Trout run, Gray's run, and Roaring Branch, and is about nine miles long and three and a half miles wide, and is divided by streams into three parts constituting quite a large area of coal, one division being about nine miles long by two miles wide. There are some six coal beds in this basin that vary from twelve inches to over five feet, but as the mines are not being worked it is impossible to give the average of what the actual working thickness may be. There are some developments now going on which may prove the value of this basin, and it gives promise of working into an active colliery. Last year (1891) an incline plane was built for lowering the coal to the foot of the mountain, and the work of operating the mine commenced.

The next basin is the Pine Creek, which is the largest undeveloped coal deposit in Lycoming county. The basin is about fourteen miles long by three miles wide, and it is divided by streams into five parts. On the east side of Texas creek there are three parts, and on the west side the basin lies in an almost unbroken bed. The lowest bed opened, B, has an elevation of 1,500 feet above tide, while D is opened at an elevation of 1,670 feet, and the summit of the highest ground is 1,970 feet, giving the greatest depth of measures anywhere in the country. According to a report made for Hon. R. J. C. Walker and Robert P. Allen, Esq., in 1890, there is reported to be in vein B, on less than 2,000 acres of their land, 8,037,000 tons of coal; and in vein D, on 1,100 acres, 3,300,000 tons, making a total of 11,337,000 tons estimated in these beds. This estimate does not include the coal in the balance of the basin and the allowance for waste and loss in mining, it being only for what lands were tested by boring. An examination of the Weightman lands in 1888 showed 18,280,000 tons as the gross estimate of coal in B vein on all the tracts. The examination of the coal, as shown by analyses by different chemists under Mr. Lyons, superintendent of the Arnot mines, in 1890, is that in no way is it inferior to the Arnot coal, and in some points it is reported

by the examining engineer to excel it in purity and freedom from partings. In this report the coal in the other beds was not estimated. The amount above given would therefore be largely supplemented by the additional coal areas of the Bache, Trump, and Davidge & Company warrants, and other land owners, and tend materially to increase the gross aggregate yields of tonnage for the area of the whole basin.

The bulk of these lands are known as the "Weightman coal lands," and in charge of Hon. R. J. C. Walker, of Williamsport, who kindly furnished the foregoing information, taken from reports of examinations recently made. They show a local coal field which may be of considerable value in the future, as upon these lands alone there could be based a colliery with an output of 300,000 tons *per annum*, with an assured stock for sixty years or upwards. And by including the area of the Weightman lands, this basin would assume a commercial value next to the Beech Creek section.

IRON ORES.

Next in order come the iron ores of Lycoming county. Formation (No. V), Clinton group, (surgent) the fossil iron ore of Montour's ridge, occurs in the southern part of the county on a long line of outcrop along the face of the mountain and around its flank, forming a loop around Black Hole valley. But on account of the mass of superincumbent *debris* from the next formation, (No. IV) Medina and Oneida, covering it up deeply, it is not readily accessible. The ore has been mined along the face of the mountain on the north side, in Nippenose township, on either side of Antes creek. High up on the side of the mountain the ore was reported as averaging fifteen to eighteen inches, and the result of three analyses was thirty-nine *per cent.;* metallic iron, twenty-seven *per cent.* The ore bed was oolitic, and resembled closely that of the mountain ridge, a dull, reddish color, staining the hands when coming in contact with it, the deep characteristic color of keel, or Indian paint ore.

Above the Clinton shales (No. V) occur (No. VIII) Chemung measures, which also carry a fossil ore very similar in its characteristics and associated rock formations to (No. V). It has been called the Mansfield iron ore, and has generally been reported in the State surveys as belonging to the lower part of formation (No. IX). and in (No. VIII); though, where generally found, there is a similar series of shales and limestones above the iron ores as below, to the body of the Chemung measures. There have been many exposures of this ore in the county, and the mines that have been worked will be found noticed in the review of the townships.

These ores occur from fifteen inches to three feet six inches thick and are of various grades of quality. They were mined some thirty-three years ago, and the work was continued for twenty-five years, when the demand for the ores ceased. They were shipped principally to Bloomsburg and Danville, and at the former place were observed to have worked forty *per cent.* in the furnace when properly mined and clear of slate. This was considered a good working *per cent.* for ores of this class.

There are next observed several varieties of ore that occur along the edge of the (No. VI) limestone, etc., back of Hughesville. There some very fine hand specimens of yellow hematite iron ore have been found, resembling very closely the hematite ores of Centre county. They deserve attention, as in other parts of the State, between the lower horizon of (No. VII), and top of (No. VI), Lewistown, there have been some good workable ores found. In the upper part of the Portage, (subformation of Chemung) (VIII e) the olive shales, there was found a thin vein of pipe ore and a lean sandy ore (on Lycoming creek) called by some the Webster vein, but of no practical value.

There may be observed all along the mountain plateau the formation (No. XI) (Mauch Chunk red shales) with its subdivisions (XI a), (XI b), and (XI c). In (XI a), (umbral shales,) which occur from 120 to 150 feet thick, from the prospecting that has been done among them, they seem to belong to the same horizon as the iron ores called by Professor Rogers, in Geology of Virginia, "the Martin Group;" and they also belong to the same class of ores used quite extensively for a number of years at the Lemont, Centre, and Dunbar furnaces, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

Surface specimens of these ores have been found analyzing fifty to sixty *per cent.* of iron,

in masses of from five to fifty pounds weight, of a very fine grained compact and semi-crystalline texture; while very fine specimens of brown and yellow hematite iron ore occur strewed over the surface in Cogan House and in Pine townships, on whatare known as "the barrens," where they were reported to be from three to five feet thick. The measures seem to indicate the outcrops of three or more beds of ore, and deserve investigation as to their value.

Above this are observed the oxidized carbonates and clay carbonates of formations (Nos. XII and XIII). There are many outcrops of these ores in the different coal basins, and they occur in a round and nodular form, from four inches in diameter and upwards. Some fine crystallized specimens of earthy blue color occur on Pine creek, while in McIntyre and on Red run there are many exposures; and at one time good tough iron was made successfully from the pig metal of the white and grey carbonates at the old Astonville furnace by the Essingtons (Crescent Iron Mill from 1840 to 1848) taken from what is now the farm of Charles Heylmun, above Powy's station.

There are some seven veins of brown argillaceous iron ore known to exist in these formations, one band and one slab vein and five veins of ball ore. The ball ore occurs in a soft shale or fire clay four inches to eight in diameter. Also two veins of a grey white carbonate ore, one two feet, and one five and a half feet thick.

The area of the two formations (No. XII and No. XIII) and their accompanying coals, with the area of the inferior formation (No. XI) would embrace a total of upwards of 50,000 acres that contain these different classes of ore in Lycoming county.

FLAGGING STONE.

In formation (No. X) Pocono and (No. XII) Pottsville conglomerate are many very fine and desirable building stone for massive or cut stone work. There is a better class of building stone from this source in the little stone chapel in Hepburnville, and as good, durable, and economical building stone as many of the imported stones used in some of the Williamsport buildings. Stone have been used in a small way for flagging, of a fair quality, quarried at many places on Big Pine creek, but it is evident from the appearance of some of the flag pavements in the city of Williamsport that some of these are of a very poor quality. This is not because there is not good material to be had, but that a poor selection for a quarry site has been made. Good quarries for flagging might be opened at many places in the county upon the same horizons as have been opened in adjoining counties, and which are accessible at many different places. Fine flagging stone are quarried in (No. VIII) e above Picture Rocks and near Larry's creek, and *good* quarries might be opened on Pine, Larry's, and Loyalsock creeks on (No. IX) Red Cattskill, and (No. XI b) mountain limestone, with calcareous bands, would furnish flagging of almost any size desirable.

AGRICULTURE.

The foregoing interesting description of the geology of the county shows that much of the land is well adapted to agriculture, notwithstanding it is hilly and much broken in many places. The alluvial lands along the river are very rich and produce luxuriant crops; the red shale lands in the northern part of the county are especially well adapted for the production of grasses, and the limestone valleys of Nippenose, White Deer, and a portion of Muncy are noted as wheat growing districts.

From the first settlement of the county agriculture has been the leading pursuit of a majority of the citizens, and the breadth of land under cultivation increases steadily every year. In the red shale districts productive little farms have been made on the sides of the mountains which are a surprise to those who visit them. In "Blooming Grove," as it is called, the industrious and hardy German settlers have made farms that are noted for their productiveness; and notwithstanding that the land is very hilly, it has been made so attractive by the hand of industry as to elicit the admiration of all visitors.

THE FIRST NURSERY.

The first nursery within the confines of Lycoming county was started by George Edkin in 1794. He came from England when a young man, (see *Now and Then*, Vol. III, page 244,) and was employed for several years by General Gates, the hero of Saratoga, at New York, as a nurseryman. On the death of Gates he came to Lycoming in 1808, bringing with him a large number of apple, peach, pear, and plum tree shoots. He settled at what is known as "Edkin's Hill," now in Sullivan county, and started a nursery. And from it the settlers in Muncy valley, and up the river as far as Williamsport, were supplied with fruit trees. It is a fact, therefore, that thousands of the apple and other fruit trees of the West Branch were direct descendants of the trees that grew on the farm of General Gates less than a hundred years ago. And it may be mentioned as another singular fact that the only one of Edkin's six children now living is Margaret, the wife of Frederick Taylor, and she is in her ninetieth year. She possesses a large mahogany table which once belonged to Gen. Horatio Gates. It is an interesting relic, on account of its associations, and is carefully treasured by its venerable owner, although she takes great pleasure in exhibiting it to visitors.

EARLY MANUFACTURE OF SALT.

The early settlers experienced much trouble in getting salt, and as it commanded a high price during the two first decades of the century, efforts were made to manufacture it wherever salt wells could be sunk. The locations of "salt licks" were carefully noted, as they were frequently by the deer and elk. Reference has been made to the existence of a primitive salt manufactory on Salt run, in the review of Gamble township; and the Moravians spoke of a "salt lick" near Roaring Branch, where experiments were afterwards made to manufacture salt. A well was sunk to a considerable depth and salt water discovered, but it does not appear that any great quantity was ever manufactured. A reservation of this salt district was made by Gideon Freeborn, in transferring a large body of land in 1829. —See Deed Book W, page 380.

As early as 1809 the Lycoming Salt Manufacturing Company was organized at or near Muncy. It appears from old receipts that Joseph Whitacre was president and Samuel Carpenter treasurer. One of the certificates of stock is herewith given:

We do hereby certify that William McCarty is entitled to one share or fiftieth part of the profits and losses arising from the proceeds of the Lycoming Salt Manufacturing Company, provided he continues to comply with the articles of the said association. Witness our hands this 5th day of April, A. D. 1809.

JOSEPH WHITACRE, *President.*
SAMUEL CARPENTER, *Treasurer.*

That he paid an installment on his stock is shown by this receipt:

Received the 20th of 5th month, 1809, of William McCarty, the sum of $5, it being the first installment on one share held by him in the Lycoming Salt Manufacturing Company. Received by me,

SAMUEL CARPENTER,
Treas. for said Company.

From the best information it appears that the salt manufactory was located at

what is now Driftwood, at the mouth of Bennett's branch, on the Sinnemahoning, and that it was carried on quite extensively. There are persons yet living who remember seeing the evaporating pans used in making salt, and the location of the furnaces is still pointed out. The track of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad now passes over the spot where the salt well was located, nearly opposite the mouth of the creek.

How long these works were carried on, or what was the extent of their manufactures, is unknown. That the company was composed largely of Muncy valley capitalists there seems to be little doubt, as the president was a prominent Quaker resident of that place. McCarty lived in Muncy and his descendants now possess the papers copied above. John Brooks, the well known surveyor, of Sinnemahoning, thinks that the works were carried on until 1820 or 1821, and that many persons were interested, Judge Burnside being among them.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The Lycoming County Agricultural Society was incorporated, September 24, 1859. The charter members were as follows: B. Morris Ellis, John B. Hall, H. B. Packer, John Gibson, Daniel Updegraff, Charles Allen, Abraham Updegraff, and John V. Woodward. A fine tract of land for exhibition grounds was secured on the eastern end of the "Packer farm," north of the city limits, in Loyalsock township, which was enclosed, buildings erected, and a trotting circle laid out. The society held annual exhibitions, with varying success, until 1883, when it ceased to exist.

The Muncy Valley Farmers' Club, Hughesville, was organized in August, 1868. The first officers were: President, Dr. George Hill; secretary, Daniel Steck. They served until 1873. The first exhibition was held on the grounds of the club in the fall of 1872. It was quite successful, there being about 1,000 entries. In 1875 a charter of incorporation was procured. The fees for membership were fixed at 50 cents, and 50 cents *per annum* for dues. For many years a great feature of the club was the discussion of various agricultural topics which took place at the monthly meetings. They were very fully reported and elicited much interest. That great good grew out of these discussions was evident. The club still holds annual exhibitions and seems to be in a flourishing condition. At the annual meeting for the election of officers, held December 5, 1891, the following were chosen: President, Abner Fague; vice-presidents: James K. Boak, Peter Reeder; secretary, George P. Frontz; assistant secretary, C. Steck Hill; corresponding secretary, A. C. Henry; treasurer, D. H. Poust.

The Lycoming and Clinton County Agricultural Society was chartered May 2, 1878. Citizens of both counties, of whom a long list of names appears in the petition, were interested. The capital stock was fixed at $5,000; shares, $100. The office of the society was at Jersey Shore. Grounds for exhibition purposes were leased and a trotting circle laid out. Fairs were held for several years and were well attended. Finally a lack of interest began to manifest itself, and when the Fall Brook railroad came along in 1882, and desired to occupy a portion of the grounds, the society gave up its lease and passed out of existence.

The State Agricultural Society held an exhibition in Williamsport in the autumn of 1865, which was largely attended. It was brought here through the personal

efforts of Peter Herdic, who furnished the grounds, and also to give *eclat* to his new hotel, the Herdic House, which was opened at the same time. The exhibition grounds have long been used for lumber and manufacturing purposes.

TOBACCO CULTURE.

The agricultural statistics collected by the census of 1890 not yet being made public, it is impossible to give the cereal products of the county for that time. For ten years or more the cultivation of tobacco received much attention in and around Jersey Shore, the rich bottom lands being particularly adapted to its growth. It is also cultivated in other parts of the county, but not to the same extent as in this district. The census for 1890 reports 126 acres of tobacco cultivated in 1889, producing 134,791 pounds, valued at $10,370. There has been a marked decline in the tobacco product, however, for the census of 1880 reported 319 acres cultivated, and yielding 463,686 pounds. This shows a falling off in one decade of 328,895 pounds. Various causes combined to bring about this decline, the principal one being the great flood of June, 1889, which seriously damaged the crop.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

The veterinary surgeon may be regarded, to a certain extent, as a factor of agriculture, as his profession calls him to look after the welfare of horses and other animals. Under the act of April 11, 1889, the following veterinary surgeons have registered in the prothonotary's office; the figures indicate when they commenced practicing: William Greenzweit, Williamsport, 1867; William J. Tomlinson, graduate American Veterinary College—Williamsport, March 1, 1887; Peter Vanderbelt, Picture Rocks, 1858; David M. Keller, graduate Ontario Veterinary College—Williamsport, March 25, 1886; John C. Faughman, Toronto, Ontario—Bodines, 1891; Samuel Stickles, English Centre, 1884; Richard Harding, Penn township, April, 1884; Nicholas Hedrich, Bodines, 1865.

CHAPTER XXVI.

MILITARY RECORD IN THE WAR OF 1812, THE MEXICAN WAR, AND THE REBELLION.

War of 1812—Mexican War—Military Companies Under the Old Regime—Lycoming County in the Rebellion—Prompt Expressions of Patriotism—Rosters of Companies from Lycoming County—The Board of Enrollment.

BEFORE proceeding to describe the part Lycoming county took in the rebellion, it is necessary to refer to the war of 1812–14, and the Mexican war. In the former war the county was not called on to send any military organizations to the front. When war was declared the President notified Governor Snyder that the quota of Pennsylvania, out of 100,000 militia to be raised, would be

14,000 men, and to proceed with a draft immediately. It was stated, however, that any "flank company or companies attached to any regiment, of a number equal to the number of militia required to be drafted from such regiment, may be accepted in substitution of such draft from the regiment." Lycoming county belonged to the Xth division, First brigade, of the militia apportionment. John Burrows, of Montoursville, was major general; John Cummings, of Williamsport, brigadier general, and Samuel Stewart, of Nippenose, brigade inspector. Abram Lawshe, of Jersey Shore, was major of the regiment, but the names of the other officers are not obtainable.

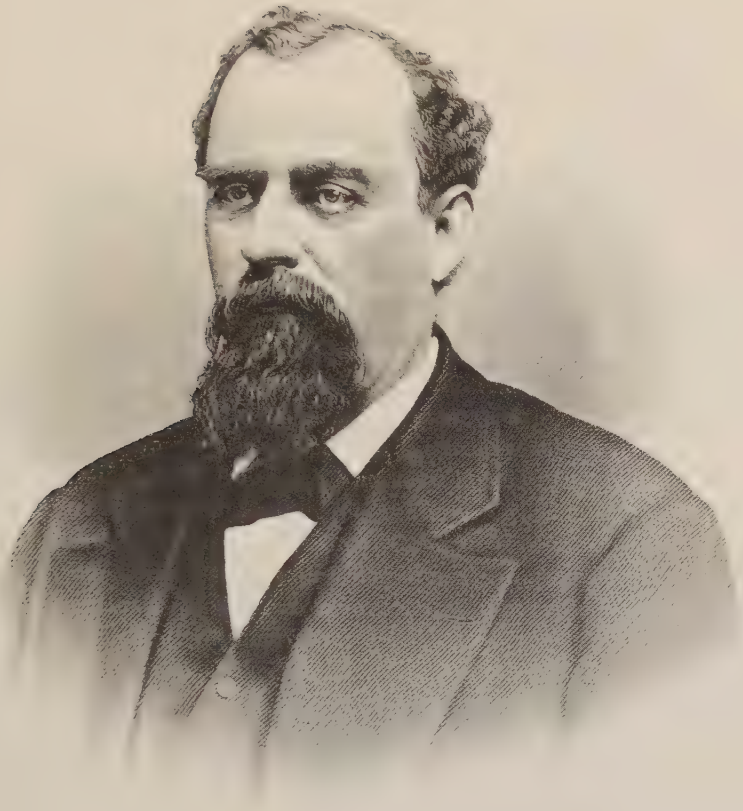
The draft was proceeded with. A statement of the commissioners for 1813 shows that they paid William Cox Ellis and William Wilson $300 for serving as draft commissioners. The division to which Lycoming county belonged seems to have been required to furnish 532 men, divided among the infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

That there were at least two companies organized and held in readiness, there seems to be no doubt. One belonged at Muncy—the other at Jersey Shore. The Muncy company, according to a statement made by the late Isaac Bruner, (See *Now and Then*, December, 1874,) consisted of between sixty and seventy men, and he was one of the number. They were organized and uniformed, and their services tendered to the Governor, but they never were called into service. The strength of the other company is unknown. Neither is it known who the officers were.

In the meantime citizens of Tioga and Potter counties petitioned the Governor, setting forth the threatening attitude of the Indians on the northwestern frontier, and praying that their counties should not be left unprotected. Lycoming was returned by Brigade Inspector Stewart as a frontier county, and he is reputed to have stated in after years that that was the reason why no companies were called. A letter from the Governor to Stewart, dated September 22, 1812, acknowledges the receipt of a return of all the officers, and states that commissions had been sent for all but Captain Gortner's company, which could not be issued until it was known to what battalion it was to be attached. This was probably the Muncy company, as Gortner lived in that end of the county.

But if no organizations went from this county, a number enlisted in other companies and served at the front. The drafted men were assigned to different regiments. Among those who went out independently was Robert Davidson. He was a son of Dr. James Davidson, the Revolutionary surgeon, who lived near Pine creek. He was appointed a lieutenant and was killed at the battle of Lundy's Lane.

Several companies from the lower counties passed through Williamsport on their way to Black Rock, and tradition says that barracks were erected here for their comfort, and that they tarried several days for rest. Wagon trains loaded with supplies also passed here. Several cannon were taken through by this route. These companies and trains traveled by both the State and Williamson roads *via* Wellsboro and the Block House. On the return home they came the same way. One company, which belonged in Huntingdon county, was entertained with an ox-roast at Jersey Shore. Another company, with many suffering from fever, was obliged to go into camp on Muncy creek, and several soldiers are reported to have died there.



Samuel Wilson

There were very few from this county who served in the Mexican war. Samuel Shadman, John Shadle, John F. Meginness, and John Swain are the only names remembered. The last mentioned is deceased.

There were a number of military companies in the county, and "training day" for the militia was always an event of more than ordinary importance while the militia system existed. The old Bennett tavern, above Linden, was the place of meeting for many years for the militia "to muster;" Road Hall, in Washington township, where 'Squire Sedam kept tavern, was another place made famous by these meetings. Maj. William Piatt, who lived in sight of the famous hostelry, raised the first troop of horse organized in the county. It was called the "First Lycoming Troop," and he served as its captain for more than twenty years. An act approved April 18, 1843, authorized the adjutant general to furnish the "Lycoming dragoons, a volunteer company of cavalry, with holsters, pistols, sabres, and belts." Doubtless this was the company commanded by Major Piatt.

The first military encampment was held at Williamsport, on Woodward hill, in 1857, during the administration of Governor Packer. It was largely attended and proved to be a very satisfactory and enjoyable affair for both soldiers and citizens. The Third brigade of the National Guard encamped here in 1883. The camp was finely situated on a hill north of the city and the military spent a few days very pleasantly. It was strictly a military camp of instruction, and was not without profit to the soldiery.

LYCOMING COUNTY IN THE REBELLION.*

Patriotism found prompt and appropriate expression in the county, when the safety of the Union seemed to be imperiled. Many descendants of Revolutionary stock were included in her population, and these, as well as others who could not boast such enviable descent, were prompt to declare for the cause of the government. They watched closely every step in the progress of events toward the fateful clash, and the nearer the decisive hour came the higher arose the loyal enthusiasm among the people of the valley. The martial spirit, while it had not been developed to the highest extent here, had not been suffered to go into decline.

August 23, 1856, the "Woodward Guards," an artillery company, named after Judge Woodward, a prominent gentleman of Williamsport, were organized. The preamble to their constitution and by-laws contained the following: "Being fully convinced of the utility of well regulated volunteer corps in a republican government, as well in time of peace as in war, the undersigned have associated themselves together under the name and title of the 'Woodward Guards,' of Williamsport." The officers consisted of a captain, two first lieutenants, and one second lieutenant. The following were the charter members: N. Hall, Andrew Klett, William A. McCann, M. L. Dunning, James H. Rutter, F. R. Griffith, H. S. Brown, J. W. Hays, John Teed, John R. Laird, Isaac Allen, E. V. W. Higgins, George Strayer, T. M. Rathmel, W. F. Geise, George P. Carman, D. B. Else, Edward Wilkison, William Foulke, W. B. Vertz, Samuel Bubb, F. H. Butcher, E. Kilbourn, William Gheen, S. F. Green, H. Whittelsey, Jr., Alexander M. McFadden, William G. Elliot, D. S.

*The history of the services rendered by this county in the civil war was prepared by J. J. Galbraith, with assistance from Capt. W. N. Jones.

Campbell, B. R. Winner, Thomas Rothrock, Thomas S. Doebler, Charles Nash, Jr., Peter Wolf, Mac Hepburn, John Bubb, Z. H. Lambert, James Calvert, John McIntosh, E. L. Titus, Joseph W. Mussina, George H. Jones, George Bubb, Thomas Wilkison, Alfred Campbell, Emanuel Miller, John C. Dodge, Jr., W. Butler Beck, C. H. Butt, Michael Duval, D. W. Smith, Henry J. Lutcher, W. F. Johnson, Daniel Riley, Aaron H. Hinkle, Thomas Riley, H. C. Smith, Joseph Schlotter, Andrew Miller, Charles Cromwell, Charles G. Ephlin, E. L. Estabrooks, Melville F. Ephlin. The original officers were: Captain, N. Hall; first lieutenant, L. A. Klett; second lieutenant, W. A. McCann; first sergeant, M. L. Dunning.

Being composed of the best young men of the city, the organization became quite popular with the citizens. It was always subjected to rigid discipline and took very creditable part in the State encampment and review in this city and in exhibition drills and parades at various points in our own State and in New York. A large number of those here named became prominent in the war and in civil station. W. Butler Beck entered West Point and served in the United States artillery, becoming colonel, and being now on the retired list. J. C. Dodge, who was captain of the company at the opening of the war, entered the service with the three months' troops and later became colonel of the gallant Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers. J. W. Hays, who was second lieutenant when the company ceased to be a militia organization, took the same rank in the volunteer cavalry. James H. Rutter became vice-president of the New York Central railroad. George P. Carman became a captain of a company from Williamsport. Thomas S. Doebler became an officer in the United States Army. George H. Jones commanded a company of volunteers. Many who joined the Guards later also served creditably in the war for the Union, a great majority of them becoming officers.

The company was provided with a twelve-pound Napoleon gun. This gun figured in a sad and memorable disaster which befell the company on January 4, 1861, by which one of its members lost his life and another was badly crippled permanently. When the news was received that Major Anderson and his gallant command had abandoned Fort Moultrie and had successfully entered Fort Sumter, the gunners of the Guards, commanded by W. Butler Beck, hastened to Market street hill, north of the city, to fire a salute in celebration of the event. After a few discharges, the piece was prematurely fired, the thumb stall of Thomas Wilkison, vent man, having slipped just as the charge was rammed home. As a result, Orderly Sergeant Edward Wilkison was fatally injured, and Private Joseph Bubb had his right hand and arm horribly mangled, leaving him crippled for life. Thus, long before the firing on Sumter, Lycoming county citizens had shed their blood in behalf of the Union.

When the crisis finally came, the enthusiasm of the people of the county broke forth in a flame. Monster war meetings were held, and the citizens demonstrated in the most unmistakable manner that they were solid for the Union. Not only did they throughout the war that followed send their own troops to the front, but they furnished open-handed hospitality to the troops from elsewhere that passed through their borders on their way to the field or on their return. The Nineteenth New York Regiment, the first to go through in April, 1861, was royally entertained. The noble women of Williamsport acquitted themselves well in this respect and won the lasting gratitude of thousands of the country's defenders.

One of the first three companies that left the county for the field was the "Woodward Guards," although the organization as it went into service contained only a small representation of the original Guards. They took with them the large and handsome flag which had been furnished them by the man whose name they bore, it being the first flag to leave the county for the war.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT—THREE MONTHS.

It is the pride of this county that the first companies she gave to the country formed a part of a regiment that not only served during the first term of three months but was reorganized under the same number for the war and achieved a noble and enviable record for gallant service and heavy losses.

The companies from this county were mustered in, April 24, 1861, at Harrisburg, the regiment organizing with Phaeon Jarrett of Clinton county as colonel, the other officers being Richard Coulter, lieutenant colonel; William D. Earnest, major; F. Asbury Awl, adjutant; William H. Hay, quartermaster; William T. Babb, surgeon, and H. B. Buehler, assistant surgeon.

In May the regiment was engaged in duty along the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. On June 18th it joined the forces under General Patterson at Chambersburg, soon after moving to Downstown, and next to Williamsport, on the Potomac, a town the name of which was quite familiar to many of the regiment. Crossing into Virginia, the Eleventh became engaged on July 2d at Falling Waters with the enemy under the future "Stonewall" Jackson, which force they routed handsomely, compelling them to leave eight of their dead upon the field. Among the Union killed was one from the Eleventh Regiment, Amos Zoopinger, a member of Company H from Danville. The wounded of the regiment included Russell Levan and John De Hass, of Company G, from Lycoming county. In the killing of Amos Zoopinger, Pennsylvania gave her first life offering on the battlefield in the war for the Union. Rev. P. M. Coup, now a citizen of Williamsport, stood next to him and had his clothes stained with the blood of Zoopinger. Hon. H. C. Parsons, who was in a Williamsport company, also stood near to the brave Zoopinger when he fell. The regiment voluntarily remained beyond the time of its enlistment and was warmly commended in general orders.

The regimental band went from this county, and contained the following: Leader, Daniel Repasz; drum-major, W. N. Jones; musicians: Jacob K. Schuck, Thomas A. Rothrock, Talma F. Averill, George M. Repasz, Jerome Repasz, Samuel Mack Taylor, Milton B. Repasz, M. H. Caldwell, W. D. Hamilton, Charles W. Hamilton, and Albert Martin. In addition to the above the band included Charles Howell, of Lock Haven, and John Taylor, of West Chester.

Company A, the Woodward Guards, was from Williamsport, the roster being as follows:

Captain, John C. Dodge.

First Lieutendant, William B. Beck.

Second Lieutenant, Frederick E. Embick.

First Sergeant, Thomas E. Elliot.

Sergeants: Amos P. Rhoads, John C. Fields, Henry C. Parsons.

Corporals: George P. Carman, Robert P. Allen, William Norris, David L. Montgomery.

Musicians: Jacob K. Schuck, Thomas Rothrock.

Privates: William Agold, Talma F. Averill, Samuel M. Beck, Charles Bryan, Charles H. Coryell, Alfred Campbell, Cornelius C. M. Chillette, John W. Casner, George W. Collins, Philip Coolse, Thomas B. Conkle, Henry Carey, George P. Cronk, Leonard Deitz, George M. Depuy, Thomas H. Dewitt, William S. Davidson, Lewis B. Eveland, William G. Elliot, Robert Emphoff, Jesse Fulmer, Henry Fritz, Charles W. Fribley, Daniel Fritz, Henry L. Holden, James G. Hayes, Porter Harris, William B. Huling, Aaron Hinkle, Edward Held, Philip H. Hoffman, James B. Hooper, Jacob Hoffman, John Higgle, William Hamilton, William V. Higgins, Joseph P. Lloyd, Eli C. Lynn, John R. Lynch, Franklin Lafo, Montgomery S. McFadden, Edward Moon, Sylvester Mussina, Philip Miller, John H. Mooney, Henry C. Moyer, Thomas L. Myers, Warren Mytinger, Nelson L. Oaks, Alfred Page, Ephraim Page, William F. Rissel, William Slack, William L. Sands, Harrison C. Smith, Joseph J. Smith, John Sloan, John J. Snyder, Charles E. Snedeker, James Seibert, Ebenezer G. Scott, James Taylor, Ralph E. Tucker, Edwin S. Ulman, Leon A. Ulman, Henry W. Watson, James W. Young.

Company D was also from Williamsport, and was named "The Williamsport Rifles." The roster was as follows:

Captain, William B. Shant.

First Lieutenant, F. Asbury Awl.

Second Lieutenant, John H. Price.

First Sergeant, William Fitzgerald.

Sergeants: Woodrow Spein, Henry C. Gage, William H. Gosline.

Corporals: Lewis G. Titus, Wilson Miller, Isaac A. Simpler, George Karcher.

Musicians: James B. Welchanner, Adam Stein, Peter Ault.

Privates: Joseph Andrews, George Bailden, William M. Barr, Frank Brennan, John Brennan, Christian S. Beard, John B. Cornell, William Carnochan, Edwin Coolbaugh, John Driscoll, Alfred Deal, William DeWitt, Joseph T. Espenschade, Seth T. Foresman, William S. Fisher, Luther W. Green, Arthur Gage, Robert H. Grimes, Frederick Hanner, Jacob R. Hartman, Charles Kolb, Thomas E. Keen, Smith W. Kimble, Joshua Long, Boyd C. Longan, Alfred A. Layman, John H. Martin, James McLaughlin, Thomas Millspaugh, James Mulhall, John Marley, Charles Milliken, George R. Miller, Anthony Misenbaugh, Samuel McNeal, James W. P. Parsons, Thomas C. Pearce, Lorenzo D. Pott, Charles M. Pearce, William Pearce, Henry Prettyleaf, George Page, Thomas Runyan, Edwin S. Rorabaugh, Benjamin E. Rakes, Conrad Simon, Edwin E. Slade, Jesse D. Snyder, Charles Stephens, Peter Shuler, Alexander S. Showers, Thomas Strine, John M. Thompson, Thomas S. Taylor, John W. Thatcher, Benjamin T. Tanner, William Van Horn, Christopher Wilkinson, Spencer Whipple, George W. White, Elan L. Wise, Abram Young.

Company G was recruited in Muncy, and its roster was as follows:

Captain, John M. Bowman.

First Lieutenant, William A. Bruner.

Second Lieutenant, Joseph Cartlege.

First Sergeant, Benjamin F. Keefer.

Sergeants: William J. Wood, Henry Sluten, Samuel Hartranft.

Corporals: John V. Reader, George W. Webb, Robert B. Burrows, Ellis Betts.
Musicians: Allen Watson, George H. Wykoff.

Privates: Hubley Albright, David H. Baker, Elmer H. Baker, George W. Bechtel, Charles M. Bowman, William H. Buskirk, William S. Bly, David Bly, William M. Cares, Edward G. Carson, William A. Cummings, James Cummings, John DeHaas, Charles A. Dentler, Henry Dimous, George W. Doctor, Mark Etringham, Daniel Feister, David Fegler, William Flack, James W. Frederick, Francis M. Geer, Isaiah Green, William Haas, Edward Heiney, Jacob Hess, Israel L. Hill, James Hines, Daniel Horlacher, James Jarrett, Sanford Johnson, Simon M. Krissler, Thomas H. Kisner, Russel Levan, Robert H. McCune, Isaac Messinger, George W. Metzger, William B. C. Miller, John F. Moore, John H. Moyer, William McCarty, Bernard McCae, John McIntyre, Joseph D. Painter, Jacob Peterman, Benjamin F. Richards, William H. Resk, James Reeser, Jacob Renz, Harmon A. Sevison, William H. Shoemaker, Charles P. Shoemaker, Joseph A. Smith, Tilghman Stadler, Benjamin F. Troxell, Daniel Updegraff, William Van Dyke, James Walton, Jr., Edmund E. Webb, Jacob S. Webb, Theodore C. Wells, William K. Whitlock, Daniel Westley, William Wilson.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS.

At the close of its service of three months, the Eleventh became the first regiment to reorganize for three years. Richard Coulter was made colonel of the reorganized regiment, which was accepted July 25, 1861, for three years. The Governor in announcing that it would continue to be known as the "Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers," wrote: "It is just to the officers and men that the regiment should have future opportunities of displaying the courage and gallantry of Falling Waters, which is now a part of the military history of the State, under their original designation." Henceforth known as "The Old Eleventh," the regiment served through the war to the surrender of Lee. Its losses were heavy. In its first serious engagement, at Thoroughfare Gap, it lost two officers and sixteen men killed and three officers and thirty-seven enlisted men wounded. A few days later, at Second Bull Run, it lost fifty-two killed, sixty-seven wounded, and seventy-five prisoners, the majority of them wounded. The Lycoming company sustained its full share of the losses. At Antietam the regiment lost one officer and twenty-six men killed, four officers and eighty-five men wounded, and two prisoners. Its losses at Fredericksburg were one officer and fourteen men killed, five officers and sixty-one men wounded, and five prisoners. At Chancellorsville the regiment belonged to the rear guard in crossing the river after the battle. It was on the front line the first day at Gettysburg, losing during the battle fifteen killed, fifty-nine wounded, and sixty-four prisoners. It sustained proportionate loss in the other engagements. Captain Knox, first captain of the Lycoming company, died in 1862. His successor, Captain Sees, was discharged for disability. Overmyer, who became the next captain, was captured twice and wounded, and came out brevet lieutenant colonel. The last captain was also wounded. The loss among the men was correspondingly heavy, seventeen having been killed, many others died in prison, and a large number were wounded. One of these was Hugh Denworth, now of Williamsport, who sustained the loss of both eyes at Thoroughfare Gap.

Company D was entirely from Lycoming county, the roster being as follows:

Captains: John H. Knox, William E. Sees, John B. Overmyer, James Moore.

First Lieutenants: Jeremiah T. Saxton, James T. Chalfant, Enos S. Hall, James R. Brown.

Second Lieutenants: Edmund T. Tiers, Flavius J. Cross.

First Sergeants: George W. Keihl, James H. Kyle, Charles W. Harmer.

Sergeants: John M. Knox, Solomon W. Shadle, James Kemery, A. A. Ausburn, Franklin T. Sharp, Lewis Cahan, Hugh Sterling, Charles Breier, Isaac S. Taylor, Henry F. Bonfield.

Corporals: Willard W. Walters, Charles H. Wolf, George M. Hughes, Abraham Landis, William Adams, Ross G. McMillen, James H. Worth, Charles P. Talley, Jacob R. Menges, Hiram Manier, Charles E. Slade, Hespert Nicholas, James Mahoney, Robert B. Taylor, Israel Chamberlin, John J. Laman, Charles J. Lewis, Jacob Lehman, John J. Crouse, William Cunningham.

Musician, Obadiah Moore.

Privates: David Altemus, George R. Barger, Jefferson Best, George F. Best, William Bubb, Richard Brady, James Burt, John G. Bickle, William S. Billman, Daniel D. Best, Charles Betts, Michael Burkholder, Oliver A. Best, Bernard Bronnish, William Brotzman, James Burk, Samuel Beers, William Cain, C. S. Chamberlain, Christian Carbaugh, H. P. Campbell, Thomas Campbell, John P. Clemens, Adam W. Cutchlon, William Dias, Hugh Denworth, Thomas D. Dias, Conrad Danfield, John F. Derr, George Dias, Henry G. Elias, Robert M. Ebbert, James Fergerson, Richard E. Finley, Samuel Frymire, Edward P. Farley, Joshua C. Fry, Edward Fergerson, Jonathan S. Fisher, Gottleib Fagley, Patrick Flynn, Isaac Farnwalt, James A. Farman, William Fowler, J. Fenstemacker, Jonathan Grumbling, William B. Geiger, Anthony Guttling, Christopher Gettig, Samuel J. Gray, Jacob Gaudner, George W. Gast, James George, John Gettig, J. Gibson, James A. Greer, Thomas Harris, William Hawk, Samuel Hileman, John Hill, Benjamin Hummel, Joseph Hileman, Jeremiah Hawk, Pulaski F. Hyatt, Frederick Hoffman, Albanas A. Harmer, Jeremiah Haupt, William M. Hepburn, John E. Harris, Henry Hawk, Hugh Hannah, Frederick P. Heisley, Henry Jewell, James Jones, David Johnson, James Jarrett, William J. Kearney, Michael J. Kepler, George A. Kruger, Frederick Kaester, Stephen L. Kane, James Kissel, Charles W. Keyser, Charles King, William Kirkpatrick, Jacob G. Lemmon, Henry Lange, John A. Lennox, John R. Luker, Lemuel Lewis, William Lilley, Samuel Majorette, John Martin, David Moorehead, Harrison Miller, Samuel C. Murphy, William McCall, Jackson McCullough, John H. McQueston, Lewis F. Moore, Peter Mullener, Samuel W. Moore, James Murray, Daniel J. May, Henry Mayer, Michael McCormick, Frederick McClaskey, Jacob Maneval, William McGaw, Jeremiah Neff, Adam Nipp, F. W. Obenheizer, Luther Pentz, Jacob H. Poff, Osman A. Pratt, Samuel W. Philips, John W. Price, Andrew Quinn, Oliver Reynolds, Theodore Robbins, George W. Reed, William C. Randolph, Joab Rohn, John V. Reader, Adam Smouser, George Sensebaugh, James L. Sensebaugh, John Stiles, Benjamin B. Schrack, Joseph T. Southard, Arthur F. Small, James P. Shadle, James W. Sephens, Isaac Slippy, Henry Snyder, George H. Shaffer, John Sproul, Eli Suderlin, Andrew Sharp, John Smith, George W. Smith, Harmon R. Tyson, James Taylor, Elmer Underwood,

Joel Veatch, Daniel Wolf, Addison C. Wolf, William S. Wright, Henry Wilson, John F. Wilson, Henry Widdig, William White, Franklin T. Worth, Andrew J. Weir, Daniel R. Weaver, Albert Warner, Joseph Witlatch, Charles Wells, Amos Williams, Thomas Williams, Edward A. Willday, Daniel D. Yates.

THIRTY-THIRD—FOURTH RESERVES.

Company E was recruited in Lycoming, the roster being as follows:

Captain, Francis X. Burger.

First Lieutenants: John Moyer, Louis Bacher, Isaac W. Ranck.

Second Lieutenant, Richard Gersbacher.

First Sergeant, Jacob Bay.

Sergeants: Charles Leonhart, Israel H. C. Becker, Clemens Noll, John Schlifer, Ferdinand Offerman.

Corporals: Louis Welker, John Alt, William Mette, Charles Schneider, Valentine Fass, Frederick Malinky, Herman Fuchs, Anthony Baible.

Musician, Isaac Anthony.

Privates: Frederick Bahn, John Boyer, Anthony Breitkoph, William Borchet, Charles Barrett, Samuel Bitler, John Brindle, Daniel Belton, John Bergman, Frederick Baltz, George Campbell, Louis Diering, Frederick Dodrer, Michael Dauler, Jacob Deitz, Jacob Engle, Samuel Egger, Daniel Ehni, Christian Errett, Jacob Eichde, David Flores, Henry Fink, Christian Fassman, George Freitag, Joseph Francis, George Fox, Stephen Folk, George Fabl, William Geigher, Peter Hoffman, Francis Haggeman, George Hanscom, William Hoyer, John Henn, George Herth, Mathias Hall, Jacob Koch, William Koehler, John Krien, August Kauffman, George Keis, Lewis Kline, Peter Keller, Gottleib Kramer, Christain Kauter, John Lax, William Little, Andrew W. Litz, Felix Linn, Andrew Maushag, Jacob Messerly, Lewis Marks, John Maus, Andrew Miller, Henry Metzger, Patrick Muldoon, James McCoy, Max Nash, Joseph Pettit, Godfrey Rausbach, Israel Raff, Charles Railing, John Reinhardt, Bernard Raible, Marten Rosenberger, James M. Russell, Philip Reis, John Richner, Michael Roener, Casper Rehfuss, Conrad Schaffer, Conrad Schmeily, Henry Seitz, John Smith, William Schaup, Gottleib Schneider, Philip Striner, Ludwig Steinhilper, John Seigel, William Schleibner, John Steffan, Herman Schutz, Henry Sotler, J. Shaw, William Teufel, George Viering, Frederick Weaver, Peter Weaver, Christian Winterhoff, J. W. Woodburn, Michael Welker, Andrew Werling, Edward Wallizer, Francis Wiebe, Michael Zoller, Henry Zinkham.

Sergeant Jacob Bay, after serving through the war, was murdered by Lloyd Brittan, colored, who was executed for the crime at the jail in this county, March 22, 1871.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT—FIFTH RESERVES.

This regiment contained one full company and portions of two others from this county. Company A was the first company enlisting from the county for three years, and was with the first Pennsylvania three-year troops to get into active service, having been sent June 21, 1861, to Cumberland, Maryland, to aid Col. Lew Wallace, of the Eleventh Indiana. The first colonel was John I. Gregg, who later became a distinguished cavalry officer. The next colonel was Seneca G. Simmons, killed at

Charles City Cross Roads. The company death roll was twenty-eight; of 103 men who left the county, those who returned together amounted to twenty-eight.

Company A was from Jersey Shore, the roster being as follows:

Captains: H. C. Ulman, Fountain Wilson.

First Lieutenant, J. Henry Snay.

Second Lieutenants: D. Hays McMicken, J. Woods Russell.

First Sergeant, W. Hayes Grier.

Sergeants: George H. Blackwell, Harry W. Fisher, Robert H. Grier, D. H. Campbell, James W. Burton, Charles M. Hamilton, Robert Y. Knox, John Miller, Jr., Benjamin A. Royce, Evan Russell, Edward Dougherty.

Corporals: John Laymon, Henry M. Kissell, William H. Kline, Samuel Forsyth, Abram L. Crist, Daniel L. Foster, Henry Bilby, D. G. Campbell, Freeman H. Ragel.

Musicians: James M. Smith, Freeman H. Mann.

Privates: Prentice C. Atwood, Zedekiah D. Ashley, John O. Brooks, John P. Buzzard, Daniel Brown, John F. Bennett, George Beck, George M. Brown, Richard Barrett, Miller S. Buoy, Isaac B. Bastian, Samuel M. Curts, Frank C. Cowden, Hiram Cranmer, William Clifford, Ralph Canfield, Joseph L. Carpenter, Abner Conner, Thomas N. Dunn, Charles B. Dodge, Jacob Essig, John Fackenthal, James W. Floak, Loren Foster, Joseph Gray, Jr., Charles H. Gudykunst, William H. Garrett, John H. Grier, Joseph Ganoe, Alexander K. Hamilton, Alexander B. Hughes, Cyrus Harbock, Aaron Hartman, John T. Hetherlin, James Harlan, Egbert Hall, David Housel, Nelson Harlan, George Hunter, Irvin T. Huff, Alpheus Jefferds, Abram B. Jacobs, Joseph Koons, John H. Kline, Albert M. Kissell, Daniel B. Kreager, Samuel D. Laylon, Hiram T. Laylon, Solomon B. Mitcheltree, Samuel M. Miller, Charles Mehring, Philip Mehring, John Monegan, George C. McCormick, Almond McHenry, Robert McCloe, Christian Nufer, Michael Navel, Edwin C. Phillips, J. A. Pepperman, Charles T. Rodearmel, Tristam A. Richards, Henry Reighard, Richard Robinson, Moses Robinson, Wilson J. Smead, Daniel Smith, Isaac N. Smith, Jacob Swartz, William Thomas, Richard Vanaman, James M. Wetzel, George Wilson, Christopher C. Young.

Company F contained the following from this county:

First Sergeant, Theodore W. Buck.

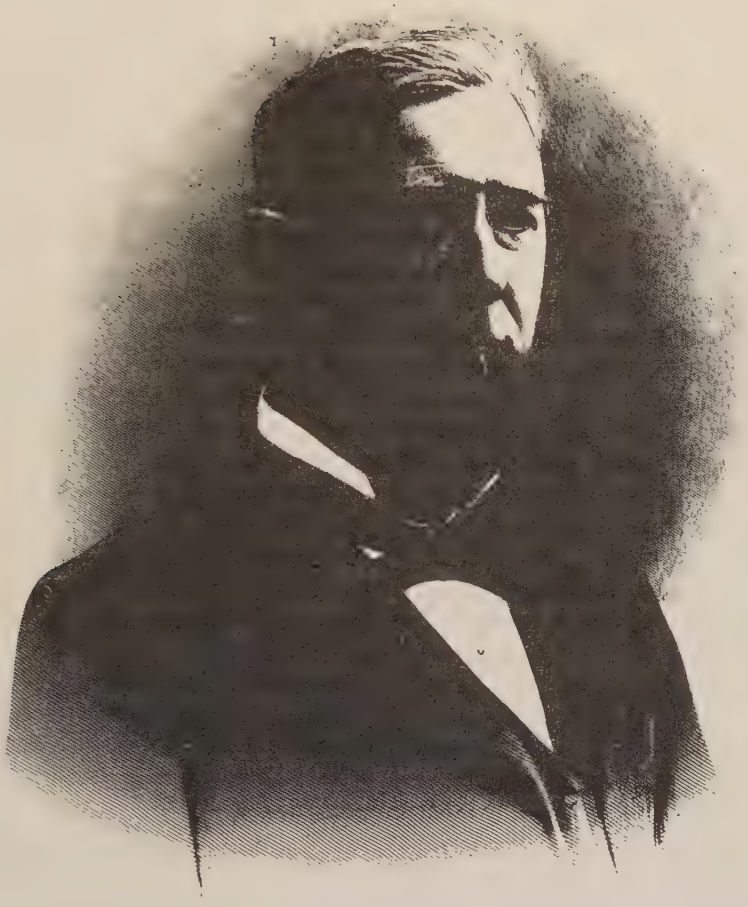
Privates: James P. Covert, Hiram Bardo, James Bota, Peter Bota, James E. Fry, Frank Fulmer, Anthony Kebler, William F. Ott, John Reinhart, James Small, William Heim, Charles Bruner, James M. Hebe, Ira Keagh, C. H. Bucher, Michael Yealey, William Schleibner, Charles Ort.

Company H included the following from this county: Samuel H. Follmer, Charles E. Ade, Heman B. Ault, Adam K. Carothers, Edward K. Fiester, Daniel V. Mayer, William Mecum, William Ritter, Ellis P. Sones, Daniel Sones, George W. Smith.

Capt. Thomas H. Caldwell, of Company A, was from this county. He served for a time on the staff of General McCandless, and was brevetted major.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT—"BUCKTAILS."

No regiment in the service was more famous than the First Rifles of the Penn-



Eng'd by F. G. Kernan, N.Y.

S. J. Fousman

sylvania Reserves, the famous original "Bucktails," raised by the gallant Gen. T. L. Kane. Although no organization in it is credited to Lycoming, a good portion of Company C and some of Company A went from this county. Of thirty-two men who joined Company C only two, F. F. Kirk and John P. Blair, were with the organization when it returned home in 1865.

Companies A and C contained the following from this county:

Captain, E. B. Leonard.

First Sergeant, James A. C. Johnson.

Sergeants: William N. Ramsey, Samuel O. Millsworth, Furman F. Kirk.

Corporals: G. W. Fine, John McCann.

Privates: Henry S. Darey, Michael Hardy, Joseph Kriner, Abram Newcomer, Charles Daughenbaugh, Samuel G. Moyer, George W. McGowan, John Norris, Samuel Covert, Cassius Burrows, John P. Blair, Frank H. Butcher, Thomas Campbell, George W. Cook, John Covert, William Covert, Charles B. Carney, Uriah D. Hart, Reese J. Davidson, John Felker, John H. Geddings, George Haumer, Owen Lyons, Samuel C. Moyer, Matthew McCarick, Simon McMahon, J. C. McGill, James O'Brien, William Shoemaker, John Smithers, Samuel M. Soper, Benjamin Shattuck, John Thrall, Abram Stolliker, James E. Washburn.

FIRST ARTILLERY.

The following served in this organization from Lycoming county:

Battery A: Reuben Norris, Henry Burkholder, John Burkholder, P. D. Burkholder.

Battery B: John W. Henegan, John W. Corle, William Q. Cable, Thomas Casselberry, William Johnson, David Manly, John W. Phillips, John D. Rush, Thomas R. Hudson, George W. Green, William Bruner, John E. Haycock, George Hurst, Joseph Manly, Westley Phillips.

Battery F: James M. Pidcoe.

FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

A splendid record was made by both officers and men of this regiment. It had for its lieutenant colonel James A. Beaver of Centre county, who afterwards became colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-eight and brigadier general and has since been Governor of the Commonwealth. It served in both the southwest and in the Potomac army. John B. Emery, now postmaster of Williamsport, served in the regiment from Ti[illegible]a county. Capt. A. J. Fessler, and quite a number of men from this county, ser[illegible] in Company K. The Captain was twice wounded and was also taken prisoner. [illegible] of the men from this county, nine were killed or died during their service [illegible] of them, John Fisher and Benjamin Barnhart, who had been prisoners, ca[illegible] after being exchanged. Both were taken sick with typhoid fever and both [illegible] on the same day.

Company K had the f[illegible]owing from Lycoming:

Captain, A. J. Fessler.

Sergeant, Abraham Go[illegible]hall.

Privates: James Ste[illegible]ypher, John Fisher, Benjamin Barnhart, Charles Carpenter, John Dunglebar[illegible] David S. Edler, Edward Houtz, John Hoffner, Levi

Pyfer, Joseph Pyfer, George Roads, Samuel A. Reighard, William H. Reighard, John G. Seitz, James T. Mitchell, Lewis Rice, John Elder, George Brouse, Isaac Pierce, James W. Brouse, Alonzo Stonecypher, Frederick Ziegler.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

This distinguished regiment, which was immortalized under Hartranft in taking the stone bridge at Antietam, contained a number of Lycoming men, one of whom, Levi Marks, was killed in that famous charge.

Company H contained the following from this county:

First Lieutenant, Hugh McLure.

Sergeant, Hunter Comly McCormick.

Corporals: John Grambling, George H. Knauf, Henry Fogleman, Reuben Baker, James L. Schooley.

Musician, Jacob Moore.

Privates: William Auchenbaugh, David Bopst, Harrison Bower, Daniel Boone, Asa Brown, Peter Bastian, Abram Bastian, John Carl, John Fike, Jacob Grambling, Jonathan Hefner, Henry Hain, John Hane, John E. Leaman, William J. Lattimer, William A. Miller, John Moore, Jeremiah Miller, Samuel S. Miller, Levi Marks, Robert W. Passell, Jacob Phliger, John H. Smith, Charles W. A. Temple, Lewis Updegraff, David Yoder.

SIXTIETH REGIMENT—THIRD CAVALRY.

Company B contained the following from this county:

Sergeant, Harvey K. Goodrich.

Corporals: Oliver Bishop, John Artley.

Bugler, Harry Seaman.

Privates: Ovanclo D. Hudson, Frank Williams, Thomas Highlands, Theophilus Schuck, John Sargent, Nicholas Bloom, Herrick Channel, Robert R. Keys, Henry S. Roberts, Hiram Newell, Herbert Newell, Charles Roberts, Leonard Fisher, J. P. Winner.

SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—FIFTH CAVALRY.

Companies A, C, D, F, and K of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry contained men from this county, including the following:

Captains: James G. Brown, George D. Hart, William N. Shaffer.

First Lieutenant, A. B. Harris.

Second Lieutenants: John Harding, Josiah Anderson, James H. Tilburg.

Sergeants: W. C. Bryan, W. P. M. McBride, John Hite, Thomas Winn, Wallace P. Gray, Otto Swartz, John A. Hart, George Campbell, David Baker.

Corporals: Isaac S. Fogle, Rankin Fowler, Lafayette Gross, Isaac Kershner, James E. Bird, Samuel McNeal, Flemon M. Smith, Charles A. Shaffer, Tallman Kaukel.

Musician, John J. Rice.

Farrier, Alexander Wenrick.

Saddler, Henry Spangler.

Privates: George F. Bird, Isaac Corle, Jacob Coffman, George W. Campbell,

Alfred Dietrick, William Dietrick, John Eppley, Joseph M. Eppley, Thomas J. Heivley, George W. Hawke, Abraham Harman, Jacob Hite, John Hall, Theodore Tomlinson, Simpson B. Tule, Lewis E. Wilson, John Stryker, David Ort, Cornelius Shaffer, Frederick Bower, Perry Jarrett, Isaac Jarrett, James McCabe, Thomas McCabe, William Runyan, Christopher Welsh, Samuel P. Shaffer, Michael Baker, Jacob W. Dietrick, Jacob C. Hawke, William Houser, George R. Saybolt, William C. Weaks, George Gowers, Jacob Gowers, Peter B. Bubb, Charles M. Blaker, John A. Fritz, Stephen Flick, Charles Irvin, Abraham Kent, John Moorehart, Adam Moorehart, Wilson Shirk, Franklin Houser, Jacob Reeser, William Griggs, William Hall Yost, Charles L. Yost, William Hulsizer, Valentine Waltman, William Houser, Francis Stenger, Theodore Koons.

The following were killed or died in service: James G. Brown, John Hite, Isaac Corle, Thomas J. Heivley, Isaac Jarrett, Jacob W. Dietrick, Charles M. Blaker, James E. Bird, William Hall Yost, Charles L. Yost.

EIGHTIETH REGIMENT—SEVENTH CAVALRY.

Company B.—The following members were from this county:

Captain, John Essington.

First Lieutenant, Amos B. Rhoads.

First Sergeant, Heber Essington.

Sergeants: Joseph Hartman, William Albeck.

Corporal, Charles Dunlap.

Privates: Henry Myers, Peter Paulhamus, Samuel Kinley, Nathan Baker, Pierson Baker, John Albeck, Thomas Kean, William Strailey, Samuel McClintock.

EIGHTY FOURTH REGIMENT.

This was one of the noted regiments from the State. Lieutenant Colonel Opp, from this county, was mortally wounded in the Wilderness. Charles W. Fribley, of the Lycoming company, was made colonel of the Eighth Regiment, United States colored troops. Jacob Peterman, of this county, while serving as captain of Company K, was killed at Chancellorsville. Captain Farley and Lieutenant Wells of this county were both badly wounded.

Company F, from this county, was composed as follows:

Captains: Robert M. Flack, Milton Opp, Jacob Peterman, Charles W. Fribley, John S. Farley, Luther B. Sampson.

First Lieutenants: Harvey S. Wills, Thomas E. Merchant.

Second Lieutenants: Charles W. Forester, Joseph H. Moore.

First Sergeant, David H. Baker.

Sergeants: Robert H. Mecum, David S. Dewald, Oliver R. Bruner, C. P. Shoemaker, John Talbert.

Corporals: William A. Cummings, Milton Trumpoare.

Musician, Samuel Long.

Privates: Thaddeus Albert, Ellis Ayres, Robert L. Barr, John Ball, Daniel Bitler, Samuel Burk, A. F. Blentzinger, Melancthon Brosius, James Chapman, Thomas L. Chapman, J. R. Castleberry, Thomas H. Craven, William Croman, William M. Coolbaugh, George Doctor, Hiram Dewald, Michael O. Day, Albert Deckert, Frank

Dawson, Hiram G. Fribley, Adam Frank, Henry Frank, Levi Green, Charles E. Grange, Alfred Gerton, Henry F. Hasler, Frederick Hasler, William H. Harris, James A. Haines, Allen W. Hines, John Hogue, Lewis Hunsinger, Thomas Harkins, Joseph Henderson, Frederick Halock, John E. Harris, George M. Hineline, George R. Irwin, Sanford Johnson, William Kleese, Simon M. Kreisher, Luther S. Keller, John H. Lowmiller, George W. Little, Leonard List, Paul M. Lang, Thomas Meredith, Charles Mecum, John Manville, Lewis E. Miller, James B. Mackey, Robert M. Madara, Hiram S. Marr, Samuel McCarty, Jesse McCarty, William McCarty, Edmund McConnell, James Newberry, Charles W. Rooker, Francis M. Rupert, John W. Rissell, Gabriel H. Ramey, Jacob W. Reed, Isaac Sones, Ellis Sones, William E. Stead, John Shoemaker, George A. Shoemaker, William I. Steele, Adam Seids, Norman Stryker, John R. Sheridan, William Smith, Andrew J. Sollery, Jacob Shultz, Joseph Summers, Joseph D. Shade, William M. Taylor, Daniel S. Webb, John S. Walsh, George W. Wilcox, John Wigherman, Emanuel Wear, John Wagoner, Charles Young, James D. Yohey.

EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT—EIGHTH CAVALRY.

This regiment achieved immortality by its desperate charge upon "Stonewall" Jackson's infantry at Chancellorsville. Lycoming was well represented in the regiment and in the charge. One of the Lycoming companies had the lead in that charge, and sustained considerable loss. James B. Denworth, of Company K, was promoted on the field in this battle for gallantry. Samuel Wilson, of Company B, from this county, became lieutenant colonel, and was both wounded and captured during his service. He was one of the bravest and most representative soldiers of the county. John S. Howard, captain of Company G, from this county, was mortally wounded at Dinwiddie Court House. David McM. Gregg, who became a conspicuous cavalry commander, served as colonel of the regiment, and became auditor general of the State in 1891.

Company A had the following from this county:

Jacob Bailey, Jacob Simcox.

Company B, from this county, had the following members:

Captains: Charles Arrowsmith, Robert Oldham.

First Lieutenants: Samuel Wilson, Lemuel W. Jones, Thomas Arrowsmith.

Second Lieutenant, Robert C. Payne.

First Sergeants: Daniel B. Dykins, Henry H. Garrett.

Quartermaster Sergeant, Charles F. Ringold.

Sergeants: J. B. McFadden, William Carter, Michael Miller, John L. Trate, Joseph Kohler, Samuel Keagle, Charles Hillyard, Edward B. Burns, Shad W. Stradley, Esau Carson.

Corporals: Patrick Byron, William H. Bailey, J. Wesley Callahan, Daniel Kohler, Charles H. Dill, Porter Harris, William A. Lupole, Robert J. Marks, John H. Ayers, Peter Teed, John J. Payne, Charles L. Hubbard, Joseph D. Ream, Ransford H. Foster.

Buglers: A. N. Messimer, Samuel Hurst.

Farrier, James Lane.

Saddler, John J. Dandois.

Privates: Christian Anderson, Charles C. Aitkin, Lawrence Anderson, Amos Anderson, Alexander Allen, Samuel F. Andrews, Moses E. Atkinson, John Barder, William H. Berlin, William S. Barnes, Aaron Blair, William W. Benjamin, Abram Brocious, Henry Beck, George Berwick, George Bonnell, Benjamin F. Bower, George Bovee, John C. Bovee, Nathaniel Bower, Jacob Bower, Isaac Benson, J. C. Brodigan, George Bloom, Truman Camp, John Chapman, William Covert, George W. Cross, Horace E. Chamberlain, Watson Carver, Henry Clark, Eugene J. Carver, Charles W. Camp, Richard Callahan, Joseph L. Charlton, Michael Coleman, James Coyle, John Chapman, Joseph Cordery, Robert Caldwell, Henry Derr, Michael Denig, Joseph Diggle, Daniel Dickinson, William Davis, Daniel Desman, Daniel Diskerson, William Davis, Henry S. Deal, James Devine, Steadman Daw, Frank Ewer, John S. Elder, August Elszner, Thomas Fogarty, Richard Fields, John A. Fiser, Zachary T. Fink, George Fisher, John R. Fields, James Fulkerson, Thomas Ferguson, George Flinton, W. R. Farnsworth, Orin W. Garrison, Michael Gouse, John J. Garmon, Enos C. Gaugler, John T. Hoffman, Henry Haiver, George W. Hebe, James P. Hepburn, Ezra S. Haustine, Charles Huntley, James Harrison, James Henry, Henry Haight, George W. Haines, Abraham K. Hays, Samuel Hale, William H. Huff, Frederick Hatchke, Jeremiah Howard, D. H. Henderson, Charles Huntley, James Humphreys, Robert W. Hines, Michael Hannan, Henry Hudson, Alfred Harris, James Irwin, John James, Thomas Jones, Charles Jackson, Adam Kiehl, H. Kasengarten, Daniel Kane, George W. Keagle, Grant L. Keyser, Daniel Kelly, Lewis Kelly, William Kelly, Justice M. Lukens, Henry Lehman, Harvey Lundy, John Leonard, Thomas Leighton, John Laparte, Jeremiah Lomaskey, Allen Mutchler, Robert R. Miller, Perry Miller, Jacob Mahl, William Myers, John Mathews, Thomas J. Mooney, Peter Mack, Michael Mitler, Michael Metistifer, Andrew J. Miller, William Miller, John H. Miller, John A. Major, John Mullen, Joseph Martin, Robert R. Mills, John McCully, James McGriffin, John McLaughlin, David McDade, John L. McCoy, Barney McCort, John J. McAdams, Martin A. Night, Daniel Noonan, Robert Orf, Joel Oliphant, William Pate, Ellis E. Price, Robert Patterson, John Price, James Petitt, Thomas J. Peck, John Pierce, Valentine Price, Anthony Pepperman, William Piatt, Darius H. Peterson, Patrick Quinn, James Roland, John Rossman, John Reghter, Joseph R. Siechrist, Jackson Stratton, S. J. Sutherland, John Shonowolf, Richard W. Smith, Edward Shane, Henry Stryker, Rufus K. Stewart, Orington L. Small, Eli B. Strait, Henry Stroup, George Shaffer, John Schurch, James Silvey, Cornelius Sullivan, Henry Still, Frank Schmidt, Franklin Stewart, John Tozer, Henry W. Tomb, Amariah Thompson, James Thompson, Ezra Teed, Joseph K. Turner, Joseph R. Verguson, Emil Vay, James W. Voorhees, James West, Samuel A. West, James Williams, Henry Webert, Enos G. Wolf, William Weiser, George E. West, John A. Williams, George Weaver, Samuel S. Young, George W. Young, William Zimmerman, Abraham Zwicki.

Company G was from this county. The roster was as follows:

Captains: John H. Price, Henry H. Garrett, John S. Howard, Thomas I. Gregg.

First Lieutenants: Jackson McFadden, William F. Miller, Robert C. Payne.

Second Lieutenants: Christian Kneass, John S. Hough, William S. Fisher, Frank H. Craft.

First Sergeants: John Snyder, George P. Carman.

Commissary Sergeant, Alfred Page.

Sergeants: Cyrus Brown, A. W. Cochrane, William Fingfrack, A. Musenbaugh, Nelson L. Oaks, Edwin E. Slade, Charles W. Smead, Henry P. Stryker, Thomas Strine, George T. Wolf.

Corporals: Joseph Cassan, Frederick Groff, Franklin Howard, William P. Jameson, Mathias Kirk, Boyd C. Longan, Levi R. Morris, George W. Pierce, Woodrow Spears, Elam W. Wise, Andrew G. Wolf, David Werline.

Buglers: Frederick Crafts, David Rishel.

Blacksmiths: William J. Williams, Eli S. Kirst.

Farrier, Homer Peak.

Saddlers: P. Loudenslager, James T. Powers.

Privates: Joseph K. Ashton, John H. Austin, Jesse Allison, Samuel Bird, Daniel Bennett, Theophilus Bradford, Jacob Burkhart, Albert Butler, John A. Berger, James C. Blair, Joseph Briggs, Frank Blake, Andrew A. Brewer, John A. Buck, John B. Casebur, John B. Connell, James C. Campbell, Amos H. Collins, Nicholas Clary, Edwin Calvert, Walter Craft, John P. Clark, Oscar M. Childs, Alvin S. Corle, David Coleman, Zachary D. Covert, P. H. Clark, Alfred Campbell, Adam Denig, Albert J. Duell, Samuel Dill, James Duitch, John Dallas, Dallas Dribelis, John Deter, George Deter, John H. Dunn, Amos W. Dildine, Stephen Dewitt, S. Dickensheets, Eli English, James Esman, Robert Emboff, George A. Fry, Lewis Felbringer, James J. Foreman, John Flynn, James Fuller, James P. Forsythe, Daniel E. Flick, Philip H. Flick, George Gibson, James Gilmore, Matthias Gramlich, William L. Grindle, James H. Goldy, Welwood Gillespie, Henry Heim, George D. Holmes, Frederick Harmer, Isaac Harris, Jacob Hoffman, James Hackett, Wiliam Hackett, John T. Hoffman, William B. Hemperly, George H. Hurlburgh, John Hawley, Henry H. Hartman, James Harrington, George K. Hurlbut, William D. Hamilton, Charles W. Hamilton, Henry F. Hartman, Frederick Hill, William E. Jones, George T. Jackson, Flavel Jodan, Patrick Kelly, James W. Kelly, Adam Knuttle, George Long, Robert Lehman, Matthias H. Lowe, Alonzo Lake, John E. Lewis, Albert W. Lowry, John Levan, Charles Ledlyn, David Layman, Charles Langdon, Henry Miller, Thomas Mohn, Charles Mailhorn, Thomas March, James Monroe, Jerome Mixel, Charles Mayhue, Andrew Miller, Lewis Meitzler, Theodore L. McFadden, George McIntosh, William McKinzie, Alva Norton, George Overbeck, David O'Brien, David Odgers, David K. Overhizer, Henry Prettyleaf, Charles W. Pierce, George Page, John Page, Zenos Preston, Joseph G. Piatt, Henry G. Philips, Daniel Quinn, David H. Quigg, Commodore P. Reese, Luther W. Randall, Thomas N. Rotherick, Franklin J. Ryan, George Ream, Clayton Riley, Jonathan Rissell, Alfred Rank, H. Rainsburger, William Rainsburger, Erastus B. Rissell, Peter Roseman, Edward Rothmell, Buress Rolls, John B. Reed, Peter B. Spencer, Samuel Swartz, Jacob R. Stetzel, Michael Sullivan, Conrad Swins, John D. Shull, Thomas L. Shuck, Jacob F. Smith, Charles R. Smith, Jacob Stolpps, James W. Saunders, Adam Sides, Joseph S. Shuman, John Sauseman, George W. Smith, Isaac T. Shafer, A. J. Solinger, Martin L. Strine, Benjamin Shelman, Duella A. Turner, F. S. Tomlinson, Isaac Thompson, Henry Tanner, Benjamin F. Tanner, Frederick Unger, Charles W. Vanover, William Vanhorn, Harman Vanhorn, Henry

Vanhorn, Jr., Christopher Wilkinson, James Wright, Michael B. Wolf, James Wilson, William B. Willets, Henry Whipple, Andrew Weitzel, Henry G. Waterson, Jeremiah Walizer, Henry W. Walizer, Aaron W. Walizer, George Youngman.

Company K contained the following from this county:

First Lieutenant, William C. Cole.

First Sergeant, Christian Gohl.

Quartermaster Sergeant, Charles T. Hoffman.

Sergeant, James B. Denworth.

Corporals: Joseph C. Pepperman, Erskine M. Beach.

Privates: Thomas Allen, John Bricker, Daniel Barto, Henry K. Bricker, Frederick M. Bricker, Orin N. Beach, Frank C. Bumgardner, Daniel R. Baker, Henry Barto, Warren Clark, Martin H. Clark, William H. Chamberlain, Albert C. Douglass, Charles Friedel, William S. Fink, James W. Fink, Albert Grier, Frederick Gohl, William Garrison, James Haney, Edward T. Huff, Jacob L. Hart, William E. Hagerman, Harrison Handfore, Abraham Kulp, Peter Keller, Charles McPherson, George Pipher, Abraham C. Phleger, Joseph F. Pepperman, John K. Pepperman, James D. Smith, Robert F Stabley, Michael Skelley, Charles Shook, Thomas Stonecypher, George Sobers, William Wentzell, George W. Zechman.

Company M had the follawing from here:

First Lieutenant, Henry McMillen.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH.

An enviable record was made by this regiment, in which were a number of Lycoming county men. Among these was W. N. Jones, since mayor of Williamsport, who became a captain and inspector general on the staff of General Webb. This regiment was among those who stood at the bloody angle at Gettysburg, being in the brigade of General Webb. J. A. Page and J. W. P. Parsons of Williamsport were members of Company D, the former being killed at the bloody angle at Spottsylvania.

The Regimental Band was from Williamsport, and contained the following:

Leader, Fredeline Stopper.

Musicians: George H. Jones, Thomas Riley, John Riley, Felix Stopper, Thomas Staib, Anthony Staib, David R. Werline.

Company F was from Hughesville, Lycoming county, with muster roll as follows:

Captain, Timothy Clark.

First Lieutenant, William V. Farr.

Second Lieutenants: William Bryan, Clark Whitmoyer.

First Sergeant, Charles H. McCoy.

Sergeants: William Coward, R. F. Whitmoyer, Joseph N. Radcliff, John Houghton, John V. Miller, Jonathan Barnes, William H. Kitchen, Albert M. Malone, Rufus G. Brown, Edward J. Lathrop.

Corporals: Charles A. Rubright, Henry H. Weinert, Adam Ritter, John F. Burkholder, Charles Flickinger, Ellis Houseknecht, Samuel C. Snyder, Joseph H. Sutch, Alman Cure, Thomas Ward, Frederick Lucke, Charles B. Yeakle, Robert Rook, William Reiff, Charles H. Weinert, Henry McCoy.

Musician, Burdick W. Travis.

Privates: Ellis Artley, John R. Anderson, Samuel N. Black, William Bobb, Dawson Bryan, John Casselberry, Levi Carr, William Coder, Ellis Coder, Edwin F. Cowles, Job Crandell, John Carley, Jacob F. Crossman, Samuel N. Doane, George Englehart, Joseph Eves, John Fenstenmaker, James H. Fierlan, Jacob Focht, William Fleming, Edward Gross, George F. Grover, Isaiah Green, Mahlon Gage, Thomas Gerrity, John Gensel, Newton Hickok, John Koons, Patrick Kennedy, William Kephart, Perry Kilbourn, Isaac Kleese, Henry Lair, Absom Little, Levi S. Landon, Myron T. Little, William M. Lucke, George Lucke, Henry Minot, James Mitchell, John W. Metcalf, Edwin Mott, J. B. Manley, David McMahan, John McGlone, Joseph McEwen, Benjamin F. Newell, Thomas O'Donnell, John R. Parker, Benjamin Paust, Thomas Purcell, Frederick L. Phillips, John Romhelt, George W. Rishel, William Rambo, F. Schlottenhoffer, Jacob Shalter, Edward Scholl, Abram Starr, James W. Spencer, George Sharrow, Henry H. Spencer, Michael H. Stover, Joseph H. Smith, William Frace, Matthew Ward, Amos M. Winder, C. H. Whitmoyer, John Webber, John Welsh, James Warren, Benjamin F. Williams, John Wesley, William Young.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH—THIRTEENTH CAVALRY.

Hard service was performed by this regiment, all of which was shared by the Lycoming county company. After serving until the winter of 1864–65 in the Army of the Potomac, the regiment, under Col. M. Kirwin, present revenue collector of New York, went to North Carolina and opened up the communication between Schofield's and Sherman's armies. Its flag was the first to wave over the State house at Raleigh. Lieut. Caleb McKinney of this county received a wound in this campaign from which he never recovered. He was a very gallant and faithful soldier.

Company G was recruited in Jersey Shore, the roster being as follows:

Captains: Alex. H. McHenry, Robert Brown.

First Lieutenants: Aquilla Breach, John R. Smith.

Second Lieutenant, James. M. Antes.

First Sergeants: Donaldson Farley, Caleb McKinney.

Quartermaster Sergeants: Stephen D. Bilby, Andrew C. Brown.

Commissary Sergeants: Ebenezer White, C. W. Pepperman.

Sergeants: Jacob G. Fisher, Abel Eck, George W. Fisher, Joseph Antes, Charles M. O'Conner, Curtis H. Eldridge, Samuel English.

Corporals: Oscar Wilkins, Lewis Phlegar, G. A. Aughenbaugh, Thomas Cronon, William Zinck, Jacob Gear, Eli M. Watts, Isaac F. Wheeland, Frank McMahon, William E. Gephart, Henry Heacock, Samuel Metzgar.

Bugler, Nicholas Shide.

Blacksmith, James G. Guthrie.

Saddler, Joseph Casselberry.

Privates: M. L. Abernatha, Nicholas O. Aney, James Burkholder, John Bower, Fred Bogar, William H. Bourne, Samuel Cable, David Craft, John H. Cramer, John Casher, William Chestney, Simon P. Chestney, Alex. P. Couhrick, David A. Cochran, Daniel Curts, Albert Clark, Peter Carney, Frederick Carroll, John Dunlap, Amos Diffendofer, Robert Davidson, Cyrus Detterline, John Disbrow, George W. Esser-

W. J. Whitmaugh

man, Elias Etters, William Edwards, Jacob Eisner, John Eiswort, P. F. W. Fisher, Uriah Fisher, Charles Folkrond, William H. Fisher, David R. Fulton, P. C. W. Freedley, John Ford, Charles Foster, George W. Guthrie, Thomas W. Guthrie, Joseph J. Guthrie, Daniel Gephart, John Gross, Willet C. Gerhart, William Gritner, Charles H. Given, John Gleason, Philip S. Haines, Newton Hallet, Adam H. Huffman, Frank Hussell, Thompson W. Hardy, W. A. Hogantogler, Samuel E. Keller, George W. Knipple, Frederick L. Knipple, James W. Keller, Jacob Kolz, George Keen, Oliver W. Longan, Charles Lupole, Robert E. Lemison, Michael Myers, Wilson Mace, Thomas Martin, James L. Martin, John Meaney, George Musser, James McNerlin, Mordecai McMahon, Martin McDonald, William McIlhatton, William McCormick, John A. McEwen, William McCalmet, Charles Nickerson, James Norris, James Oswalt, Jeremiah Potts, Warren Phelps, Alfred Phelps, Scott C. Price, John Potter, Monroe Pifer, John Palmer, Barney Phillips, Philip Rinn, John Riley, Robert J. Roe, Edward H. Russell, Hiram Rose, Andrew Rabe, Christian Rinehart, James Russell, Owen Ready, Daniel Smith, John Swarer, Peter Stauffer, John D. Shaffer, Maybry W. Snyder, Calvin B. Sherrer, H. H. Sweetwood, John Sallberger, Joshua Sourbeer, John Smith, John S. Shaver, George Shettle, Isaac Shadle, John Shangewhite, Peter Shaw, William Stapleton, Henry Traveler, Henry Thomas, Jacob Umpstead, David Ulmer, Daniel M. Vergeson, William H. Van Vliet, William Wrice, Franklin. Weaver, Lemuel Weast, Charles F. Weekley, John R. Wilson, Elias W. Zerfauss.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST.

Three companies of this excellent and famous regiment were furnished by Lycoming county, and they saw hard and honorable service. They were fortunate in having efficient field officers, their colonel, P. H. Allabach, having been a regular army soldier. Under his command the regiment participated in the bloody conflict at Fredericksburg, forming a part of the charging line that reached within thirty yards of the deadly stone wall. Before leaving the advanced position secured it had lost twenty-one killed, 132 wounded, and twenty-four missing. Lieut. De La. Green and Capt. C. B. Davis, of the Lycoming companies, were among the wounded.

Company G was from Williamsport. The roster was as follows:

Captain, Charles B. Davis.

First Lieutenant, James M. Wood.

Second Lieutenant, George W. Jack.

First Sergeant, Talma F. Averill.

Sergeants: William Russell, Philip Hoffman, Alfred Bradley, David R. Keaster.

Corporals: George W. Rathmell, Josiah Hays, Thomas Eagins, J. F. Espenschade, William R. Logan, Thomas O. Harris, Frank Welshaus, Joseph T. Long, James Hoffman, John Myer, George W. Vernon.

Privates: Robert Apker, Franklin Brewer, James Boyd, William Ball, Frederick Burkhart, David Belford, Ellis Betts, Jesse Bender, Abraham Bussler, Adolph Bush, Ellis Bennett, Jacob F. Bender, Jackson E. Beegle, Asher D. Bennett, Alfred Campbell, Samuel Covert, Joseph Crawford, Charles P. Crawford, John F. Cook, Charles Donnell, Albert Duel, Joseph Divers, William H. Ferron, David R. Foust,

John A. Fisher, George J. Garman, Solomon Gottschall, Charles Gottschall, Edward Gross, David D. Griffith, John Gray, John H. Heivley, John F. Hoffman, Jefferson Huett, John M. Henry, Stephen Jackson, George F. Jackson, Albert Kaptner, Robert D. Kelton, William Lehman, Adam Lentz, William Lentz, Franklin Lafo, John Levan, David R. Laylon, Simon Lilly, James H. Laylon, John Longan, Thomas March, Robert R. Miller, Daniel Moyer, David Mann, John H. Miller, Alva R. Neyhart, Artemus Neyhart, John Oliver, Tyrus Page, Joseph Piatt, P. G. Renninger, John D. Rush, George W. Reader, Pharon Shaffer, William Sweeley, George R. Saybolt, Henry B. Sweet, Henry Stachl, John H. Sarvey, Samuel Stonecipher, Bird C. Thomas, Benjamin F. Tanner, Frederick Warren, Charles W. Willits, Enos G. Wolf, Henry R. Welshaus, John Waldren, James Walters, Thomas Wolf, A. P. Youngman, John Young.

Company H was recruited at Muncy; the roster was as follows:

Captain, Benjamin F. Keefer.

First Lieutenants: Robert S. Maxwell, De La F. Green.'

Second Lieutenant, W. H. Shoemaker.

First Sergeant, Joseph I. Painter.

Sergeants: Thomas H. Kistner, William Menges, Peter Shuler, James Walton.

Corporals: Miles W. Paul, Oscar E. Forster, Jeremiah Baker, Frank P. Coder, Jesse B. Dimm, George C. Frantz, Peter Kistner, George W. Rishel, William Willits.

Musician, William Mohr.

Privates: Benjamin Artley, Peter B. Artley, Charles W. Blaker, Simon Betts, William Bruner, Huston Bastian, John F. Burkhart, John Berger, Wash D. Bowman, Christopher Conner, W. C. Castleberry, Oscar M. Childs, Robert M. Christine, Christian Carter, Frank Diffenderfer, James Duncan, Jacob Dimm, John Elliott, Guy Eilenberger, Robert S. Elliott, Charles Flick, Joseph Flick, William W. Fribley, Stephen Fry, Stephen Flick, Wilson Gundrum, Alph F. Gudykunst, Charles L. Gudykunst, Jacob Gower, William Grant, Daniel Herlocher, David O. Hill, James Hudson, James D. Haak, Theodore Hess, George Hurst, Benjamin Hess, Benjamin Houseknecht, Ellis Herlacher, John Hartziz, John M. Haak, Erastus Jones, Albert Irvine, James Koons, Edgar F. Kraus, Henry Laylon, Albert C. Little, Hiram Moyer, Jacob Marshall, Samuel B. Menges, George Martinas, James Mackey, John Magargle, William Manly, R. B. Montgomery, Silas McCarty, Robert McKean, Charles H. Norris, Jacob Painter, Philip Peters, Fred C. Peterman, John Quinn, Merrick Reeder, Christopher Resh, Amariah Reaser, John Rodman, Eston F. Rook, Isaac N. Smith, Timothy Stead, Frederick Smith, George W. Stetler, Jacob S. Stremmell, Burtis Shipman, Frank Steck, Robert Smith, William C. Taylor, Jacob B. Turner, James Turner, Solomon Updegraff, John S. Webb, D. R. Worthington.

Company I was recruited at Jersey Shore. The roster was as follows:

Captains: William B. Shant, Frank T. Wilson.

First Lieutenant, James M. Wolf.

Second Lieutenant, Albert D. Lundy.

First Sergeant, William Agold.

Sergeants: Henry W. Lloyd, John H. Love, Charles W. Nickerson, John E. Perkins.

Corporals: Charles E. Miller, Sylvester Mussina, William F. Johnson, Jacob Cramer, Daniel Bussler, Joseph Kissell, John L. Given, Jeremiah Berry, William F. Thompson, Henry M. Edwards.

Musician, William B. Hemperly.

Privates: Michael Andrews, James M. Bugler, John Buck, Hiram Budinger, William H. Bitter, Levi Bailey, Henry W. Bonnell, Peter Chilson, Michael S. Clark, Henry Clark, Myron Conkling, William Cline, Samuel M. Curts, Peter Calehoof, William F. Carpenter, Dennis Callahan, William B. Dixon, Peter O. Dox, Levi Essicks, Albert Fields, Thomas J. Funston, Aaron C. Fullmer, Jonathan C. Fullmer, Henry C. George, James Gross, Abraham Good, Harrison Handford, George Harad, William H. Kehler, Sylvester Kehler, Michael Kehoe, Alfred C. Longan, John H. Lloyd, Edward O. Lawton, Thomas Miles, Henry Miller, Michael Miller, S. Grant Moore, Nathaniel McNeal, William McDaniels, Richard McMurray, Henry Newcomer, Edmund S. Norton, George W. Parker, Josiah Pierson, George Riggle, James G. Robison, William Riggle, Joseph Rung, Samuel Rhoads, William Rank, Thomas J. Ramsey, Daniel Riggle, William Staner, George Shadle, Henry Stanchfield, Jacob Slogenwhite, Richard Stradley, Joseph N. Smith, Frederick Seigle, James H. Smith, John Staffon, Valentine Shadle, Richard Smith, Henry Stryker, Elias Sechler, Abraham Steward, Archibald Stradley, Hammond Sechler, William H. Stoltz, Andrew J. Tinsman, Leon A. Ulman, Albert B. Vorhis, Thomas Winegardner, Simon Waganherst, George C. Wigans, Oliver W. Wolf, John P. Warling, Richard Webb, George B. Wolf, William B. Yost.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD.

This regiment, which helped to compose the gallant Bucktail brigade, had a number of Lycoming men in it. John D. Musser, of Muncy, its lieutenant colonel, was killed in the Wilderness. W. F. Keys, ex-county treasurer, now a resident of Williamsport, was taken prisoner in the same battle and spent a year in various prison pens of the South. Company K contained Lycoming men as follows:

First Lieutenant, John D. Musser.

First Sergeants: Thomas L. Grafius, Charles W. Clendenin.

Sergeant, W. F. Keys.

Corporals: Abraham Hall, Benjamin F. Apker.

Privates: Truman C. Andrews, John S. Hall, Franklin J. Krause, Lewis Mansuy, Mortimer Newell, Edward Phillips, Adam Shriver, David Smithgall, Franklin Shriner, Henry Shriner, Joseph Swartz, Reuben Wheaton, Thomas J. Yeagle.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THIRD—EIGHTEENTH CAVALRY.

Company I, of this regiment, included the following from Lycoming county:

Captain, Peter Wise.

First Lieutenant, David R. Foresman.

Second Lieutenant, Samuel H. McCormick.

Commissary Sergeant, Peter R. McCoy.

Sergeants: Allen E. Smith, Elias O. Wise, Frederick Gohrs, William Van Dike, Jesse Crawford, Frank Birmingham, John Dugan.

Corporals: William Smith, Henry H. Ellis.

Bugler, Ulrich Diber.

Privates: James Barr, Frank Diber, Jacob Fogle, William Jacoby, John Moon, Matthias D. Ripley, Lyman B. Simon, William J. Love, Daniel Stackhouse, Adam Wren, Solomon Hattenstein.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVENTH.

Maj. John Power, of this regiment, was from this county.

Company A, of this county, was composed as follows:

Captain, William H. Gasline.

First Lieutenant, Allen G. Dodd.

Second Lieutenant, George Bubb.

First Sergeant, Isaac Stryker.

Sergeants: Thomas E. Keen, Silas Spratt, George W. Wood, Charles Gava.

Corporals: Alexander Knight, Benjamin Slade, Joseph Williams, Charles A. Simpler, Benjamin Dellinger, Charles Biehl, John N. Adams, William Nickel.

Musicians: Jerome B. Shaw, John Younkin.

Privates: Daniel Aumiller, Michael S. Baker, George Binger, Jacob N. Boorman, William Coulter, John Carroll, Amsey L. Conn, David Conn, Henry Crist, Jacob Day, Peter Dence, Lewis P. Edler, James Elder, Henry Finch, David Fink, John Fisher, William W. Gilman, Andrew Gair, Philip Grove, Jacob Gleckler, Jacob Harmon, Samuel Harmon, Michael Hofer, James Hall, Daniel Kennedy, John Koch, John Kehler, Tallman Konkle, Thomas Kitchen, Adam Leix, John Landis, Nelson Moore, Joseph Mann, William Marshall, George A. Miller, Samuel Mapes, Valentine Martin, Thomas J. Mehaffey, James H. McFeterish, James McArter, Edward Nolan, David C. Newcomer, Barton S. Porter, William P. Price, Martin Price, Julius Page, John Paulhamus, John Quiglee, George Roller, Loffius Reninger, Henry Rohe, Robert Richardi, Joseph A. Reed, Amariah Rethmell, Henry Stroup, William Shook, Henry Stichter, John E. Shannon, Daniel B. Sours, John M. Sheldon, Andrew Swinehart, Henry C. Sechler, Robert Worthington, Adam Wright, Lewis E. Wilson, John Winner, Jacob Weaver, Henry Yoder, John Yoder,

Company D, of this county, had the following roster:

Captain, Robert T. Knox.

First Lieutenant, Charles H. Thomas.

Second Lieutenant, Isaac H. Whitnack.

First Sergeant, Geore W. Pierce.

Sergeants: Samuel P. Shaffer, Jacob Stout, Thomas F. Starr, Fleming Betts.

Corporals: Lawrence Bender, Abraham Page, William H. Fink, John Baker, Henry Shick, Samuel Richards, Reuben Barner, Franklin Freeman, William Hepburn, William Richards.

Musicians: Phares Maxel, John R. Stevenson.

Privates: Jacob Allen, Benjamin Andrews, Charles Artley, Jacob Andrews, Martin Bartlow, Samuel Bitler, George Bastian, Daniel Barner, Mahlon Bowers, Jacob Bender, George Bartlow, Robert B. Converse, Jacob Clark, William Carderman, Edward Converse, James H. Compton, George W. Derr, Charles Engle, Roberts Edward, John Evens, Andrew Everly, John Fulton, Daniel Flick, George Freeman, C. B. Fenstenmaker, Andrew Fetzer, Alfred Gann, William Hoover, Peter Houser, Moses High, John Hepburn, William Harman, Godfrey R. Hinkel, John House-

knecht, Abraham Hall, Charles Kleese, John Kinney, Valentine Keller, Reuben Kauffman, David Kleese, William Lyons, Alex McGargle, James Martin, Jacob Newfer, Charles Nihart, Lewis Peter, William F. Poust, Nicholas Rancos, Jonas Rinehart, William Robins, Isaac Robins, James Reacor, Milton Savidge, Reuben Starr, Abraham Smith, John Shick, Daniel Simpson, William B. Smith, Joseph Stinebaucher, Cornelius Sanders, John Snyder, Henry Shoemaker, Clemiel R. Simons, George Shirm, Alexander Unger, John B. Waltman, Charles S. Wilson, Daniel Walters, Amos Witmire, Israel Worthington, Charles Zink, Jacob Zellers.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOURTH—ONE HUNDRED DAYS.

This regiment was organized July 15, 1864, and mustered out November 6, 1864. *Company A* was from Lycoming, the roll being as follows:

Captain, George H. Jones.

First Lieutenant, George W. Jack.

Second Lieutenant, George Bubb.

First Sergeants: Joseph Crawford, Daniel R. Jewell.

Sergeants: Arthur E. Fullin, Daniel S. Clark, Franklin Brewer, Charles E. Clute, Jacob Cramer.

Corporals: George H. Wilson, Samuel P. Gable, Patrick O'Neil, James C. Dougherty, Henry H. Smith, William H. Fearon, Thomas L. Schuck, Charles H. Smead, William James.

Musician, Henry C. Lebo.

Privates: William A. Addicks, William F. Allison, James C. Bly, William R. Bly, Charles W. Bricker, Frank Blake, John Calvert, Lewis Conyean, John W. Courtar, James Compton, James Cowden, Joseph Crispan, Joseph Daugherty, Isadore Derosa, Samuel Dill, James Ephlin, Randolph W. Evans, Charles Else, James C. Fiester, Michael Flinn, William A. Geer, Edward Gatens, William Hoffman, Elias M. Hoffman, Thomas Herr, Henry Hughes, Andrew J. Hart, William H. Irvin, John Invarity, Dwight Jackson, John M. Johnson, John Koons, John W. Kauffman, Henry C. Knight, James W. Kee, Simon P. Myers, George Marr, William Moore, Charles Mailhorn, Joseph L. Morgan, Daniel H. McEwen, William McIntyre, Adam Porter, George Pierce, George W. Powell, Michael Runk, Franklin Reiner, Milton B. Repass, Albert Rank, Jonathan Rissell, Franklin Richards, Eleazer T. Smith, John Shultze, John Small, John C. Sarusberger, George H. Schreffler, Lewis Serenee, Peter Voneida, Francis Vallean, John Vansant, James W. West, Edward Wallace, George W. Youngman.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIFTH—ONE HUNDRED DAYS.

Company F was recruited in Jersey Shore, with the following roster:

Captain, John E. Potter.

First Lieutenant, Samuel I. McPherran.

Second Lieutenant, Grant L. Keyser.

First Sergeant, Jacob Hower.

Sergeants: Jonathan W. Snyder, Alfred McPherran, Thomas E. Allen, David K. Hauck.

Corporals: James A. Hause, Calvin Neff, Wilson M. Bower, Egbert Hall, Will-

iam A. Snyder, Samuel G. Grove, John H. Morgan, Isaac J. Neagley, John A. Reed, Edward McGregor.

Privates: Harry F. Ames, Robert J. Buchanan, John A. Bisban, Emanuel S. Bird, John D. Bodine, James Bigbie, Abram B. Bready, George C. Burd, Albert Q. Bilings, Theodore Coyle, James A. Carer, Wesley D. Cornelius, Edward Cornelius, Isaac S. Duck, Gemmel Davis, William Donachy, John A. Donachy, Phares Dennis, William O. Donachy, Frank Donahower, Miles Edmiston, La F. Farnsworth, John A. Frain, Augustus Fowler, Clifford Grafius, Dallas Given, Albert C. Grier, J. M. Hollingsworth, Mordecai Henry, John A. Huffman, F. W. Halfpenny, Samuel Hoffman, William A. Imbody, Michael Kehoe, James R. Knox, Robert R. Knox, Jacob Long, William A. Lunis, William H. Miller, Peter Maxwell, William C. Moffit, Henry H. Morelock, John Marrow, F. D. McFadden, Thomas Newman, Norton N. Nabal, William E. Narragan, Chester Phillips, Edward M. Painter, H. A. Pardue, Thomas Rennard, George Sneath, William Shough, Amos S. Stapleton, John Shawley, Thomas M. Simpson, Andrew Schroath, Martin Showalter, James H. Wilson, Silas F. Walker, Henry F. Wolf, Robert A. Wendel, Daniel K. Weld, David D. Walter, Joseph Wagoner, Bassler Walter, Henry C. Warfle, Frank J. R. Zellers.

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRD.

Some of the severest fighting of the war was participated in by the regiments entering the service in 1864 and numbering above 200. Mustered into service September 2, 1864, in five days the Two Hundred and Third was in front of Petersburg, and in six days it was in a fight. Its colonel was John W. Moore and its lieutenant colonel was J. W. Lyman, of Jersey Shore, killed at Fort Fisher. W. L. Parker, of the Lycoming company, carried the colors at Fort Fisher, and still has a piece of the standard which was shot out at that terrible encounter.

Company I was from Lycoming, the roster being as follows:

Captain, Heber B. Essington.

First Lieutenant, Peter Ault.

Second Lieutenant, Lorenzo D. Pott.

First Sergeant, William Q. Geise.

Sergeants: Samuel Covert, Joseph B. Marshall, Henry S. Deal, William L. Parker, Ellis A. Lake.

Corporals: Daniel R. McMurray, Roscoe S. Loomis, Abraham K. Fisher, Thomas R. Hoffman, Hugh Martin, William McCoy, Isaac Shemery, Charles Biehl.

Privates: Lawrence Arthur, William Arthur, Michael Banzhoff, William H. Brookhurt, William J. Ball, Nelson W. Brewer, John Bieter, George Beck, Samuel W. Bethlehem, Thomas Calvert, Peter Coleman, John C. Campbell, Charles Covert, Joseph L. Cox, Nathan P. P. Courter, George W. Cronk. Robert Carr, William Casner, Samuel Dunlap, William L. Donnell, William Dewitt, Lyman Dewitt, Louis Fraunk, William S. Fisher, Harry J. Glace, Jacob J. Gilbert, William D. Gray, John D. Haskell, William J. Hoffman, Abraham Hartman, Benjamin F. Haupt, Alexander I. Henderson, Jacob Hower, William Hagey, David M. Kriner, Louis Koch, Robert Kelton, John Lenallen, Valentine Luppert, Isaac Long, Daniel Longsdorf, John B. Lundy, David S. Lansing, Joseph D. Lake, Jash S. Litzenberg, Thomas L. Myers, Benjamin S. Myers, Daniel Moyer, Charles A. Milliken, Henry

K. Miller, Joseph A. Myers, Joseph E. Miles, John B. Miller, Daniel McGhee, Robert F. McMurray, John Naylon, George Price, William H. Painter, John S. Reed, Thomas Reed, Andrew J. Renn, Henry Russell, Orin H. Randall, William L. Rank, Thomas M. Smith, Merrick C. Smith, Charles W. Smith, William A. Smith, Samuel H. Smith, Jonathan Snook, Ernest B. Snyder, Charles A. Seifert, Daniel Sanders, William J. Tomlinson, Charles W. Thompson, John Trexler, Ulysses Tool, Albert S. Vananda, Charles S. Webner, Jacob Whipple, Hiram Withey, Enoch Wilson, William Welshaus, William R. Walter.

Company G contained the following from this county:

First Lieutenant, F. F. Wheeler.

Second Lieutenant, Willard C. Blair.

First Sergeant, John H. Shuler.

Privates: Joseph Hartranft, Daniel Biehl, Charles D. Ebner, Philip Straw, Enoch Winner.

Company H contained Capt. Charles E. Lyman and Second Lieut. E. V. V. Higgins from this county.

TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTH.

This regiment, another of the 200 members, also had severe fighting and suffered heavy loss. It contained a company from Lycoming county. Captain Carothers and Lieut. Allen G. Dodd, of this company, both received fatal wounds in front of Petersburg, April 2, 1865. The latter, who was serving a second enlistment, displayed conspicuous gallantry, and his death, so near the end of the war, caused deep mourning among his friends and admirers in the county. A Grand Army post at Proctor is named in his honor, and his son, George A. Dodd, is now serving as captain in the Third Cavalry, United States Army.

Company I, from this county, was composed as follows:

Captain, James A. Carothers.

First Lieutenants: Allen G. Dodd, James E. Fry.

Second Lieutenant, Charles A. Bryan.

First Sergeant, John L. Hamilton.

Sergeant, William C. Casselberry.

Corporals: George Shaffer, William Hager.

Privates: James Bower, Richard Brennen, Samuel Buzzard, James Colton, William Y. Collins, Alonzo A. Collins, John B. Crosier, Daniel Crotzer, Harrison Crider, Henry Crandell, William A. Dickinson, Adam Dunn, Robert B. Emick, John E. Emick, Levi Eichelberger, Jacob Forney, Edward Flexer, Henry R. Guise, Hilary B. Guise, Andrew Glidewell, Josiah W. Harding, James H. Harding, John Hoppes, George Huff, Conrad Hollenbach, Clark A. Hartsaw, William J. J. Hamilton, John Irwin, Charles Kimble, Samuel E. Kissell, Isaac T. Low, Matthias S. Love, Oscar B. Love, John Lipp, John O. Logan, Eli Love, Samuel S. Miller, Thomas Mattison, Harrison Moyer, George Moon, Joseph R. Miller, Michael Murphy, Isaac Miller, Henry McCafferty, William McLaughlin, Peter McGrath, Robert Naral, Albert Nabal, Henry Olin, Miles Pepperman, Bastian S. Porter, Josiah Pearson, Jacob Quiggle, Michael Quiggle, Robert T. Richards, Thomas J. Ramsey, Harrison Ridge, George Reed, Ephraim Smith, Abram Simcox, John C. Swartz,

Daniel Seacrist, Henry Seacrist, John Stryker, Edward Stryker, William H. Stryker, William H. Stull, John Scarfe, George E. Solomon, Michael Stokes, Jacob Sloughenwhite, William A. Turner, Robert B. Thorp, John H. Williamson, William J. Wesline, Thomas Washington, John Weaver, Eli B. Younkin.

MILITIA OF 1862—THIRD REGIMENT.

This regiment served in September, 1862. Robert P. Allen was adjutant of the regiment.

Company K was from Lycoming, the roster being as follows:

Captain, John Trout.

First Lieutenant, John D. Wallace.

Second Lieutenant, Henry C. Gage.

First Sergeant, Thomas Bennett.

Sergeants: Henry W. Watson, E. A. Page, William V. Higgins, John Piatt.

Corporals: Henry Lutcher, Abram Young, William L. Guise, Russell Wight, James W. Mulford, John A. Vanderslice, Alfred W. Summer, Henry L. Snyder.

Privates: George W. Anderson, George S. Banger, B. Barriman, C. Preston Bowman, N. S. Britton, John Calvert, Frank E. Church, Edward Calvert, John F. Clark, Henry Collins, Henry Coder, Albert W. Curtis, Moses Dieffenderfer, Charles Dill, Reese N. Dill, George W. Edkins, William Edler, Daniel Edler, John E. Faunce, Charles E. Faunce, John Fields, William Fritts, Daniel Fritts, William Q. Geise, J. W. Hartman, Henry F. Hartman, William Harvey, William Harrington, William Hepburn, Jacob Hess, James Huling, Charles E. Jones, Fred Kastin, M. Kaup, H. J. King, Fred Kooner, Walter Lance, Charles Ladlin, John Lenallen, Edward L. Lloyd, James Lusk, G. V. Maus, P. M. Melick, Orion B. Melick, G. Bedell Moore, David Mumma, John J. Metzger, John H. Pierson, Joseph Sherer, James Sharar, John F. Stoner, Albert D. Sturdevant, Eugene Steward, S. B. Swartz, J. W. Taylor, Peter J. Tinsman, R. E. Thompson, Nathan A. Ulman, George Weisel, D. R. Winner, Henry W. White, Richard Whitaker, Joseph J. Yocum, William A. Young, S. R. Young, J. W. Young.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Thomas Smith, of Lycoming, was quartermaster, and Samuel C. Wingard, commissary sergeant of the regiment.

Company B was from Lycoming, with roster as follows:

Captain, Henry C. Parsons.

First Lieutenant, William Norris.

Second Lieutenant, Samuel M. Beck.

First Sergeant, Aaron H. Hinkle.

Sergeants: Porter Harris, James G. Hays, Alexander S. Showers.

Corporals: William S. Davidson, George Bailden, John McAbee, Seth Foresman, Jacob H. Fulmer.

Musician, Hyman A. Slate.

Privates: Emanuel Andrews, John R. Ault, Francis Augle, Henry S. Brownell, Frank Birmingham, William Baker, Benjamin Bennett, Benjamin Barnhart, Isaac

John A. Millspaugh

O. Caldwell, Sherwood Conley, William Denniston, Buel S. Derby, James Dennis, Cornelius Ellinger, William L. Ellinger, Samuel M. Fessler, Henry C. Fritz, Joseph M. Fessler, Nicholas Funston, Henry S. Fessler, Thomas L. Harrington, Charles Hoffman, James Haulk, Elias Huffman, Abram Huntingdon, William D. Hamilton, Edward C. Johnson, Nathan E. Kingsbury, George Kimbell, Frederick Kimmerer, Matthew T. Kinyon, Robert Lehman, Anthony G. Lyon, Frank Lynch, Adam K. Mabie, James Monroe, Charles Martin, John Miller, Samuel H. McCormick, David McClintock, James H. Pollock, George Quinn, Hiram R. Rhoads, Joseph Stoltz, Enos T. Smith, John Stevenson, Cyrenus O. Stoup, Simon Slide, Fulmer Slate, George W. Taylor, Albert Updegraff, William Updegraff, George Weaver, Lewis M. Weaver, John Zimmerman.

Company G was from Lycoming, with roster as follows:

Captain, William A. Gosline.

First Lieutenant, Luther W. Green.

Second Lieutenant, Michael Duval.

First Sergeant, James Yount.

Sergeants: Isaac A. Simpler, John Mitzler, John Entermarks, John A. Montgomery.

Corporals: Charles H. Meeker, John M. Thompson, David Trainer, Walter Mytinger.

Privates: Charles Allen, Daniel S. Andrews, Anson S. Bendle, Samuel Bubb, George Bubb, William H. Brookhart, Jacob N. Booram, George Bloom, John A. Baker, Edward A. Carnell, William Deckman, Frank Dawson, William G. Davis, William W. Denny, Stephen Dewitt, Reuben Dilner, Charles K. Essington, Thomas R. Hoffman, Harrison Hinkle, William Hawkins, W. H. C. Huffman, Charles Kalb, John J. Lyon, Gilleon D. Morey, Harrison H. Miller, Peter Mitzler, James M. Neece, William P. Newhard, Thomas R. Neece, Cornelius E. Perkins, Henry H. Rethmell, Erastus B. Rissell, Augustus Ritter, Frank Strayer, A. R. Stebbins, Charles A. Simpler, McKinney Smith. Luther Strine, John Trainer, Leonard Ulmer, Joseph Williams, James Wilkison, George Wilkison, George Wilson.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

In this regiment, James M. Bowman, of Lycoming, was quartermaster, W. H. H. Walton, quartermaster sergeant.

Company B was from Lycoming, the roster being as follows:

Captain, Oliver H. Reighard.

First Lieutenant, Joseph Klasner.

Second Lieutenant, William Barnfield.

First Sergeant, William H. Missimer.

Sergeants: William N. Wilson, McClellan P. Hepburn, George W. Bubb, James L. Barclay.

Corporals: Mark N. Keyser, John P. Martin, Gideon Brenneman, Louis Fulmer, John A. G. White, Benjamin F. Pursel, Robert M. Brown, George L. Sebering.

Privates: William P. Brown, John G. Betts, George W. Brewer, Wilbur H. Beers, George Bapst, Benjamin Barnfield, J. Carson Bailey, Samuel P. Bennett, Lucius P. Bacon, Charles M. Custard, Theodore Carey, Reuben Colehoof, Charles Dorey, Frank S. Deibayr, John Deshera, Michael Dutt, Fleming M. Farley, Louis

H. Fisher, John B. Gamble, John R. Gallagher, James Galbraith, Charles P. Hawkins, Joseph R. Hausel, William H. Huff, Joseph Hartranft, William Hoover, William P. Hyman, Samuel Harman, Stephen Hall, John H. Junot, Henry Krebs, Charles M. Laporte, Jacob A. Latsha, Harrison Mixel, J. Ramsey Martin, Samuel Maffit, W. Augustus Miller, Peter Mulliner, William McIntyre, George N. Norton, John D. Pott, Frank C. Rorabaugh, Jacob Ring, Edward H. Russell, Daniel Ricker, David Sample, Jacob Shoup, Henry Shoup, John B. Smith, Augustus N. Stevenson, George Swayer, John N. Slonaker, William C. Shopbell, William Thomas, Enoch Tomb, George Tomb, Hiram Waters.

Company I had the following roster:

Captain, George Webb.

First Lieutenant, Isaac R. Drake.

Second Lieutenant, Conrad Reedy.

First Sergeant, Jeremiah Kelly.

Sergeant: John Springer, William Buskirk, Charles Krouse, George V. Cowles.

Corporals: Christian Springer, Peter Courson, Aaron C. Carlisle, Erastus T. Sprout, Franklin Arnold, Harrison Lang, George W. Hill, Samuel P. Willis.

Musician, George Woodley.

Privates: Lewis Ball, DeWitt Bodine, John W. Baker, John Buskirk, Henry Bartoe, Jacob Bartoe, Arthur M. Cowles, John B. Clark, Warren Edkin, Henry Edkin, William Frontz, William Farney, Andrew J. Falls, Abner Fague, Coleman Green, Norman Green, Edwin D. Huling, Jacob R. Hill, Nelson S. Hill, Clinton Hill, John M. Hawley, William King, Sedwick W. Kitchen, Harry Kistner, Thomas S. Laird, Jacob Lorah, Monroe McCarty, William W. Pickering, James Reed, William Rodgers, William H. Steller, William H. Steck, John R. Stephens, Lewis B. Sprout, Anson P. Taylor.

Company K had the following roster:

Captain, Thomas Lloyd.

First Lieutenant, Theodore C. Wells.

Second Lieutenant, Edmund H. Russell.

First Sergeant, Henry Craw.

Sergeants: Robert L. Barr, Frederick Gobrs, Harper C. Waterhouse, Robert B. Burrows.

Corporals: Samuel E. Sprout, John Lentz, James D. Brewer, Peter McCoy, Levi Eschbach, Robert F. Shoemaker, Charles H. Beeber, John P. Smith.

Musicians: J. M. M. Gernerd, John Walton.

Privates: John B. Adlum, Pharez Bacon, James Barr, Charles Blair, Isaac Burkholder, John A. Beeber, Jesse Crawford, William Dunn, John S. Delaney, Charles De Haas, Israel S. Davis, James Delany, Fleming W. Edwards, William Fahnestock, John Fitzpatrick, Lawrence Garman, James P. Guyer, M. U. Gartner, W. Brinton Green, Robert Green, Alfred Harp, Amos Harman, E. S. Haughawaut, David A. Isenberg, Benjamin F. Johnson, Henry Johnson, Henry Kenngott, William H. Kessler, Henry King, David Koons, John Miller, Jacob D. Melick, W. J. McCarty, Ernest R. Noble, William Parsons Thomas Painter, Frank S. Peterman, Frank Porter, William Rickhold, Levi B.

Root, Irvin Ruckle, David Smith, Henry Shick, Samuel M. Trumbower, Allen C. Trumbower, Henry Frick, Joshua Webb, John C. Wells, John W. Wilson, Samuel H. Wallis, John Wilson, Charles S. Webster.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Company G was from Lycoming, with roster as follows:

Captain, Charles D. Eldred.

First Lieutenant, William S. Bly.

Second Lieutenant, William Vandyke.

First Sergeant, Joseph W. Grafius.

Sergeants: Allen G. Dodd, John C. Else, Christian Shale, William G. McMurray.

Corporals: James Coulter, Samuel M. McMurray, William Brown, Henry Ellis, William Lewars, Reuben M. Weaver, George W. Webster, Abram Fongle.

Musician, Charles A. Bryan.

Privates: J. M. Artman, John H. Allen, Peter Bubb, Charles Bubb, Newton Bailey, Jacob Coffman, George Campbell, David Chapman, Levi Carpenter, Charles Crawford, Ezekiel Dreamer, John Drum, Jacob Fangle, Edward Harding, James Harding, Peter Harris, Jerome Hall, Amos Houghland, Jacob Hyman, John Heisley, William Jacoby, John Kleese, Frank R. Konkle, Michael Kelly, John B. Lundy, Ebenezer Lundy, S. M. Miller, Daniel Manch, Samuel M. McCaslin, Jacob Neff, Wilson Person, Samuel W. Paulhamus, John Peifer, John R. Ransom, William Stull, Simon Springman, Jacob Shaffer, Edward M. Stryker, John Snyder, Perry Smith, Henry Sypher, George Tool, Simpson Tool, Peter M. Weisel, George W. Wood, James Winner, J. D. Winner.

INDEPENDENT CAVALRY COMPANY.

This company was organized September 9, 1862, and discharged September 26, 1862.

The roster was as follows:

Captain, J. H. Wonderly.

First Lieutenant, Robert M. Foresman.

Second Lieutenant, J. Walker Hays.

First Sergeant, James H. Dove.

Sergeants: William Lloyd, William Gheen, William G. Elliot, D. W. Foresman.

Corporals: John Van Vorce, George W. Crane, George Gilmore, Hannan F. Mundy, H. H. Cummin, James Davidson, Cyrus McCormick, Nicholas W. Fulmer.

Privates: Charles Bohart, Samuel S. Brown, Henry Colton, Charles Coryell, J. F. Carothers, George T. Cole, S. Dietrick, J. Dietrick, Joseph Eason, Albert Fisher, David R. Foresman, A. Glosser, Samuel Garman, R. T. Guise, B. F. Gartner, James Harrington, A. J. Hennelly, John Hain, Aaron Keifer, Robert Martin, Alexander Martin, Richard Martin, William Marks, William Morgan, W. S. McCormick, M. C. Price, Jonas Sheip, David Shale, Allen M. Taylor, Frank Wright, A. C. Yarnell.

EMERGENCY TROOPS, 1863, TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

This was one of the regiments organized for the emergency when the State was invaded in June, 1863. On June 28th it was sent forward from Gettysburg and encountered a heavy force of rebels. In falling back before this superior force seventy-two of the regiment were captured. Among these was J. Clinton Hill, of Lycoming, recently president of the common council of Williamsport, who enlisted while a student at the Gettysbury college.

Company G was from Lycoming, with the following roster:

Captain, Elias C. Rishel.

First Lieutenant, Ellis Bryan.

Second Lieutenant, Monroe C. Warn.

First Sergeant, George W. Rishel.

Sergeants: Melvin H. Rogers, Edward M. Biddle, Harvey J. Hill, Charles Snell.

Corporals: Milton Corson, Charles H. Sampsell, Daniel Handshaw, Lewis G. Huling, Frank Steck, John C. Green, George M. McCarty, Dallas J. Smith.

Musician, William Goover.

Privates: David Bubb, James Babb, William D. Barrett, Milton Bodine, Henry Barto, Jacob J. Barto, Henry Carr, Abraham Cooper, Thomas A. Dent, George B. Donley, William Doner, Henry B. Edkin, Thomas J. Edkin, Lemuel Fawcett, George W. Fague, Andrew J. Falls, John Flick, George Gower, Charles Howlett, Joseph Heart, Pierson D. Kohler, Franklin J. Kraus, Isaac Kepner, James Laylon, Jacob Lorah, George W. Little, John Laurenson, Bodine Montague, Benjamin Mader, Silas McCarty, William Norton, John V. Reeder, John W. Rogers, Edward A. Rogers, Esbon F. Rook, Franklin B. Snell, John R. Stephens, James L. Stroup, John W. Stroup, Charles Smith, John C. Sanders, Oscar VanBuskirk, George Veilengruber, David Vaugh, John W. Yeakel.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Company K was from Lycoming, the roster being as follows:

Captain, Joseph W. Grafius.

First Lieutenant, Samuel C. Bryan.

Second Lieutenant, James T. Wilson.

First Sergeant, William S. Bly.

Sergeants: Charles A. Bryan, R. M. Weaver, Thomas Ramsey, Samuel McMurray, William T. Bidle, Ellis Sheffer, Wesley Paulhamus, Seth M. McCaslin.

Privates: George Artley, Christian H. Anderson, John P. Bastian, Alexander S. Bastian, John R. Botts, Joseph Bristol, Peter Bubb, Jeremiah Burns, Samuel Crawford, Ellis Cook, James Collins, George W. Campbell, Winfield Eley, Adams Fleck, John P. Garman, George Gavens, Christian Glockler, William Godcharles, George H. Green, George W. Hawk, Henry Harrer, Clark A. Hartsock, John B. Harris, James Harris, Peter Harris, George Kaufman, William B. Klumpp, James Lloyd, John B. Lundy, William G. Lutz, Henry F. Mackey, James W. Martin, John Mathews, Ephraim J. Miller, Daniel Mock, Harrison Moyer, Thomas R. Neece, W. H. Plotts, William Paulhamus, Jacob Sheffer, John F. Shambacher, Jacob C. Shambacher, John Shick, Franklin Sheffer, Francis M. Sheffer, James Sheffer, William

H. Stryker, Simon Side, Henry B. Sypher, William C. Stoll, William Tule, G. A. Veil, Hilands Vanhorn, Charles M. Wagner, Albert Weaver, William G. Werline, Henry C. Wilson, Hiram B. Wilson, William P. Wheeland, Charles D. Wheeland, Jacob Williams, Christian Write, Samuel S. Yeager.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Lycoming county was largely represented in this regiment, not only in the companies, but in the field and staff, the latter being as follows:

Colonel, John Trout.

Lieutenant Colonel, Benjamin F. Keefer.

Major, James M. Wood.

Adjutant, Alexander Blackburn.

Quartermaster, Jacob Follmer.

Surgeon, Andrew H. Rankin.

Assistant Surgeon, Benjamin H. Detwiler.

Chaplain, William R. McNeil.

Sergeant Major, William H. Mayer.

Quartermaster Sergeant, William F. Thompson.

Commissary Sergeant, Henry C. Moyer.

Hospital Steward, H. P. Stewart.

Company B was from Lycoming, the roster being as follows:

Captain, Luther W. Green.

First Lieutenant, Peter Alt.

Second Lieutenant, Lorenzo D. Pott.

First Sergeant, Warren Mytinger.

Sergeants: Henry C. Gage, Jacob Cramer, Thomas Millspaugh, Charles Whittlesey.

Corporals: Squire L. Gage, Charles Meeker, David Trainer, John B. Cornell.

Privates: Joseph Artley, Alfred S. Bowman, Nelson W. Breiver, George Bridgland, Francis E. Church, Frank Clark, Henry C. Clark, John C. Clark, William E. Crebs, Charles DeLong, Lyman De Witt, Stephen De Witt, George Dieterly, Patterson Dingee, William H. Douty, Cornelius Ellinger, William Ellinger, Samuel Gable, Daniel Garverick, Matthew Gowland, James B. Hepburn, Abram Hartman, Edward L. Hopper, Elias M. Huffman, William H. Huffman, George Hurr, Dwight Jackson, John Jackson, Adam Keihl, Francis W. Levan, Jacob Mahl, Joseph E. Miles, William H. Morgan, Aaron J. Moyer, Joseph A. Myers, Eli L. McNett, William McGuinness, Joseph L. McMinn, William R. McNeil, Oliver L. C. Nichols, Albert Oliver, William L. Parker, George M. Paulhamus, Cornelius Perkins, Jonathan T. Rank, Charles Richel, Henry R. Rodgers, Henry Shultz, Jacob B. Shultz, George F. Slate, Hyman Slate, Louis Sheffer, Rufus Thompson, Jacob W. Wertman, Jacob Wolf, William A. Young, Abram Young.

Company C had the following roster:

Captain, Francis Trumbower.

First Lieutenant, Joseph Andrews.

Second Lieutenant, Charles P. Crawford.

First Sergeant, Enos G. Wolf.

Sergeants: Alfred Campbell, Alfred Kantner, Lucius R. Case, Eddie S. Pollock.

Corporals: Robert A. McMurray, Benjamin F. Taylor, Thomas Winegardner, James Wilkison, Abram Castleberry, Michael Gouse, James Warren, James C. Stryker.

Musician, Martin L. Strine.

Privates: George R. Allis, Richard Berryman, Michael Breen, Francis Bastian, William Broncher, William Berry, Thomas Castleberry, William Clush, Hauston Case, John Clendenen, Henry Coder, J. Murray Clark, John Callars, Benjamin Colewell, Charles H. Dill, Lewis Durett, James Duitch, Ebenezer L. Dady, Peter Downes, Joseph Elliott, Randolph Evens, Sanger Fuller, James G. Feister, Stephen P. Gates, Wilson F. Glenn, Harry Hefritter, Ezra R. Jacoby, Charles M. Kingsbury, Nelson Kingsbury, John Koon, Alonzo Kline, Edward Lippincott, Robert Lehman, Benjamin Moody, Levi C. Maynard, Delore S. Maynard, Thomas S. Pierce, Gould W. Ridge, Charles Slear, Thomas Spencer, George Stiger, Peter Smith, Charles Smith, John A. Stryker, John B. Strawbridge, Henry Stoetzel, Obadiah Tinsman, Frank W. Towner, Theodore Tomlinson, George H. Wilson, William N. Wilson, John Wesley, Charles W. Willitts.

Company E had the following roster:

Captain, De La F. Green.

First Lieutenant, William H. Shoemaker.

Second Lieutenant, James Walton.

First Sergeant, William J. Wood.

Sergeants: William H. Risk, Jeremiah Baker, Jesse B. Dimm, James Duncan.

Corporals; Ellis Betts, Guy Eilenberger, John P. Elliot, Timothy Stead, William Goodenow, John S. Delaney, Ernest R. Noble, Charles W. Bloker.

Musicians: William E. Mohr, J. M. M. Gernerd.

Privates: Henry Apker, Huston Bastian, Robert B. Burrows, John Burgett, William Bruner, Frederick Blue, William Cable, Charles Crawford, John De Haas, Edward G. Derr, William H. Everett, John B. Everingham, William W. Fribley, Philip H. Flick, Milton Fry, William F. Frantz, Daniel Fiester, Alphonzo Gudykunst, Daniel F. Good, Thomas A. Grange, Charles Hall, Josiah Hessler, George Hurst, Abraham Haze, George Harp, Benjamin F. Johnson, Harry King, Henry Kengott, Joseph R. Konkle, Edgar Krouse, Henry U. Kissner, Robert Lebo, William Long, David D. Manville, John Miller, John K. Moyer, George McCarty, Jesse McCarty, John H. Norris, John A. Opp, William D. Philips, George W. Philips, James F. Patterson, Charles Rawle, Judson K. Rogers, Samuel Shopbell, Charles E. Swartz, George A. Shoemaker, Jeremiah Snyder, Francis S. Snyder, Ziba Saunders, Lanning Whipple, Joshua Webb, Robert Young.

Company G was composed as follows:

Captain, Thomas Bennett.

First Lieutenant, John F. Stevenson.

Second Lieutenant, Aaron H. Hinkle.

First Sergeant, George W. Weisel.

Sergeants: Charles G. Heylman, E. A. Page, Edward Lyman, William Dennerston.

Corporals: Thomas J. Funston, Russel Wight, Albert W. Curtis, Daniel Edler, Charles J. Hepburn, Henry S. Tesler, Stephen Ault, John S. Bechtel.

Musicians: Howard Otto, James L. Barthy.

Privates: Samuel F. Ayres, J. Weston Bird, Harrison Bailey, Simon S. Bowman, Jefferson Bailey, Jeremiah Berry, James Bartrow, Jr., Moses Bennett, Benjamin Barnhart, Samuel Bubb, Henry Collins, James Clark, William, Covert, Sherwood S. Couley, George Cogan, Anthony Dietze, Jonathan Dougenbaugh, Charles W. Dunlap, John Fisher, John Fry, Cornelius Fenton, William Fritts, Reese W. Flower, Charles H. Foster, Charles F. Fraunk, James S. Foster, Henry Glace, Jr., William Q. Geise, Zebedee T. Hause, James B. Irwin, Henry James, Augustine W. King, William Kasner, George Leonard, Alfred C. Longan, John Lewallen, Alfred A. Layman, John C. Longan, David Mumma, George Manges, Jacob R. McGinley, David McMahon, Elijah McCray, Luther M. Otto, James H. Pollock, John V. Patton, James L. Quigley, William A. Robinson, George Robinson, Thomas Shuck, William B. Smith, Henry S. Stowell, Joseph A. Stoltze, Eugene Stewart, Melville S. Thompson, William Updegraff, John Weaver, James D. Walls, Louis M. Weaver, John A. Woodward, Jefferson Wycoff.

FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Henry W. Petrikin, of Muncy, was major in this regiment.

Company K, from this county, had the following roster:

Captain, Perry M. Trumbower.

First Lieutenant, William Kitter.

Second Lieutenant, Robert L. Barr.

First Sergeant, William J. Kenn.

Sergeants: John W. Wilson, Ellis B. Wilson, William B. Smith, William V. Robins.

Corporals: Silas Stadon, John W. Faught, Joseph T. Crist, John C. Snyder, George P. Frantz, Charles B. Houseknicht, John Y. Ellis, John Barto.

Musician, John Walton.

Privates: George W. Biggers, Samuel B. Brenner, Christian Breech, Pearson Baker, James Cook, John Castleberry, William A. Ellis, Enoch Everingham, David Fenstermacher, Norman Green, Samuel W. Hoof, John F. Hunter, Ellis Houseknecht, Philip S. Houseknecht, Daniel S. Hill, Sanford Johnson, Simon Jones, Peter Jones, Rulof E. Lyon, Charles H. Lole, John Lambert, John McErn, Levi L. Orr, George W. Paust, John F. Reed, Charles E. Reeder, Charles N. Smith, John W. Starr, Abraham Sterner, Silas Snyder, John B. Warner, William N. Wallace, Chester H. Whitmoyer, James Young.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Company B contained the following from this county:

First Lieutenant, William Menges.

First Sergeant, John W. Sawyer.

Sergeant, William Mackey.

Corporals: Samuel B. Menges, Theodore Hess, Simon Bardo.

Privates: Henry Berger, Philip A. Bower, George Deeter, Samuel Groff, Henry

E. Hill, William Hulsizer, William H. Harman, Abram Huntingdon, Samuel Huntingdon, Samuel Karshner, William Kelshner, Bernard W. Koch, Josiah Lewis, James Martin, Jacob Noll, Charles F. Rice, Israel Sanders, Charles A. Shaffer, David Tagg, William Welshaus, Charles A. L. Yost, George W. Zellers.

Company G was recruited in Lycoming with the following roster:

Captain, Joseph Klasener.

First Lieutenant, James M. Wolf.

Second Lieutenant, John Miller.

First Sergeant, John L. Givens.

Sergeants: George L. Sanderson, Archibald Stradley, Henry Clark, George W Bubb.

Corporals: Robert Knox, Ebenezer D. Tyler, Lewis L. Miller, Samuel N. Kepner, William Bitters, William F. Carpenter, William B. Yost, Abram Bubb.

Musician, Burman Danford.

Privates: Lawrence Anderson, Eli L. Avery, Wilbert H. Bears, Isaac Brittain, George Bobst, Henry Bunnell, Franklin Bowers, Frederick Bricker, James H. Bloxham, Newton W. Bushnell, Albert L. Bastress, Nice A. Corsan, Daniel Cupp, Thomas P. Cochran, Flemington Farley, George M. Farster, William C. Fait, Albert C. Grier, Hiram D. Gray, Charles Goodrow, William E. Hyman, Sebastian Harris, Warren M. Harris, Charles Holt, Abraham Hartranft, John H. Juod, Michael Kahoe, Clarence Lloyd, Andrew Lloyd, Victor P. Lowe, John N. Lowe, John Maring, Joseph Miller, William McBride, Samuel McElroy, George Naval, Moses Robinson, George Roland, Richard Smith, David Sweely, Samuel Stout, John Sebring, Samuel Shover, Thomas Shoemaker, John Schiver, William W. Stearns, Rice Stradley, Henry Tritt, Julius Tyler, Jacob Weaver, Michael B. Wolf, Michael Wolf, Hiram Whitcum, Charles Willis, Harry Wilson.

INDEPENDENT CAVALRY BATTALION.

This batallion was mustered July 10, 1863, and discharged August 18, 1863.

Company C was from this county with the following roster:

Captain, James H. Dove.

First Lieutenant, Robert Foresman.

Second Lieutenant, George M. De Pui.

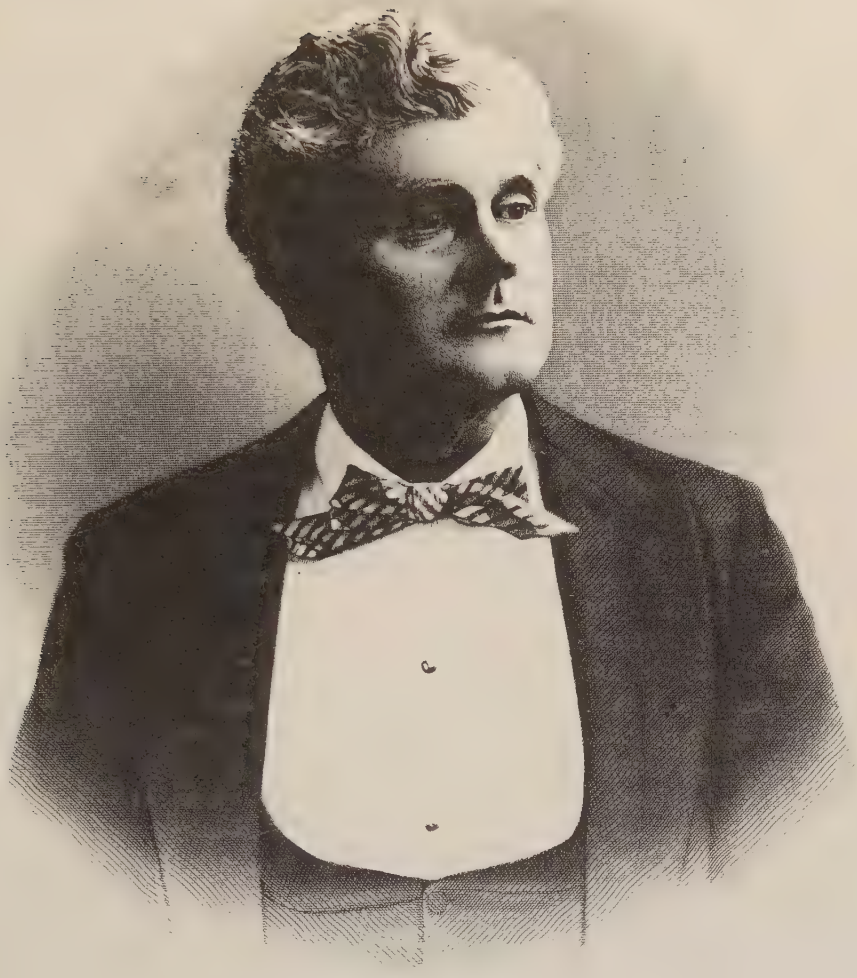
First Sergeant, James A. Davidson.

Sergeants: George C. Mather, Benjamin F. Wright, Montgomery McFadden, Peter O. Dox.

Corporals: G. Clark Nichols, Edward Ulman, Oscar Caldwell, Lewis Ditz, Alfred Fisher, John A. Vanderslice.

Bugler, Jerome Repass.

Privates: Jesse Allison, George Baildon, James Blair, George Bouvee, John W. Buck, John Connoughton, George Dawson, Daniel Fritz, Jacob Fritz, Henry C. Fritz, James M. Goff, Isaac Hummel, Porter Harris, James H. Huling, James W. Huling, Henry Jackson, Frederick Knickerbocker, Isaac Long, Freeman N. Mann, Isaac G. Marshall, Lewis H. Martin, John Mette, William McCoy, William McAllarney, James McLaughlin, Henry Newcomer, Francis Riddle, John Schmol, James Scharer, William Scharer, Timothy Splan, Frederick Seegel, John C. Taylor,



W. G. Elliot

George Traut, Harrison Tallman, William Trowbridge, Samuel W. Williams, David Werline, Asa C. Yarnell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. L. Beck, of this county, served in the United States artillery and as captain in the Thirteenth United States infantry, being repeatedly brevetted for gallantry. Dr. William Goehrig served as surgeon of the Ninety-eighth Volunteers. Others served in the following regiments: Scott Rook, One Hundred and Ninety ninth Volunteers; W. P. Riley and Fred Sweet, One Hundred and Ninety-second Volunteers; William H. Hutson and John Crownover, Twenty-eighth Volunteers; James Allison, Knapp's Battery; Abram Myer, of Cogan House, served first in the infantry, and was transferred to the Signal Corps, Army of the Potomac. He helped to erect the last signal station near Boyton plank road, having been two years in service. F. E. Embick, after serving as lieutenant in Woodward Guards, held a commission as major of the Fiftieth New York Engineers, and colonel of the One Hundred and Sixth New York Infantry.

In Company D, Eighth United States Colored Regiment, there was the following representation from this county:

Orderly Sergeant, Henry A. Thompson.

Sergeants: James Jones, Levi Taylor, Daniel Mortimer, William Robison, Philip Henry.

Corporal, Robert Jackson.

Musician, John Mellix.

Color Sergeant David Courson and Musician Calvin O'Brien were members of the Thirty-second United States; Private John Jackson, of the Twenty-sixth; Sergeant William H. Donald, of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh; Nathan Talbert and William O'Brien, of the Twentieth United States; and Joseph Mellix, of the Fourteenth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery.

Williamsport was headquarters of the Board of Enrollment for the congressional district composed of Lycoming, Centre, Clinton, Tioga, and Potter counties. It was organized on the 12th of May, 1863, with Capt. W. Wallace White, of Clinton county, provost marshal, Robert Hawley, Esq., of Lycoming, commissioner, and James H. Dobbins, M. D., of Centre, surgeon. Captain White was afterwards succeeded by Col. W. H. Blair, and Dr. Dobbins by Thomas J. Duncan, M. D., of Centre. William F. Logan, M. D., of Lycoming, became an assistant surgeon. The board closed up operations, April 14, 1865, having furnished recruits, drafted men, and veterans, under the different calls, to the number of 8,311, of whom Lycoming's share was 2,471.

CHAPTER XXVII.

BOROUGH OF MUNCY.

ORTHOGRAPHY OF THE NAME—THE MCCARTYS—MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT—FIRST ELECTIONS—JUSTICES AND BURGESSES—POSTMASTERS—FAMILY SKETCHES—OLD HOTELS—INDUSTRIES—THE BANK AND INSURANCE COMPANY—WATER SUPPLY—SECRET SOCIETIES—THE PRESS—SCHOOLS—CHURCH HISTORY—BURIAL PLACES.

THE beautiful tract of land on which the borough of Muncy is located was one of the first places in the West Branch valley, north of Muncy Hills, where white men settled. Its early history, and the stirring events that have occurred on and around the original manor, have been very fully described in the chapters devoted to our colonial times.

It is curious to note in the old documents and records the various methods of spelling Muncy that have been in vogue: "Monsey," "Muncey," "Munsey," "Munsee," "Minsi," "Munci," "Muncee," "Muncie," and "Munzey." The spelling largely depended on the education and nationality of the writer. The name is derived from a tribe of Delaware Indians, named Monseys, who were found here by the whites. When they moved west the remnants of the tribe settled at what is now the town of Muncie, Indiana.

Muncy manor, it will be remembered, was ordered surveyed and laid out by John Penn in 1769, and held as a reserve in accordance with the policy of the Proprietaries. But when the Proprietary interest ceased it was cut up and sold.

About 1787, four brothers—Silas, William, Benjamin, and Isaac McCarty, came here from Bucks county. They were of Quaker extraction. William and Benjamin bought 300 acres known as the "John Brady farm," and divided it—William taking the portion between what is now West Water street and Muncy creek, and Benjamin that portion between West Water street and the southern boundary. Main street now represents what was then the boundary between the Brady farm and Isaac Walton's. William built a temporary home on his land between the site of Fort Brady and Muncy creek. Benjamin built a house on his tract, where he lived until 1810.

In 1797, ten years after coming to Muncy, Benjamin McCarty conceived the idea of starting a town, and he commenced laying out lots on what is now Main street, and sold them to different parties. His example was followed by his brother William, north of Water street, and by Isaac Walton. The town was named Pennsborough in honor of the Penns.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The town grew slowly and was nothing but a straggling village for many years

better known as "Hardscrabbe," than Pennsborough. The latter name was used by the proprietor in conveying lots, but in one deed made to Jacob Haines, for lot No. 5, the word "Pennsgrove" is used. More than a quarter of a century passed before an act of incorporation was applied for. Finally, by act approved March 15, 1826, it was incorporated as a borough and the boundary lines thus defined:

Beginning at the northeast corner of an outlot of John Reibsam; thence east by said lot to its northeast corner; thence south by said lot, M. Neill's lot, etc., to the middle of the great road leading to Muncy Hills; thence east along the middle of said road to the northeast corner of an outlot of the estate of John Brindle, deceased; thence south by said lot to its southeast corner; thence by a straight line to the northeast corner of an outlot of James White; thence south by said lot to its southeast corner; thence by a straight line to the northeast corner of a lot surveyed to Dr. T. Wood, Jr.; thence by said lot to its southeast corner; thence by a straight line to the northeast corner of an outlot of John Holler; thence by a straight line to the southeast corner of Mrs. G. Wood's south lot on Shuttle hill; thence west by said lot to the middle of the road leading to Milton; thence by said road to a point opposite the southeast corner of an outlot of Abel Edwards; thence west by said lot to its southwest corner; thence north by said lot, by lots of J. Turner, A. Haycock, lot late of H. Pepper, and lot of John Uhl, to the northeast corner of lot of Ezekiel Walton; thence east by said lot to its north-east corner; thence by a straight line to the place of beginning, shall be and the same is hereby erected into a borough, which shall be called the borough of Pennsborough.

The act provided that the people living within these lines should elect borough officers and be governed by the same "rules and regulations as had been granted to and provided for the inhabitants and borough officers of the borough of Williamsport." The latter borough had been erected just twenty years before. The records show that the first election was held at the old brick school house, corner of Main and New streets, Thursday, June 15, 1826, pursuant "to an agreement of the majority of the inhabitants of said borough, under their hands and seals, in conformity to the act of incorporation." The officers of that election were: Judge, John P. Schuyler; inspector, Samuel Shoemaker; clerk, John Reibsam, and their return shows that James Boal was elected burgess; Francis McFall, Benjamin S. McCarty, Isaac Bruner, Thomas Colt, and Jacob Pott, town council; Eli Russel, high constable.

The borough government thus organized simply set the machinery in motion, for beyond the election of John P. Schuyler and Samuel Shoemaker as poor overseers December 12, 1826, this council, so far as the records show, did no business. The newly elected poor overseers, however, at once began to exercise the authority of their office by promptly removing one Sarah Welden to Lancaster. This was the first case under the jurisdiction of the poor authorities of the borough—and it is worthy of note that the poor unfortunate Sarah was not "actually" a pauper, but by William Chamberlin and Benjamin Warner, Esquires, two of the justices of the peace, in and for said county, it was adjudged that "she was likely to become chargeable" to the newly organized borough.

Subsequently, by act of January 19, 1827, the name was changed from Pennsborough to Muncy. This was done because many persons thought it was "too flat and long," and the new name would be more in accordance with the historical associations of the place, and serve to perpetuate the name of the tribe that first dwelt there.

This act also legalized the election previously held under the name of Penns-

borough, and "confirmed and declared valid whatever had been done by the burgess, town council, and other officers so elected," and provided that they should remain in office until the third Friday of March, 1827, "and no longer;" because after that date the clause in the act under which they were elected would be repealed and the corporate title "changed to the name and style of the burgess and town council of the borough of Muncy."

The election under the provisions of the new act was held at the "Town House," March 16, 1827. David Lloyd and James Craig were judges; James Turner, inspector, and Henry Wiser and James Henderson, clerks, and the following officers were elected: Burgess, James Boal; town council: Jacob Pott, Francis McFall, William Cox Ellis, John Wendle, Joseph Frederick, Amos Heacock; high constable, Nicholas Merrill; constable, William Bigger; supervisors: Benjamin S. McCarty, Jacob Cooke; poor overseers: William Pidcock, Thomas Van Buskirk. This council seems to have had quite a time in "getting themselves together." We find that they met, March 19, 1827, and elected William Quinn, treasurer, and James Henderson, clerk, after which a quorum was hard to get, and it was not until Burgess Boal issued his "summons," May 26, 1827, that the council did any business. They distinguished themselves, however, at their first meeting by passing ordinance No. 1, which forbids hogs to run at large.

The borough records show that the following persons voted at the election held March 16, 1827: Benjamin S. McCarty, Andrew McCarty, John P. Schuyler, John Reibsam, Jr., James White, Jacob Rooker, John Uhl, Thomas Van Buskirk, Francis McFall, Thomas Colt, Jacob Pott, Peter Wendle, George De Hass, William Michael, John Pott, John Bruner, Eli Russel, James Bishop, Amos Heacock, Simon Schuyler, John Wendle, Peter Reibsam, John Hufer, George Lebo, James Craig, Peter Beeber, Jacob Hackenberg, Philip Reibsam, Elijah Smith, Dr. Thomas Wood, James Boal, Dr. George Wood, William Bigger, Ezekiel Walton, William Quinn, William Edwards, Joseph Bishop, Samuel Shoemaker, Peter Michael, James Turner, Charles Lebo, Henry Wiser, Nicholas Merrill, James Henderson, James Rankin, John Holler, William A. Petrikin, David Lloyd, Samuel Edwards, John Fogleman, Isaac Bruner, Joshua Bowman, Philip Reibsam, Joseph Frederick, Conrad Frederick, William McCarty, John Reibsam, and James P. Howland.

Fifty-eight votes were polled, which might be considered a pretty good "turn out" for that time; but the novelty of having a new borough government undoubtedly excited more interest than usual and caused this good attendance at the polls.

The assessment list for 1827 shows who were the first taxables of the borough of Muncy. It is as follows: Adler, William J.; Buskirk, Thomas, Jr.; Bruner, Isaac; Beeber, Peter; Bigger, William; Boal, James; Buskirk, Thomas; Bishop, James; Bruner, Solomon; Bower, ——; Brindle Heirs; Colt, Thomas; Crouse, John J.; Craig, James; Chilcot, Rachel; Doctor, Henry; Ellis, William Cox; Edwards, Samuel; Edwards, William; Edwards, Abel; Frederick, Conrad; Fletcher, James; Frederick, Joseph; Fahnestock, Henry; Galer, George; Grange, William; Grange, Thomas; Hall, Thomas; Huckle, John; Harlan, Joshua; Holler, John; Hackenburg, Jacob; Hawley, Enos; De Hass, George; Henderson, James; Haines, Barbara; Heacock, Amos; Hitesman, George; Jones, Benjamin; Johnson, Lewis; Lebo, Charles; Lloyd, David; Lebo, Benjamin; Moyer, Jacob; McCarty, Mary; McCarty, Silas; McCarty,

B. S.; Michael, William; McCarty, Charles; Michael, Peter; Merrill, Elizabeth; Merrill, Nicholas; McKinney, John; McFall, Francis; McCarty, John; Neel, Margaret; Petrikin, William A.; Petrikin & Bowman; Pott, John; Pott, Jacob; Pidcock, William; Philipu, Daniel; Patterson, Aaron; Quinn, William; Rizener, Samuel, Rooker, Jacob; Reibsam, Philip; Reibsam, Lewis; Russel, Eli; Reibsam, John; Rothrick, Henry; Reibsam, Peter; Rush, William; Rankin, James; Ross, Margaret; Shoemaker, Samuel; Schuyler, John P.; Turner, James; Treon, Dr. George; Taylor, Abraham; Uhl, John; Weiser, Henry; Walton, Isaac; Wendle, John; Wood, Thomas; Wood, Grissel; Walton, Ezekiel; Wood, Dr. George; Whitmoyer, George; White, James; Wallis, Samuel; Wood, Henry; Yoxthimer, Jacob.

Single Freemen.—Beeber, Isaac; Bruner, John; Bishop, Joseph; Erwine, William; Frederick, Thomas; Fogleman, John; Fahnestock, Abner; Hurlocker, Jacob; Lebo, George; Michael, Peter; Reibsam, John, Jr.; Reibsam, Philip, Jr.; Reibsam, William; Whitmoyer, Christian.

The first assessed valuation of property aggregated $14,500, the rate of taxation that year (1827) being 5 mills, and the levy for the borough purposes was $72.50. The assessed valuation for 1891 was slightly in excess of $500,000, and there are several individuals who pay a tax on a larger valuation than the entire assessment for 1827.

This list of taxables shows the names of the residents of Muncy at the time it was made a borough. The names are those of early settlers, some of whom fought Indians during the Revolution; others served in the Revolutionary army, and still later in the war of 1812. The descendants of the majority of them still live here and are worthy representatives of their forefathers.

AN ELECTION MUDDLE.

A supplemental act, approved March 15, 1831, authorized nine persons for town council to be elected on the third Friday of the following March; three to serve three years; the next three highest two years, and the next three highest one year; and at every subsequent annual election the places of three whose terms were about to expire should be supplied by the election of three others.

This act caused a misunderstanding and some trouble. At the regular election held March 18, 1831, Gen. William A. Petrikin was certified as elected to the office of burgess, but the election was set aside because "the officers holding the election were not sworn, before proceeding to business, and that nine persons were elected for town council, whereas the advertisement calling on the citizens to elect borough officers directed them to elect but seven persons for that office." A special election was ordered for April 11th following, at which James Boal was chosen.

The act of April 1, 1837, extended the limits of the borough considerably.

It was decided by the court, December 12, 1853, "that the borough of Muncy shall become subject to the restrictions and possess the powers conferred by the act, entitled an act regulating boroughs, passed April 3, A. D. 1851, and the provisions of the former charter are hereby cancelled so far as they conflict with the act of April 3, 1851." This act provided for five councilmen, but no change was made, and nine councilmen were annually elected, until the court, January 12, 1869, ordered and decreed "That five persons, inhabitants and citizens of said

borough, shall be elected at the next borough election for said borough, as and for the town council; one person as burgess thereof, and all other corporate elective officers mentioned in the general law of April 1, A. D. 1834, and of April 3, A. D. 1851, and to be elected annually thereafter."

By act of June 2, 1871, the number of members of the town council of all boroughs was changed to six, and it was provided that the "several courts of the Commonwealth may upon application.....fix or change the charter of any borough so as to authorize the burgess or chief executive officer thereof to serve as a member of the town council, with full powers as such, and to preside at the meetings thereof." No such application has ever been made by Muncy borough, and hence the burgess is not a member of the council and can not preside over its deliberations.

Under the act of April 4, 1803, the county commissioners were required to lay out the county into suitable districts for the appointment of a competent number of justices of the peace. Lycoming county was, by said act, limited to six districts. Samuel Shoemaker was appointed one of the justices of the peace for the Second district, composed of the townships of Muncy Creek, Moreland, and part of Washington, May 1, 1821. At some later date the Second district was changed to include Penn, Franklin, Davidson, and Cherry townships, (now in Sullivan county) and Simon Schuyler was appointed an additional justice, May 17, 1827, and John Johnson, January 8, 1835.

The borough records show that Samuel Shoemaker and Simon Schuyler were justices of the peace in 1829, and that they both remained in office from that time until after the first election for justices in 1840.

The act of June 21, 1839, provided for the election of justices of the peace—two for each township, borough, etc., and the records show the following persons to have been commissioned for Muncy borough upon the dates set opposite their respective names:

David Lloyd, May 11, 1840.
John J. Crouse, May 11, 1840.
David Lloyd, March 18, 1845.
Simon Schuyler, March 18, 1845.
Simon Schuyler, March 12, 1850.
John J. Crouse, March 12, 1850.
W. P. I. Painter, March 13, 1855.
Jacob Pott, March 13, 1855.
W. P. I. Painter, March 13, 1860.
Simon Schuyler, April 16, 1860.
W. P. I. Painter, April 5, 1865. Resigned, December 31, 1868.
Simon Schuyler, April 5, 1865.
Adam Rankin, March 24, 1869.
Simon Schuyler, March 7, 1870. Resigned, March 1, 1872.
A. B. Putnam, March 12, 1872.
John J. Crouse, March 24, 1874.
Joseph Shoemaker, April 5, 1877.
D. B. Dykins, September 1, 1879. Appointed *vice* John J. Crouse, deceased.
D. B. Dykins, March 30, 1880.
Joseph Shoemaker, April 10, 1882.
D. B. Dykins, April 18, 1885.
Joseph Shoemaker, April 14, 1887.
D. B. Dykins, April 15, 1890.

Muncy has been a borough for sixty-six years and her records for that time have been carefully preserved, which is more than can be said of Jersey Shore and Williamsport. Her burgesses for that time, with their names and dates of election, are herewith presented; 1826–29, James Boal; 1830, William A. Petrikin; 1831, James Boal; 1832–33, Simon Schuyler; 1834, Joseph Gudykunst; 1835, Simon Schuyler; 1836–39, David Lloyd; 1840–41, Jacob Cooke; 1842–43, Jacob Bruner; 1844, Joshua Bowman; 1845, Enos Hawley; 1846–49, Samuel Shoemaker; 1850,

Baker Langcake; 1851, Samuel Shoemaker; 1852-53, William P. I. Painter; 1854, Jacob Cooke; 1855-56, Robert Wilson; 1857-59, John Burrows; 1860-64, E. M. Green; 1865, Daniel Clapp; 1866-67, Benjamin S. Merrill; 1868, O. A. McCarty; 1869, John M. Bowman; 1870, Thomas G. Downing; 1871, William Cox Ellis; 1872, Charles A. Bowers; 1873, George L. I. Painter; 1874, D. B. Dykins; 1875, L. E. Schuyler; 1876-77, Adam Rankin; 1878-79, John De Haas; 1880-81, A. W. Tallman; 1882; E. P. Hall; 1883-84, W. E. Mohr; 1885, S. E. Sprout; 1886, Baker L. Bowman; 1887, A. H. Gudykunst; 1888-89, Baker L. Bowman; 1890, Lewis S. Smith; 1891, George L. Painter; 1892, John Stauffer.

The secretaries of council during these sixty-six years have been as follows: James Henderson, from 1826 to 1857; Robert Hawley, 1857 to 1864; W. P. I. Painter, 1864 to 1869; Rev. George C. Drake, 1869 to 1876; Charles A. Bowers, 1876 to 1878; William H. Everett, 1878 to 1880; D. B. Dykins, 1880 to 1892.

The only material addition to the territory within the borough limits since the act of incorporation was by act of Assembly in 1853, when the northern line was extended from the southern line of the lot now occupied by Henry V. Peterman, on Main street, to its present location, and embracing the addition laid out by H. Noble, and known as Nobletown. An ordinance was passed in 1869 to extend the lines to the river on the west, Muncy creek on the north, the manor line on the east, and to Musser's lane on the south; also an ordinance in 1876 to extend the lines eastward to the manor line, and to straighten the northern line so as to include all of Mechanic street or "Lovely lane;" but both of the proposed additions failed to receive the approval of the grand jury and were, therefore, inoperative.

The result of this refusal to enlarge the territory is that towns have grown up to the east and the west of the borough—and though only separated from it by an imaginary line—they aggregate almost as great a population as Muncy itself. These settlements belong to Muncy Creek township, but are practically a part of the borough. This has caused its population to appear less in the census reports than it really was. The population of the borough for six decades has been reported as follows:

1840	662	1870	1,070
1850	901	1880	1,174
1860	1,055	1890	1,310

The census of 1890 showed the population of Muncy Creek township to be 1,740, and out of this number fully 1,000 should be accredited to the borough, which would swell its population to over 2,300.

POSTMASTERS.

The records at Washington show that a postoffice was established at Muncy, April 1, 1800, and Henry Shoemaker was appointed postmaster. His successors have been as follows: James Boal, appointed January 13, 1803; John Brindle, January 11, 1815; Abraham Taylor, December 28, 1816; William Pidcock, February 22, 1817; George Frederick, Jr., December 4, 1819; William A. Petrikin, March 20, 1822; Cowden S. Wallis, December 22, 1840; John P. Schuyler, March 15, 1843; William Michael, December 14, 1844; John Whitlock, May 1, 1849; William Michael, July 11, 1857; Enos Hawley, July 9, 1861. After this date the postmasters were

appointed by the President, as follows: Enos Hawley, April 5, 1869; George L. I. Painter, March 12, 1873; James H. Fulmer, December 5, 1885; P. M. Trumbower, October 8, 1889; W. E. Mohr, February 29, 1890.

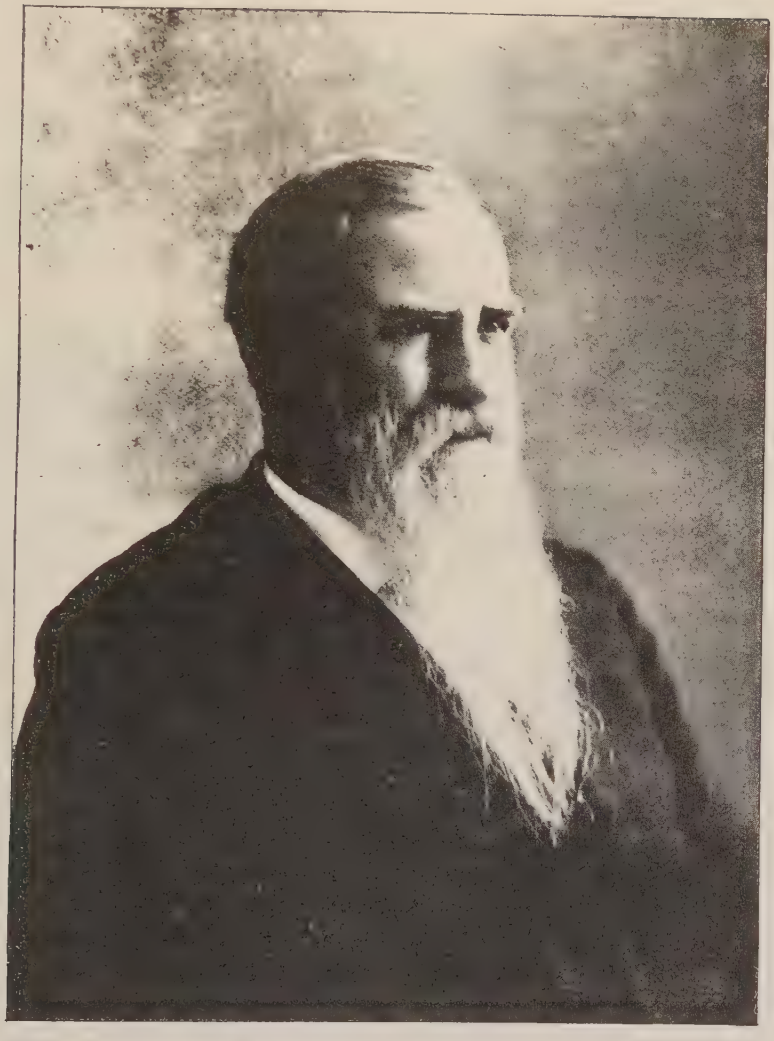
Gen. William A. Petrikin held the office nearly nineteen years, the longest of any one of the appointees; Mr. Painter came next, with nearly thirteen years; then Enos Hawley with nearly twelve. Futhermore, the records show that in 1826 a mail route was established from Muncy to Meansville (Towanda, Bradford county); 1832, Pottsville to Muncy, Muncy to Cherry, Towanda, and Jersey Shore.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

Among the old-time families of Muncy may be mentioned those of Brindle and Petrikin. Henry Brindle and Susanna Hildebrand were married in 1773 and had four children. John, when he grew up, became one of the early merchants and was postmaster from July 1, 1814, to March 31, 1817. He married Margaret, daughter of John Montgomery, and they had two children. Ellen, the daughter, died several years ago, and William, the son, lives in Philadelphia. John Brindle carried on the mercantile business alone, and then in connection with his brother-in-law, Henry Fahnestock, husband of his sister Elizabeth. He died, December 1, 1819. William Brindle, brother of John, became one of the publishers of the Lycoming *Gazette* in 1808. He met his death by drowning when crossing Muncy creek near Clarkstown, May 15, 1833. His remains were laid in Walton's graveyard and the mound was enclosed by a brick wall upon which was placed a large marble slab. A tree was planted by his friend, the late Joshua Bowman, as a growing tribute of affection for his dead friend, which still stands as a sentinel over the grave, notwithstanding half a hundred years have passed. William Brindle, the nephew, served in the Mexican war as an officer, and on his return home brought with him a native Mexican boy, but he died soon after of consumption.

William Alexander Petrikin was one of Muncy's representative and influential citizens, and was identified with all her growing institutions up to the time of his death, which occurred December 20, 1867, at the age of seventy-four. He came to Muncy when quite a young man and succeeded in establishing himself in business. He married the widow of John Brindle. She was a lady of exceedingly pleasant manners, a good adviser, and possessed of considerable property. Six children blessed the union, as follows: Elizabeth, who married Adolphus D. Wilson, Esq., and died in Williamsport; Hon. J. M. B. Petrikin, deceased; R. Bruce Petrikin, Esq., of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania; Margaret M., widow of Charles Dunning; Hon. Henry W. Petrikin, of Montoursville; and Jeanette C., wife of Rev. Stewart Mitchell, D.D.

William A. Petrikin held many offices of trust and responsibility during his life. He was postmaster of Muncy from March 22, 1822, to December 31, 1841, a period of over eighteen yeers. On the 4th of July, 1842, he was appointed major general of the Ninth division, Pennsylvania militia. General Petrikin was a self-made man and often spoke of the very short time he went to school, and of the disadvantages he labored under when a boy; but there was no better read man in the borough than he, and his library consisted of the choicest literature. Principally through his means the Muncy Female Seminary was established in 1840, an insti-



Wm. P. I. Painter

tution that was an honor to the place. He was also one of the originators of the Lycoming Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and was its first secretary. He was a prominent and energetic politician in the Democratic party, and only through dissension in his party was he defeated when twice a candidate for Congress. Socially he was one of the most pleasant, dignified, and entertaining gentlemen of his day.

Another old time resident is Baker Langcake. He was born near Philadelphia, January 23, 1803, of English parentage. He married Miss Janet Hepburn, daughter of Judge William Hepburn, of Williamsport, and first settled there, where he followed the mercantile business for several years. Mr. Langcake took up his residence near Muncy many years ago, and became largely identified with business operations. After a long and busy career he is now enjoying the evening of life at the mellow age of over eighty-nine, respected and honored by his friends.

OLD HOTELS.

It is not positively known who opened the first hotel, although there is proof that Jacob Merrill died while keeping a tavern in 1804. It has been stated that Benjamin McCarty opened the first tavern, but his descendants declare that they are not aware that a McCarty was ever engaged in that business, all being Quakers in their belief. It is probable that Benjamin McCarty built the house and Merrill started a tavern about the beginning of this century. After his death in 1804 his widow kept the house until 1822 or later. James Merrill was born there in 1818, and B. S. Merrill, still living in Muncy, in 1820.

After Merrill, one of the first landlords was "Jack" Kelly. His tavern was the house now occupied as a dwelling by, and belonging to, Mrs. Ida Van B. Walton, on the southwest corner of Main and High streets. His black cook, "Beck," was famous for her skill in basting turkeys on the spit. It was in the well of this house that some one living up Glade run, by way of a barbarous joke, threw a dead wolf, and much unpleasantness was caused thereby. For a long time afterwards the water was called "wolf broth!" Kelly rented the house of Ellis Walton—who bought the ground of the Penns, and sold it to Philip Goodman in 1815. His successor, as landlord, was Christian Holler; after him came George Spade, and John P. Schuyler was the last in 1825 or 1826. The name of the tavern was the American House.

In 1826 the Muncy Valley House—one door south of Schuyler's—was built, and after that the corner house was no longer kept as a tavern. The first landlord of the Muncy Valley was Robert Dunlap. He afterwards took charge of a house in Philadelphia.

The Buck Tavern—in later times known as the Petrikin—on the west side of Main street, was opened about as early as Kelly's. Jacob Merrill had kept it for several years before he died in 1804. After his death his widow, Elizabeth, conducted it for eighteen years. She was succeeded by Thomas Hall.

The Union House, now known as the Central, and owned by L. G. Watts, was built by George Fredericks, and opened to the public by a grand dance in the winter of 1812. The famous dancing master and violinist of the time, "Bob" Paterson, conducted the dance. It was at this house that the first Masonic funeral ever

witnessed in Muncy occurred, the deceased brother being George Fredericks. It is recorded in *Now and Then*, Vol. I, page 55, that among the Muncy Masons in the procession were Dr. Thomas Wood, David Lloyd, Samuel Shoemaker, Conrad Fredericks, Henry Wiser, John Walton, and William Cox Ellis. The latter carried the open Bible on which lay the emblematic square and compass. Esquire Henry Lenhart, of Williamsport, was the chaplain, and in his peculiar and loud tone of voice conducted the impressive service. The nearest Masonic lodge at that time was in Williamsport.

The successors of Fredericks were Thomas Van Buskirk, Thomas Montgomery, John Woodly, Henry Weaver, John Hepburn, Noble Parker, and William Johnson. The sign was a likeness of Anthony Wayne mounted on a spirited charger. In early times, it is related, a party of Indians came along and seeing the sign exclaimed, "Bad man! Bad man!"

According to an old record John Shaffer applied for a license in 1841 to keep the Franklin Hotel, (now Crawford,) and out of fourteen names attached to the petition but two persons are yet living; they are William Brindle and George Gowers. Peter Kelchner kept the old Petrikin stand, and William Quinn the Washington Hotel, but in 1842 the latter was run as a temperance house by Elias Benner. During this year Father Matthew caused a great revival in the temperance cause and Muncy felt the benefit of it.

INDUSTRIES.

The manufacturing industries of Muncy have increased greatly during the past decade. The Muncy Woolen Mills Company, founded in 1882, after a prosperous career of ten years, was chartered February 12, 1892, with a capital of $100,000. The directors are George H. Rogers, James Coulter, Samuel Rogers, and Samuel Coulter, Muncy; Uriah Megahan and J. Clinton Hill, Williamsport. The mills of the company are situated on Market street near the basin, and the buildings are brick. The consumption of wool annually reaches 150,000 pounds. During the year 1891 the company manufactured and sold 30,000 blankets. From fifty to sixty hands are employed.

The Muncy Manufacturing Company, Limited, is engaged in the production of furniture. The company was organized in 1887; officers: George H. Rogers, president; A. B. Worthington, superintendent and treasurer; W. F. Brittain, secretary and bookkeeper. The manufactory of the company is located between the railroad and canal, near the Reading railroad station, and is quite extensive. The product consists of hardwood chamber suites, sideboards, and a line of common beds. Between fifty and sixty hands find steady employment and the value of the annual production is $100,000.

Another industry is that of L. B. Sprout, John Waldron, and James Sprout. They manufacture milling machinery and haying tools. Their factory, which is large, is located near the Reading railroad extension and canal. The firm employs forty-five men and pays out about $18,000 annually in wages. The line of manufacture consists of bolters, purifiers, French buhr mills, hay elevators, forks, hooks, grapples, and pulleys. The factory was destroyed by fire in 1888, but was immediately rebuilt.

S. E. Sprout & Son are largely engaged in the manufacture of the Williams Evaporator for drying fruit. And in connection with this business they carry on a planing mill, which gives employment to about fifteen hands.

The Muncy Table Works Company, composed of Richard P. Ort and Ellis Gundrum, was formed in July, 1888. They have an excellent plant supplied with the necessary machinery, and manufacture extension tables, book cases, ladies' secretaries, and small stands. They employ fifteen men and turn out thirty-five extension tables per week along with their other specialties.

The Muncy Agricultural Works, John Artley, proprietor, is one of the oldest industries of the burough. Plows of various styles and patterns are manufactured, besides attention being given to repair work.

Muncy has no large factories engaged in the manufacture of carriages and wagons by machinery, but she has three good shops carried on by competent mechanics. These shops annually turn out quite a number of fine carriages, buggies, wagons, and buck-boards. The carriage shops are run by De Haas Brothers, John Gable, and J. A. M. McDaniels.

Another industry is the machine and engine building shop of Clinton Guyer. He is a young man of great energy and much mechanical skill and ability. Mr. Guyer is one of the inventors of the Stayman Guyer Automatic Engine, a piece of machinery that is rapidly coming into popular favor; and also of a hammerless gun.

Perry M. Trumbower, proprietor of the Muncy Machine Works, is doing a general foundry and repair business. His shops are well equipped with tools and machinery, and he is prepared to do all kinds of casting and machine work.

Another industry calculated to bring comfort to wearied humanity and soothe the tired brain is the Gernerd Spring Bed. J. M. M. Gernerd, antiquarian, and late publisher of a local bi-monthly magazine, entitled *Now and Then*, is the inventor, as well as the manufacturer, of this popular spring bed bottom, which is noted for being light, clean, noiseless, strong, durable, beautiful, and delightfully elastic.

THE BANK AND INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Citizen's National Bank of Muncy was incorporated, April 3, 1886, with a capital stock of $50,000. The officers for 1892 are: President, E. M. Green; cashier, John H. Hatch; teller, Clyde S. Smith; directors: E. M. Green, James Ecroyd, John Phillip Opp, A. C. Trumbower, David Stolz, H. V. Peterman, E. R. Noble, William J. McCarty, Lewis S. Smith.

The West Branch Mutual Fire Insurance Company was chartered, June 4, 1878. The general objects of the company are to insure against loss by fire, all kinds of buildings used in connection with agricultural pursuits and rural residences and their contents, if sufficiently isolated, as well as all kinds of personal property belonging to a farm, or used by a farmer, under such limitations as the by-laws may impose. Thirteen directors are elected annually on the first Tuesday after the second Monday in January, and meet to organize on the Saturday following. The officers for 1892 are: C. D. Eldred, president; William J. Wood, secretary; Hiram Dunkel, treasurer. The latter is cashier of the Farmers' National Bank of Watsontown. The directors are C. D. Eldred, William J. Wood, Hiram Dunkel, William N. Koch, D. F. Dietrick, J. R. Murray, Henry Smith, B. F. Gortner, Peter

Gray, Joseph Hileman, John Vanderbelt, F. C. Ulman, and W. F. Schooley. The annual statement showing receipts and expenditures for 1891, including an account of the risks in force and deposit notes on hand, is as follows: Cash account, $7,597.56; losses and liabilities, $7,432.88; risks in force, December 31, 1890, $1,675,285.95; risks taken during 1891; $402,961.65; total, $2,078,247.60. Expired, exchanged, or surrendered during 1891; $270,842.66, leaving a balance of $1,807,404.94 in force.

WATER SUPPLY.

Muncy is supplied with water brought from a reservoir located on the south fork of Glade run nearly three miles southeast of the borough. The capacity is 3,000,000 gallons. The system cost about $35,000.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

There are six secret societies in Muncy, as follows: Muncy Lodge, 299, A. Y. M., which was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania on the 2d of June, 1856, and began with nine members, the present membership being over 100; Brady Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 116; Col. John D. Musser Post, No. 66, G. A. R.; Junior Order of American Mechanics, No. 516; Royal Arcanum, No. 934; Patriotic Order Sons of America, Washington Camp, No. 166.

THE PRESS.

The Muncy *Telegraph* was the first paper started in Muncy. James Potter Patterson founded it in the autumn of 1831. It was a folio and had five columns to the page. The young editor conducted it with spirit and ability, and had he lived would doubtless have made his mark. He died of consumption, February 27, 1835, at the early age of nearly twenty-three. James Potter Patterson was born on the Juniata, and started on his brief editorial career in Muncy when but eighteen. His grandfather, William Patterson, commanded the whites in the battle with the Indians in Muncy Hills in 1763. After his death A. Maclay Patterson, probably his brother, conducted the paper about a month, when J. Kidd Shoemaker became the editor and published the paper until the spring of 1841, when he removed the establishment to Bellefonte.

Next came *The Luminary* as the successor of *The Telegraph*. It was founded, April 10, 1841, by W. P. I.. & G. L. I. Painter. Originally it was a five-column paper, the size of the sheet being 21x28. In 1844 in was enlarged to six columns, size of sheet 21x31. The senior editor retired in 1846, and George L. I. Painter, the junior, continued the paper alone until April, 1879, when he retired, and his son, William P. Painter, assumed control. He was succeeded in 1888 by Thomas B. Painter, a brother, who is the present editor. It is now a nine-column paper, size of sheet 28x44, and a power press and steam are employed to print it. *The Luminary* has always been a stanch Whig and Republican paper. On the 31st of July, 1891, it celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary by publishing a double sheet filled with valuable matter relating to the history of Muncy, which the author has freely made use of in the compilation of this chapter. It is rare to find a paper fifty years old that has never been out of the family that founded it.

Sometime in the summer of 1844 *The Olive Branch* was issued by J M. Newson. It was discontinued at the end of a year. A copy is now in the collection of Mr. Gernerd.

A little historical magazine, called *Now and Then*, was started by J. M. M. Gernerd in June, 1868, and published irregularly up to February, 1878, when it was discontinued. During the ten years of its existence nineteen numbers were published, and it became very popular on account of the valuable local historical matter it contained. After a rest of ten years Mr. Gernerd resumed his *Now and Then* in an enlarged form as a bi-monthly July-August, 1888, and continued it up to May, 1892. It largely increased in popularity and value during the four years it was published.

The Muncy *Pastorate* founded in August, 1890, by Rev. J. A. Koser, pastor of the Lutheran church, is a unique little quarterly devoted to the interests of his church and congregation.

SCHOOLS.

One of the first school houses within the present borough limits was situated at the corner of Main street and the Danville road. It was built of round, unhewn logs, and roofed with bark; the regulation pine slab, with four pegs in it, was used for a seat. In the year 1800 the Guide school house was built near the southwest corner of Muncy manor, and one George Hog became the first teacher. Later another school house was built in the northern part of Muncy and was used for school purposes many years.

In 1834 a law was passed by the State legislature to provide for the better education of the children of the Commonwealth. Under the provisions of this act directors or trustees were elected, who should look after the work of procuring teachers and buildings. The first election for school directors was held at the "Brick school house," September 19, 1834, and the following were chosen: George Roberts, Joseph K. Frederick, James Rankin, Joshua Bowman, J. Potter Patterson, Simon Schuyler.

In 1841 the first seminary for young ladies was opened under the direction of Miss Anna Wynkoop, assisted by her sister. Mrs. Belinda Smalley, wife of Rev. John Smalley, opened a select school in 1846. When Mr. Life succeeded her husband in 1857, his wife continued the school. These schools were of marked excellence, and to this day Mrs. Smalley and Mrs. Life are held in the highest esteem for their invaluable services to Muncy as educators of her youth. It was during the time of Mrs. Life that Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, sister of ex-President Cleveland, was employed as a teacher.

Up to 1873 the school houses were scattered and overcrowded and the teachers could not do justice to their pupils. These troubles were overcome this year by the completion of a magnificent school building at a cost of $30,000, which put Muncy in the front rank, so far as educational buildings were concerned. The work was systematically arranged. A high school course leading to graduation was introduced, the first class graduating in 1881. The course embraces a thorough drill in the common branches, taking up also Latin, German, literature, and some of the higher mathematics. It has attracted many students from outside the borough, and each

year finds an increase in the number of those who wish to avail themselves of the advantage of this excellent course of study. There are six schools in the building and last year seven and two-thirds months were taught by four male and three female teachers. The enrollment showed 321 pupils.

The Lycoming County Normal School was organized at Montoursville in the spring of 1870 under the leadership of T. G. Gahn, Esq., ex-county superintendent, and W. R. Bierly, Esq. The number of students at first was small and its influence confined within narrow limits. Each year, however, there was an increase in the attendance, and in 1877 the school had grown so large that it was removed to Muncy, where the handsome and commodious building which had just been erected offered the necessary facilities. Before the establishment of this school the teachers of the county had no acquaintance with the theory of teaching, or school government, and the advancement that was made was slow and unsatisfactory. Teachers labored vigorously for the advancement of those under their care, but no adequate returns rewarded their toil. The Normal teaching presented new methods and theories, which were carried into the work of teaching, and the progress that was made was gratifying to all friends of popular education. During the period that the school has now been here it has continually advanced in numbers and influence. The course of study has been enlarged, and now includes, besides the regular teachers' course, a college preparatory course, which prepares pupils for admission to the leading institutions. Since its inception the school has been in charge of the following principals: Ex-County Superintendent C. S. Riddell; Superintendent Charles Lose, A. M.; Emerson Collins, Esq.; W. R. Peoples, Esq., and J. George Becht, B. S. The catalogue for 1892 shows an enrollment of 231 students, the largest in the history of the institution. Two free scholarships are offered to the pupils of the public schools passing the best examination for common school diplomas.

CHURCH HISTORY.

An Episcopal church was the first founded in Muncy. From a pamphlet history left by the late Rev. A. P. Brush, it appears that in 1797 the Rev. Caleb Hopkins came to Muncy and held a service. He was a missionary and a pioneer. During the war of the Revolution he was a lieutenant in the Continental army; at its close he laid aside his sword. His missionary work began at Milton, and extended to Muncy, Jersey Shore, and other points. It is supposed the first services at Muncy were held in a barn. An entry in an old book says: "At a regular meeting of the congregation of St. James church, held at Immanuel church of the German Lutherans in Muncy Creek township, on the 30th of August, 1819, officers were chosen, namely: Samuel Shoemaker, clerk of the vestry; Thomas Adlum, John Shipman, Benjamin Shoemaker, Matthias Woodley, Deter Dimm, vestrymen; Edward G. Lyon, Jacob Shoemaker, Esq., John Opp, Benjamin Smith, wardens." This was the first organization, but where they had been worshiping before this is unknown. It is probable, however, that what was known as the Guide school house had been the place of worship for many years. Mr. Hopkins was chosen rector about this time, and served until January, 1824, when he removed to Angelica, New York, where he soon afterwards died. He "was the first resident minister in this vicinity who preached in the English tongue."

Mr. Hopkins was succeeded by Rev. William Eldred, who, as a young man, had practiced law in England. The story of his life is most interesting and pathetic. He was a man of untiring energy and industry. He walked from here to Philadelphia and back in midwinter to be examined for ordination. Literally worn out by hard work, he died, January 16, 1828.

Rev. Lucius Carter succeeded Mr. Eldred as rector, December 7, 1828. The following year was made memorable by a visit from the Rt. Rev. H. U. Onderdonk. The bishop officiated in Immanuel church and confirmed thirty-three people.

During the rectorship of Mr. Carter the first Episcopal church was built. It stood on the site of the present church; was a plain brick building, and cost $1,946. It was reconsecrated by Bishop Onderdonk, June 9, 1832. Mr. Carter resigned the same day, and August 10, 1833, Rev. Isaac Smith was called. He served the congregation six years, and resigned in August, 1839. Rev. Edwin N. Lightner came the 1st of February, 1840, and, owing to his zeal, vigor, and efficiency, Muncy is to-day the mother parish of the parishes of Williamsport and Lock Haven. After the retirement of Mr. Lightner the following rectors had charge: Rev. John B. Calhoun, Rev. Colley Alexander Foster, Rev. John Gaulter Downing, Rev. George C. Drake, Rev. Albra Wadleigh. He was the tenth rector, and took charge in 1857. During his administration a new church was built, and it was consecrated by Rt. Rev. Samuel Bowman, November 15, 1859. It cost $9,000. Mr. Wadleigh retired in 1866, and was succeeded by Rev. A. P. Brush. His successors are as follows: Rev. P. B. Lightner, Rev. F. Duncan Jordan, Rev. Francis D. Canfield, Rev. W. H. Johnson, Rev. David L. Fleming, and Rev. William Heakes, the present incumbent.

The second oldest church in Muncy is the Methodist. The first sermon was preached by Rev. John Rhodes in the old log school house, on South Main street, in 1821. The first church was erected on the site of the present church in 1830. In 1854 it was displaced by the present building at a cost of $7,000. Four years later the gable end and roof were destroyed by a wind storm, but they were replaced at a cost of $1,500. During 1884 the church was remodeled at a cost of $2,500, and a parsonage was also purchased and fitted up at a cost of $3,000. In 1890 the debt was wiped out and the church now rejoices in the possesssion of church property worth $15,000, and a membership of about 230.

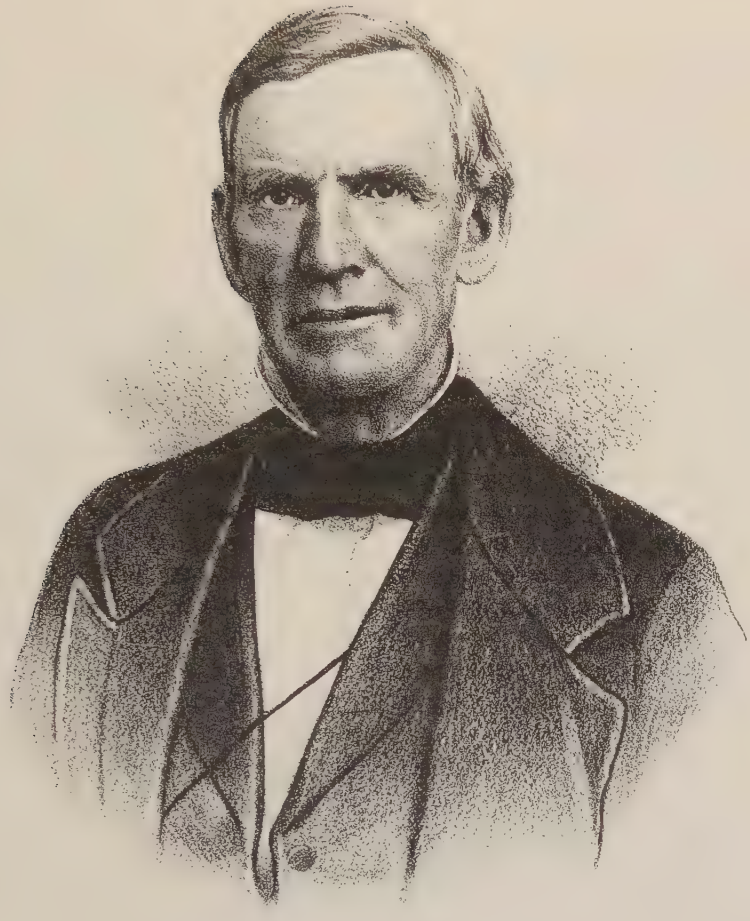
The Presbyterian church is the third in the order of age. It was organized in July, 1834, in the brick school house in the borough, the Rev. Phineas B. Marr being the officiating clergyman. Thomas Hutchison and Dr. James Rankin were elected elders, and later in the same year were ordained by the Rev. John Bryson. In 1852 the church was regularly organized under State law, with eighteen charter members. Rev. S. S. Shedden was ordained as the first pastor of the church in 1835, and was dismissed in 1842. Rev. John Smalley served from 1843 until July, 1850. The church was then served occasionally until April, 1857, when Rev. William Life was installed pastor and remained until 1868. Then followed Rev. Archibald Heron, Rev. Lyman D. Calkins, Rev. S. T. Thompson, Rev. Nicholas F. Stahl, Rev. Edwin B. Raffensperger, and Rev. A. Dean, who is the present pastor. A house of worship was erected and dedicated in 1835. It was enlarged and improved in 1859, and rededicated in 1860. A parsonage was built in 1873. The membership of the church is now about 100.

A Baptist church was organized, June 24, 1841, with twenty-eight constituent members, and Rev. J. Green Miles became the first pastor. The present house of worship was completed and dedicated in March, 1843. Rev. Miles was succeeded by Rev. Edward Ely in 1843. The line of succession has been as follows: Rev. Dr. Bradley, Rev. William S. Hall, Rev. E. Bochnogen, Rev. J. Edminter, Rev. C. A. Hewit, and Rev. George Peltz, each occupying the pulpit for a period of two years. Rev. Joshua Kelly, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church of this place, changed his views and was baptized and received into the fellowship of the church by Rev. J. R. Loomis, LL. D., in November, 1856. He was soon afterwards ordained and settled as pastor. He resigned, November 1, 1859, and accepted a call to Williamsport. He took an active part in addressing Union meetings at the breaking out of the rebellion, and it was believed by many that his great zeal in this work shortened his days, for he died suddenly of heart failure. Since the time of Rev. Kelly the pastors have been as follows: Rev. S. G. Keim, Rev. N. Calender, Rev. A. F. Shannafelt, Rev. T. M. Shannafelt, Rev. George T. McNair, Rev. E. C. Houck, Rev. E. L. Pawling, Rev. E. C. Houck, for the second time, Rev. R. Kocher, and Rev. H. C. Munro, who came in 1884. Under Mr. Munro the Picture Rocks and Montgomery congregations built new houses of worship. He resigned in March, 1892, and retired to his former home at White Hall.

Notwithstanding the Lutheran denomination is the oldest in and about Muncy, no church was built within the borough limits until 1852. Previous to this the Lutherans worshiped at old Immanuel church (See Muncy Creek township.), which was founded in the last century. An organization was formed, November 23, 1852, and steps taken to build a church. The work was pushed so rapidly that the edifice was ready for dedication, October 19, 1853. Rev. George Parson was pastor and continued as such until June 1, 1865, during which time he admitted 148 members. Up to the present time there have been half a dozen pastors, the present one being Rev. J. A. Koser. During the pastorate of Rev. A. R. Aughe the church was enlarged at a cost of $2,500, and on the day of reopening the money was all provided for. In 1876 a parsonage was built at a cost of $1,900. Other improvements were made from time to time. The church, which is located in the northern part of the town on low ground, was badly damaged during the great flood of June 1, 1889, the water reaching a depth of six feet one inch in the lecture room. Much expense was involved in making repairs, as the furniture and organs were ruined, but there is no debt on parsonage or church property now, and the congregation numbers 335 members.

BURIAL PLACES.

The two oldest burial places in Muncy are those of the Episcopal church and the Walton graveyard. In both of these many early settlers are interred. In the former lie the ashes of Mary Scudder Shoemaker, who was the first white female child born north of Muncy Hills, and of John Henry Pepper, an eccentric German, who came here as a gardener for Samuel Wallis about 1790. It is said that Wallis gave him a lot in what is now the southern part of the borough. He put up a little log cabin and lived there as a recluse for many years. In 1800 a school house was erected near his cabin, which was surrounded by trees. He wore his hair long, and



Wm. Turner

done up in a queue. During a cold winter night he came near freezing, and when found was in a pitiable condition. He became a public charge, and died, March 5, 1833, aged about eighty years. After giving his name, place of birth, and date of death, the inscription on his tombstone closes: "A resident of Muncy for upwards of forty years, and proprietor of that part of the borough of Muncy called Pepperville."

James Walton gave the ground for what is known as "Walton's graveyard," but in what year is not remembered. It was probably soon after he and the McCarty's received their deeds in 1791. The headstones of the oldest graves bear no inscriptions. William and Benjamin McCarty were both buried there. The grave of William is marked by a marble slab. He died, January 21, 1813, of "black" fever contracted from stricken soldiers who were encamped on the west bank of Muncy creek. A patriot and a Christian, he ministered to the wants of the sick men, carried them provisions, etc., and while thus engaged took the disease which ended his life. Benjamin McCarty was buried here also, but as his grave was not permanently marked, its identity has been lost. The next oldest marked grave is that of Susan Brindle, who died, January 11, 1818; William Brindle, who was drowned at Clarkestown, on Muncy creek, March 15, 1833, and Eli Stone, the once widely known landlord, who for many years kept the tavern on the old county road at the dividing line between Northumberland and Lycoming counties. He died in 1854, aged seventy-four years.

The Muncy Cemetery Company was incorporated by the court, January 20, 1857. The original grounds comprised about eight acres and are beautifully laid out and ornamented with trees, shrubbery, and flowers. The plot calls for 416 burial lots. The handsome cenotaph, erected in honor of Capt. John Brady, and an imposing soldiers' monument, both stand in these grounds. The cemetery has been twice enlarged since it was first laid out, the last time in 1891. The grounds now embrace upwards of seventeen acres. The present number of lots is 537, and twelve circles. The cemetery grounds contain many beautiful memorial stones, and tokens of remembrance.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

BOROUGH OF JERSEY SHORE.

Original Ownership of the Town Site—Early Settlers—First Merchants and Tradesmen—Prominent Residents—Old Innkeepers—Bailey's Perilous Ride—Municipal Organization—Postmasters—Banks—Industries—Gas Works—Secret Societies—The Press—Educational—Churches—Cemetery.

THE territory on which the settlement of Jersey Shore was made originally consisted of a portion of six surveys, made in pursuance of warrants issued in the month of May, 1785, after the treaty of Fort Stanwix. Previous to this time the land was claimed by the Indians, and remained outside of the jurisdiction of the Province. The warrants were granted to the following persons, beginning at the

southern part and running down the river: Jeremiah Morrison, William Morrison, Richard Skinner, Richard Salmon, Thomas Forster, and Robert Martin. The first settler, Reuben Manning, located in 1785 on the notheast part of the Thomas Forster survey, near the present residence of Col. James S. Allen. Manning was the uncle of Forster, who at that time owned and occupied Long Island, in the river opposite these surveys. They were both from Essex county, New Jersey, and from the part known at that day as the "Jersey Shore." As the settlement grew it came to be called "Jersey Shore," because Manning and Forster were Jerseymen. At first the name was applied in derision by the Irish settlers in Nippenose bottom, across the river. The place was named Waynesburg in 1805, but the title, "Jersey Shore," had obtained such notoriety that it prevailed, and when the act incorporating the borough was passed it distinctly said that the place "shall be called and styled the borough of Jersey Shore." That legalized it, and by that title it has been known to the present day.

The second settler was an Irishman named Samuel Boul. He came in 1786, and located on the southeast part of the Richard Salmon survey, near where Jonathan White afterwards lived and died. Boul served as a justice of the peace for several years, and when the town was incorporated he was the first justice in the borough.

Richard Manning had two sons, Reuben and Thomas. The first child born in the settlement was Samuel Manning, son of Thomas, in 1786. About 1800 one of the Mannings laid out the land in town lots. Much of the history of the early settlers will be found in the review of Porter township. The territory on which Jersey Shore was founded originally belonged to Lycoming township, created August 22, 1785. From 1790 to 1800 settlers came in slowly. George Porter and wife located there in 1793, but Mrs. Porter dying soon after, he left the place. Jared Irwin was the first man to open a store; then came James Caldwell, and Gabriel Morrison followed with a hotel. This was an important addition to the village and gave a fresh impetus to business. Benjamin Lincover soon after opened a blacksmith shop, Patrick Smith set up a tailor shop, and Leonard Smith that of a shoemaker. Sampson Crawford established the first tannery near where Peter Bastress lived and died.

Abraham Lawshe came in 1803 and also established a tannery. He was a native of New Jersey, but learned his trade at York, Pennsylvania. Thomas Edward had established a small tannery, which Mr. Lawshe purchased. In November, 1806, he married Miss Elizabeth Bailey, by whom he had six daughters. Eleanor, one of the number, married John A. Gamble, whom she survives; Sarah married Allison White, who represented this district in the XXXVth Congress. All are deceased but Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Quiggle, and Mrs. Bodine. His first wife dying he married, second, Miss Anna Hamilton, in 1824. The fruits of this marriage were Robert H., John, Anna A., Priscilla H., and M. Elcy. Robert and John have both represented this district in the legislature. The former resides in Jersey Shore and the latter in Williamsport. Mr. Lawshe was an elder in the Presbyterian church for many years. He was noted for his integrity, and all business entrusted to him was faithfully attended to. For several years he held the office of justice of the peace. Mr. Lawshe was a fine looking man of commanding form and ruddy complexion. He

died, February 10, 1862, in his eighty-second year. His widow survived him a number of years, dying in 1886.

In 1805 William Miller commenced business as a jeweler, James Watson as a conveyancer, and Jonathan French as a physician. Watson married Mary, a daughter of Brattan Caldwell, the celebrated Fair Play commissioner, and in addition to conveyancing he opened a store. At that time he had to haul his goods from Philadelphia by wagon.

In 1806 Samuel Updegraff opened a shop for the manufacture of hats, and in 1809 Richard Webb commenced the shoemaking business. Thomas Calvert was the pioneer cabinet maker. He was born in Nottingham, England, March 12, 1788; came to this country with his parents when but six years of age, and settled in Williamsport. There he learned his trade with Alexander Sloan. On completing his apprenticeship he settled in Jersey Shore in 1811, and founded the business which is now successfully carried on by his sons, T. & J. G. Calvert. May 22, 1814, he married Miss Margaret Grafius, of Williamsport. They reared five sons and six daughters. Mr. Calvert lived a long and useful life, and died, May 1, 1868, aged eighty years and nineteen days.

Among the later—though classed as early—merchants, were Samuel Humes and John Durell. They were representative business men of their time and did a large trade. Later came Robert Crane, and then Muir & Stearns. All except the two latter are deceased. Mr. Stearns is now the head of a large firm in Williamsport.

Thomas Martin was the owner of a farm in the lower or central part of what is now the borough, extending from the river back upon the hills. The old homestead stood where now stands the mansion of Mrs. John A. Gamble. He was the son of Robert Martin, who built the first hotel at Northumberland, and the owner of one of the six original tracts already referred to. In an early day he (Thomas) and three brothers moved from Northumberland to Jersey Shore, where they all lived and died. The names of the brothers were Richard, Ellis, and Peter. Thomas had three children, to wit: Charles, Lewis, and Julia A. Charles married Margaret Ramsey. After the death of her first husband she married John Fisher. Lewis married a Miss Berryhill, and Julia A. married Stephen R. Morrison.

Thomas was an excellent citizen and was greatly respected in the community. In business he entertained what were considered very peculiar views. It was his custom to fix a certain price upon the products of his farm from which he refused to vary under any circumstances. For instance, his standard price for potatoes was the fourth of a crown—about 30 cents—and when the market price was less, he would not fall, and when more, he would not rise or take more. No argument or persuasion could induce him to change. He remained firm in adhering to a principle that he believed to be right. Another practice of his seemed strange to his neighbors and friends. Repeatedly during the winter he would go down to the river and cut a hole in the ice, when he would plunge into the stream and take a cold bath. This doubtless was a severe ordeal, but accounted in part, perhaps, for the robust health that he enjoyed.

He had in his family an ex-slave who was blind, named Jack. He had been liberated by the laws of Pennsylvania when slavery was done away in the State. This poor helpless servant was cared for tenderly until his frail body was laid away in the grave.

Lewis, one of the sons of Thomas Martin, was born in Jersey Shore, November 3, 1803, and died at Williamsport in May, 1886. He served as a justice of the peace at Jersey Shore for several years, and in 1845 he was elected prothonotary and removed to Williamsport. He also served as United States deputy marshal for many years. In the latter years of his life he became a noted hotel keeper, his last place of business being in the building now occupied by Alexander Beede & Company, wholesale grocers, Williamsport.

Rev. William Turner claimed kinship with one of the early emigrants of Pennsylvania. It is a tradition in the family that their first ancestor, Robert Turner, came to this country with William Penn and was a member of his first council when he returned to England. At an early period he purchased a farm in Oxford township, Chester county, and there his successive descendants have been born. The old residence is still in the family and in the name. They adhere to the old English custom of retaining the old homestead in the family from generation to generation. The family were strict Presbyterians.

His father, Robert Turner, was born at the old home in Chester county, in 1762. He married Miss Nancy Carlisle, and moved to Northumberland county and resided awhile in Derry township, now Montour county. In 1794 he removed to Muncy, where he purchased a farm of 140 acres, which was part of Muncy manor and is now included in the southeast part of the borough on the east side of Main street. He was the father of nine children, to-wit: Rebecca, William, James, Mary, Moses, Jane, John, Martha, and Robert. Rebecca married James McMurray of Pine Creek. James wedded a Miss Smith of Milton. He moved to Ohio, where he died. Jane married Robert Eastman of Fort Hamilton, New York. John died in Natchitoches, Louisiana. The remainder of the children—excepting William—moved with their parents to Rising Sun, Indiana, where they married and died, excepting Robert, who moved to Iowa, where he died.

William, the subject of this sketch, was born in White Deer township, Northumberland county—now New Columbia, Union county—on the 22d of November, 1787. In 1810 he became a citizen of Jersey Shore. When he came to this place it was a small village and the surrounding country was mostly a wilderness. August 19, 1812, he married Miss Matilda Adams, daughter of Matthew Adams, and niece of Hon. John Forster, then owner and resident of the island opposite the town, where the ceremony took place. He resided here for sixty-seven years and it may be said of him that during that period few persons were more respected.

He was a member of the first town council upon the organization of the borough of Jersey Shore in 1826, and he was an acting justice of the peace from about 1825 until the close of 1838, holding his commissions from Governors Shulze, Wolf, and Ritner. Being a man of great probity and excellent judgment he was intrusted with a large amount of business.

He was twice married. His first wife died in 1832. His second wife was Miss Jane J. Turner of Muncy. She died in 1882 in the eighty-second year of her age. By his first wife he had nine children, as follows: Matthew A., Robert, Mary A., John F., James, Ann C., William S., Rachel F., and Matilda J. who died in infancy. Matthew A. is a minister and member of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. On account of failing health he has held a clerkship

in the "Sixth Auditor's office of the treasury for the general postoffice department" since August 15, 1849, and for many years has had charge of the archives of the office. He married Martha J. Everett of Rockville, Maryland. Robert married Miss Elcy Snyder near Jersey Shore, and is living at Green Castle, Indiana. He has married the second time. Mary A. married John Miller of Rising Sun, Indiana, where she died, May 2, 1850, aged thirty-one years. John F. married Miss Harriet Knapp of Tioga county, Pennsylvania. He died, November 4, 1871, in the fifty-first year of his age. James was a minister and member of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Mary A. Warfield of Millersville, Maryland, where he died, June 2, 1865, aged forty-three years. Ann C. was married to Richard Martin of Rising Sun, Indiana, where she still resides. William S., a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, is a member of the Columbia River Conference in the State of Washington. He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Ann S. Cowgill of Green Castle, Indiana. The second was Miss Susan Beecher of California. He now resides at Spokane Falls, Washington. Rachel F. married John Miller of Indiana and is now living at Spokane Falls, Washington.

By his second wife he had eight children, to wit: Thomas J., Rebecca M., Martha L., Sarah E., Charlotte C., Margaret F., Joseph K., and Harriet E. None of the children are now living but Charlotte C. and Harriet E. Charlotte C. married Abraham Lozier of Aurora, Indiana, where they now reside. Harriet E. is unmarried and lives with Mr. Lozier and her sister.

Mr. Turner in 1817 became a professor of religion and joined the Methodist Episcopal church. Such was the confidence reposed in him during his Christian life, that he was called upon to fill all the different offices peculiar to his church, such as class leader, steward, and exhorter. For many years he was an ordained local preacher. He had his regular appointments in the surrounding country, where he formed societies that are now served by the regular ministers of the conference. During the last year of his life he was stricken with paralysis. From this time his health gradually declined until the inevitable hour came, when the weary wheels of life stood still. Like the servant of God of old, having "served his own generation by the will of God, he fell on sleep," December 13, 1877, aged ninety years and twenty-one days. He was buried in the old Dr. Davidson cemetery, where sleep the dead of his family.

Robert McGowan, Esq., is another well remembered old citizen of the borough. He was born in Milton, December 28, 1810, and came here when quite a young man, and entered the store of Samuel Humes, one of the old merchants. He was afterwards engaged in the drug business. When he retired from this he was elected a justice of the peace, which position he filled for thirty years. He retired at the close of his sixth term, declining a seventh nomination. Mr. McGowan lived in Jersey Shore for fifty-six years, and died January 18, 1888.

Among the early representative men of the town was Solomon Bastress. He was born at Pottstown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1788, and died at Jersey Shore, May 12, 1872, in his eighty-fourth year. Before locating here in 1817, he became interested with a company in the furnace business (see review of Cummings township) on Pine Bottom run. This was before 1814. Mr. Bastress

was a weaver and dyer by trade, but soon after settling here he became a surveyor and scrivener also. He was sent to the legislature in 1827 and re-elected in 1828, 1829, and 1830, serving four years in succession. In 1846 he was chosen an associate judge and served two terms of five years each. When Susquehanna township was divided in 1854, his friends insisted that the new township should be name after him, and it was done.

The oldest *native* resident of Jersey Shore is John Hill Maffett, born about 1815. The *oldest* man is Francis T. Carpenter, born May 21, 1802, at Marshalton, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He came to Lycoming county in 1829 and located at the iron works on Pine creek. Previous to coming here Mr. Carpenter spent several years in Philadelphia, and in 1813 he remembers two illuminations of that city. One was for Perry's victory on Lake Erie, and the second was for Harrison's victory over the British and Indians in the battle of the Thames, when Tecumseh was killed. July 25, 1825, Lafayette visited the Brandywine battlefield, which was near the home of Mr. Carpenter. There was a large number of people present to greet him, many of whom came a long-distance. Mr. Carpenter joined the procession near Chadd's Ford, and rode near enough to the distinguished visitor to see him indicate points of interest, and pause at the spot where he was wounded.

Mr. Carpenter has been a resident of the county for over sixty years, and has witnessed great changes in every department of human effort. He retired from active business many years ago, and now at the ripe age of ninety, he is spending the evening of his life in peace, tenderly cared for by his daughters.

OLD INNKEEPERS.

Among the old innkeepers, after Gabriel Morrison, the first, came James Shearer, Leonard Pfoutz, Thomas Turk, and Donnelly. Turk kept the stone house in 1840, which was built by the McClintocks. It was also kept by Samuel Carothers and Daniel Reighard.

William Babb, born at Bennington, Vermont, in 1794, came to Williamsport with Stephen Winchester about 1820. He built the house at the southwest corner of Main and Thompson streets, which he kept as a tavern until within a few years of his death, July 18, 1852. He had two sons and four daughters. George, one of the sons, studied law, but died when a young man; William T. became a physician, entered the navy as a surgeon, and became prominent. He died in 1863. Of the daughters, Lucy married Thomas Cummings, and was the mother of the gallant young officer, Lieutenant Cummings of the navy, who was killed at Port Hudson; Harriet married Robert McGowan and died in 1839; Catharine became the wife of James Wilson, and still survives; Sarah Jane married Rev. Mr. Evans, a Lutheran minister.

Stephen Winchester, who came with William Babb, was about the same age. He taught school for several years and then became a storekeeper. He served as a justice of the peace for one term. In 1837 he was a contractor on the Tide Water canal. It was his fortune about this time to draw a prize of $300 in a lottery, which gave him some prominence. Mr. Winchester was a tall, fine looking man, and bore a striking resemblance to Henry Clay. He died, August 8, 1853, in his sixtieth year, leaving several sons, but none of them now reside here.

Among the more modern innkeepers, none are better remembered than Samuel G. Allen. He was born in Boston August 9, 1806; learned the trade of a wheelwright, which he followed for several years. When William P. Farrand was operating at Farrandsville, (now Clinton county,) Mr. Allen came out as a skilled mechanic in 1831. When the enterprise failed in 1836 Mr. Allen came to Jersey Shore and purchased a property of James Caldwell and started a hotel, which he called the Franklin House. He conducted it very successfully until 1848, when he sold out to Frank Carothers. In a few years he was succeeded by Cook and Shaw; after them came George F. Stone. During his administration it was burned, and a fine brick block now occupies its site. In early days the stage stopped at the Franklin House, and as it was noted for good cheer and good fare, it became popular among travelers. Mr. Allen engaged in the mercantile business in 1848. He also served as postmaster. He died August 20, 1857.

BAILEY'S PERILOUS RIDE.

In February, 1832, Joseph Bailey, who lived on the island, had a thrilling adventure. The ice on the river was suddenly broken up by a freshet. Bailey had a flat-boat tied near the lower end of the island, and while endeavoring to better secure it, the pressure of the ice broke the mooring and boat and man were carried down the stream. The situation was perilous, but there was no way of escaping to the shore. His brother, Robert S. Bailey, and others, followed on the shore mounted on horses to encourage him. Williamsport was passed in the night, and although scores of people were on the lookout, they could render no aid. The craft dashed through the "race ground rapids" below Loyalsock, safely passed the breach in Muncy dam, and continued down the river. Friends preceded him to Milton, and when his craft hove in sight hundreds lined the river bridge. As he was about to pass under, a rope was thrown to him, which he caught and was drawn up and saved. His ride was a perilous one, and he almost perished with cold, having been afloat from early in the afternoon until 9 o'clock the next morning.

MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION.

The act of March 15, 1826, incorporating the borough, defined the southern line as beginning at the lane near and below the farm house of the late John Pfoutz, in Porter township; then westward by said lane, crossing the canal near the public bridge, 388 perches back from the river, and including the late Jacob W. Pfoutz, the Jersey Shore cemetery, the residence of the late Peter Bastress, and continuing northerly to, at, or near, Nice's lane; thence by the same southeasterly to the river; thence up the same to the point of beginning. The provisions of the act incorporating the borough of Williamsport (March 21, 1806) were extended to the borough of Jersey Shore.

At the session of 1828 an act was passed, and approved February 16th, annexing the property of John Bailey, known by the name of "Long Island," to the borough. Some years afterwards it was detached and annexed to Nippenose township.

By an act of Assembly passed in 1831 the boundary lines were circumscribed to merely include the part then built up. This boundary extended along and down the river from Junod's alley to the culvert and greatly reduced the territory included

within the original lines. Porter township was taken from Mifflin by decree made at May term, 1840, and in 1854 a part of Porter was annexed to the borough of Jersey Shore by act approved May 6, 1854, and the boundary lines were corrected by a re-survey on the 7th of July, 1862, by A. H. McHenry and E. B. Parker.

In 1885 fifty-seven acres on the northwestern side of the borough were annexed, extending from near the old tannery to the Dunkel House. The last and largest addition was made by decree of June 10, 1891. It embraced an area of 465 acres, and took in the cemetery, the railroad station, machine shops, and the village which had grown up around it called the Junction. By this annexation a population of 600 was added to the borough, making the total population about 2,500. The borough is divided into three wards, with three councilmen to each ward. The principal streets running north and south are named Water, Main, Broadway, and Wilson. Those running east and west are named Seminary, Allegheny, Smith, Thompson, Locust, Arch, Cemetery, and Nelson. Jersey Shore is supplied with water pumped from the river to a reservoir on an elevation to the southwest, whence it is distributed by mains through the town.

The first election for borough officers was held in 1826 and resulted as follows: Burgess, Solomon Bastress; council: John Slonaker, Andrew Ferguson, John Fisher, William Turner, Thomas Calvert, Abraham Lawshe; clerk, James Watson. From the election of Mr. Bastress as burgess in 1827 up to 1834, no records can be found to show who served as chief executive officer for those seven years. After that year the burgesses were: 1835–36, James Wilson; 1837–40, James Gamble; 1841, C. S. Baird; 1842–43, C. M. Laporte; 1844, C. Donaldson; 1845–46, S. G. Allen; 1847, record missing; 1848–49, Robert Crane: 1850–51, record missing; 1852–53, Huston Hepburn; 1854–55, Robert McGowan; 1856, Huston Hepburn; 1857, John B. Carothers; 1858, Thomas Waddle; 1859, W. N. Wilson; 1860–61, John B. Carothers; 1862–63, J. H. Allen; 1864, John B. Carothers; 1865–67, John S. Tomb; 1868, H. B. Humes; 1869, James Williamson; 1870, Thomas Waddle; 1871, Thomas McCurdy; 1872, James L. Barclay; 1873, P. D. Bricker; 1874–75, G. Brenneman; 1876, P. D. Bricker; 1877, Thomas McCurdy; 1878, George Ramsdell; 1879–81, H. B. Humes; 1882–83, J. L. Barclay; 1884, W. L. Levegood; 1885, J. S. Childs; 1886, Thomas Calvert; 1887–88, J. E. Nice; 1889, W. L. Levegood; 1890, Dr. G. H. Cline; 1891, Joseph Wood; 1892, Henry D. Seely.

POSTMASTERS.

A postoffice was established at Jersey Shore, April 1, 1806, and Thomas McClintock appointed postmaster. His long line of successors has been as follows: Samuel Donnel, appointed March 8, 1819; Matthew McReynolds, April 22, 1823; Samuel Humes, November 17, 1828; Stephen Winchester, February 8, 1833; William Babb, May 21, 1837; Joseph B. Torbert, April 2, 1844; Samuel Maffett, October 11, 1845; James S. Allen, December 30, 1847; Samuel G. Allen, May 17, 1848; Solomon Gudykunst, November 13, 1849; Robert Baker, December 16, 1852; Thomas Calvert, Jr., December 13, 1855; Thomas Stevenson, December 15, 1862; James Jones, September 30, 1864; Abraham S. Crist, August 29, 1866; James Jones, April 2, 1869; Robert Grier, June 5, 1871; Jone E. Potter, October 13, 1876; Charles H. Pott, December 21, 1887; William K. Fiester, January 7, 1892.

Rev. Joseph Stevens, D.D.

Postmaster McClintock held the office almost thirteen years, the longest of any of the appointees in eighty-six years. Captain Potter came next, holding the office over eleven years. Thomas Calvert, Jr., held it seven years.

BANKS.

A bank was established in Jersey Shore as early as 1856. When the national banking law passed it was authorized to become a national bank, but the company disposed of their charter to George L. Sanderson, who founded the Williamsport National Bank in 1870. A new company, entitled the Jersey Shore Banking Company, was organized in 1869, and in 1886 it was incorporated as a State bank with a capital of $60,000. It has been successfully conducted and now reports a surplus of $58,000. The officers are as follows: Hamilton B. Humes, president; Robert A. Sebring, cashier.

INDUSTRIES.

The first tannery at the borough was established by Simpson Crawford near where Peter Bastress lived and died. Abraham Lawshe, who came in 1803, also founded an industry of this character, and purchased a small tannery previously established by Thomas Edward. It was afterwards carried on for a time by George Quiggle, his son-in-law, when it passed into the hands of Robert Sponhouse. The planing mill of Cammerer & Lambert now occupies the site of the old tannery. A. Junod also started a tannery at an early day, which, in 1830, was purchased by Bingaman & Slonaker. It was conducted by them for many years. The plant is still there but little work is now done.

A foundry and machine shop was established by W. R. Wilson & Company in 1851, and continued by them for several years. It was destroyed by fire once, but was immediately rebuilt with stone and better equipped than before. It is now owned and operated by F. & E. Trump.

In a large brick building, erected in 1838 for a distillery which failed in 1841, Delate & Cilley started a saw mill in 1858, and ran it for several years. In 1870 it passed into the hands of Wood & Childs, who enlarged the building, and fitted up a first-class steam gang mill, which they successfully conducted until the canal was abandoned in 1889, after the great flood. As there was no longer water to supply their log pond, they were forced to remove the plant to a more eligible location up Pine creek. The industry was valuable to the town and its departure was greatly regretted.

GAS WORKS.

In 1859 gas works were established at an expense of about $10,500 by a company. They are now conducted by private management.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Lodge No. 101, I. O. O. F., was organized in 1844, in a room in the third story of Allen's Hotel, on Main street. The charter members were James Gamble, Joseph B. Torbert, James S. Allen, Robert Crane, and Charles Stewart.

Jersey Shore Encampment, No. 59, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall on the first and third Thursday evenings of each month.

Canton Friendship, No. 30 of Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., meets in the same hall the second Thursday of each month for drill practice, and the fourth Thursday evening for business.

Hobah Lodge, No. 1034, I. O. O. F., was instituted at the Junction, April 14, 1892, by acting Grand Master Mendenhall, assisted by J. F. Gohl as District Deputy Grand Master. Forty candidates were present and received the initiatory and three degrees.

Lodge No. 232, A. Y. M., was instituted in 1848. John A. Gamble was the first W. M.

The first G. A. R. Post organized in Jersey Shore was without a name. It was chartered, September 19, 1867, with forty-seven members, and disbanded September 19, 1868.

Major Keenan Post, G. A. R., organized June 26, 1883, with forty-two charter members. At the present time there are sixty members in good standing.

THE PRESS.

Jersey Shore has had a number of newspapers. The first, named the West Branch *Courier*, by Daniel Gotshall, came into existence January 8, 1827, and ceased about 1830.

In 1828 a humorous little sheet called *The Nose* appeared. It was published by William Piatt, Jr., and lived but a short time.

Alexander Hamilton started *The Anti-Masonic Advocate* about 1830, and published it until the winter of 1834. It then passed into the hands of Loehr & Middleton, who discontinued it in 1835.

After the suspension of the *Advocate* Jersey Shore was without a paper until January, 1846. At this date *The Republican* was started by S. S. Seely, and he issued it until October, 1850, when the office, with much surrounding property, was destroyed by fire. The borough was again without a paper till June, 1851, when *The Republican* in an enlarged form was resuscitated by its old publisher. In September, 1851, Robert Baker became associated with Seely and the paper was continued by them until June 9, 1852. At this time Seely sold his interest to J. Sallade, and it was published by the firm of Baker & Sallade until June 9, 1854, with John F. Meginness as editor, when Sallade and Meginness retired, the former having sold his share to Baker. After this change the paper was continued for a few years by the firm of R. & F. A. Baker.

On the 29th of June, 1854, the first number of *The News Letter* was issued by Seely & Meginness, and they conducted it until August 30, 1855, when Meginness retired and Seely became sole owner and publisher. December 6, 1855, James Jones became associated with Seely, but he retired from the partnership on the 18th of September, 1856. Seely continued alone for some time, when he discontinued its publication.

The *National Vidette* was started, May 15, 1855, by H. J. B. & L. J. Cummings, and continued by them for six months, when the senior member of the firm retired. The junior issued a few numbers, when he retired also and the paper ceased to exist.

After lying idle until the 25th of September, 1856, it was resuscitated by James Jones and published by him until May 24, 1871, when the office, with all its contents excepting two presses, was destroyed by fire. After this calamity the paper remained dormant until May, 1887, when it was revived by J. W. and R. H. Grier, and they have continued it to the present time as a Republican paper.

After suspending *The News Letter* Col. S. S. Seely remained idle for a short time. In 1860 Moore & Snyder started the Jersey Shore *Herald* and ran it until 1862. Bruce Coleman bought Moore's interest, and the new firm continued about a year, when Colonel Seely bought out Coleman. In a short time he purchased Snyder's share and became sole owner. Seely conducted the paper until September 1, 1879, when it was purchased by his son, Charles B. Seely, by whom it has been published up to the present time. In politics it is Democratic. Colonel Seely died, September 5, 1879. He was a veteran publisher and editor, and was noted for his excellence and taste as a workman.

EDUCATIONAL.

Jersey Shore has never been backward in the cause of education. A school was opened here soon after the town was laid out. The West Branch High School, opened in the old "Union Church" building in 1850, did good educational work in its palmy days. It is still used as a school building. In her common schools Jersey Shore is fully abreast of the times. The present elegant building is an ornament to the borough. It was erected in 1885 at a cost, altogether, of $14,500, and furnishes accommodations for six schools. In 1891 eight months were taught by two male and four female teachers. The principal, J. E. Myers, was paid a salary of $75 per month, and the other teachers received an average of $41.25. The total number of pupils enrolled was 416; average attendance, 366; total tax levied, $4,472.44; State appropriation, $843.63.

Among the well remembered teachers of nearly forty years ago was E. B. Parker. He was born in Philadelphia, August 3, 1824, and received the rudiments of a sound education in an excellent private school. At the age of fourteen he was placed on board the training ship *North Carolina*, stationed at New York, preparatory to entering the naval service. Taking a dislike to the rigid discipline of the navy he applied for a discharge, which was granted. He then shipped on a merchantman and made a voyage to the West Indies and China. The master, Captain Foulke, took special pains in instructing him, and as he was an apt pupil he soon acquired a good knowledge of the science of navigation. He left the sea in 1844, and in 1845 he married Eleanor M. Justis, of Philadelphia, and the same year they came to Jersey Shore and settled. In the autumn of 1845 he opened a school, and continued to teach until October 21, 1856, when he was commissioned superintendent of schools of Lycoming county, to fill out the term of J. W. Barrett, who had resigned. Mr. Parker was the second county superintendent. He served faithfully until June 3, 1857, when he was succeeded by Hugh Castles, and immediately resumed his profession, which he followed till within a short time of his death, October 6, 1880.

CHURCHES.

The organization of the Presbyterian church dates back to 1793. The first

pastor was Rev. Isaac Grier. Rev. Dr. Stevens, in his History of the Presbytery of Northumberland, says that Rev. John H. Grier came in 1814, and in 1815 he was installed as pastor of the Pine Creek church for half his time. In 1832 a few Presbyterians in and around Jersey Shore joined with the Baptists and built a brick meeting house to be occupied by the two denominations jointly. It was called the "Union church." In 1844 the Presbyterian congregation bought out the Baptist interest in the "Union church," and six years after this abandoned it for a new building in a more central locality on Main street. The old church building was converted into the "West Branch High School," a parochial institution, which was conducted for many years with varying success. After the retirement of Mr. Grier he was succeeded, July 31, 1851, by Rev. Joseph Stevens, who continued as pastor until October, 1886, a period of over thirty-five years, when he was succeeded by Rev. P. D. Kohler. This church has had but four pastors in 100 years.

Rev. John Hays Grier, who served the Jersey Shore congregation so long, was born, February 5, 1788, near Doylestown, and died, February 3, 1880, lacking but two days of being ninety-two years old. His father's name was John, and he called his son John Hays Grier. John Hays settled in Lycoming county and became sheriff in 1822. After leaving college Mr. Grier studied theology with Rev. Nathan Grier, and in 1813 he was licensed to preach by the presbytery of New Castle. When the British fleet lay in Chesapeake bay in 1814, he was among the first citizens to volunteer to assist in repelling them in case they should attempt to land.

In 1814 he started for the West *via* the West Branch valley. His first stop was with the Pine Creek congregation, and being without a pastor they induced him to tarry with them a few Sabbaths. He pleased them so well that the members of Pine Creek and Great Island united in a formal call for him to become their pastor. He accepted, and this became the turning point in his life. The original call, bearing date September 6, 1814, is still in existence, in the hands of his son, Dr. John H. Grier, of Jamestown, Limestone township. In the call they obligate themselves to pay him a salary of $275 *per annum*. All the signers, sixty-two in number, are deceased.

When Mr. Grier located as pastor he rented a farm west of Pine creek, which he tilled in connection with his church work. He supplied the Great Island pulpit (Lock Haven) for thirteen years, when he resigned in 1828, but continued as pastor of the Pine Creek (Jersey Shore) church until declining health compelled him to retire from active work. For thirty-seven years he faithfully served this church. During that time he seldom missed preaching twice on Sunday, and he performed the marriage ceremony for 615 couples.

Mr. Grier was married four times and was the father of eleven children, seven of whom are living. His first wife, Mary Macleduff, died January 19, 1831; the second, Rebecca Bailey, August 6, 1849; the third, Elcy A. Hamilton, September 19, 1861; the fourth, Mrs. Margaret Snodgrass, December 15, 1863. The first three are buried side by side in the old Pine Creek graveyard, and the last in Jersey Shore cemetery. A marble monument, beautiful in its simplicity, marks the resting place of the patriarch.

The church has a membership of about 250; Sunday school scholars, 200; superintendent, H. B. Hume.

The Methodists were the pioneer church society in Jersey Shore. The first Sunday school was organized in 1829 by John Forster. Previous to this (1810) religious meetings had been held at a school house just outside the town, and a class was formed in 1816. In 1815 David Craft built a wagon maker shop on the west side of the canal, near Smith street, and the society purchased it in 1821 and fitted it up for "a meeting house." And in this building they worshiped until May, 1831. Rev. Menshall is supposed to have been the minister in charge. The foundation for the first regular church building was dug in 1830. For many years afterwards the place of worship was known as the "little brick church." It stood between the old wagon maker shop and Smith street. The building was about thirty-five feet square and seated 150. The membership at that time numbered about forty. When the canal was built it cut off a portion of the lot and ran so close to the side of the church as to endanger the wall, and a supporting wall had to be built. The new church was dedicated in May, 1831. Here the congregation worshiped until 1846, when they removed to the basement of the present building on Main street. The old brick church was sold to the colored people, and in 1879 it was torn down. During the year 1845 the building of the present church was begun, but it was not completed for several years. The lot was purchased from William Babb. Rev. E. M. Stevens, in his reminiscences of the church, says: "There has been some conjecture as to why it never had a steeple. One reason is that Grandfather Rich gave a certain amount toward the building, and some time afterwards in passing noticed the frame steeple, and said that if it was taken down he would double his subscription. Another, and perhaps the more probable reason, is that after the frame had been raised a storm twisted it and necessitated its removal; this necessity being increased from a failure of funds to repair and complete it." Whatever may have been the cause, the frame for the steeple lay in the loft of the building until 1858, when it was removed. Most of the timber for the frame work of the building was given by converts in a meeting held at English Centre by Maj. A. H. McHenry, and floated down Pine creek. The church gradually increased in strength and usefulness as the years passed, until to-day it is free of debt and has a membership of 275. The Sunday school is large; superintendent, Charles F. Sinex. Pastor, Rev. J. M. Johnston.

There were a few Baptists in and about Jersey Shore quite early in the century. The first baptism was in 1825. After the congregation retired from the "Union church" in 1842 they resolved to built a church of their own. In the meantime a temporary contract was made with George P. Nice to hold services in his wagon shop. From this shop the meetings were removed to Mark Slonaker's store, which was rented until a house could be built. In 1843 the work of erecting a building was commenced, and December 25, 1844, it was dedicated by Elder Eugenio Kincaid. In casting up accounts the congregation found that it was $1,000 in debt. This debt was long a burden on the church. At length an execution was issued and the sheriff advertised the building for sale. The execution, however, was stayed for seven years by members becoming responsible. The debt was then divided into stock payable in fourteen years, which was sold, and the proceeds to be paid to the sheriff semi-annually. The payments were kept up three years, when they stopped, and a new levy was threatened by the sheriff. Another effort was made, and although

he debt had then reached $1,400, success crowned the labors of the workers, and July 28, 1860, it was wiped out and a small surplus left in the treasury. The church had a hard struggle, but it succeeded and is now on a permanent basis. Improvements have been made from time to time, and a fine bell weighing 625 pounds is suspended in the belfry. Revs. Charles Tucker and J. Green Miles were the pioneer ministers in founding the church. Sunday school scholars, 162; superintendent, N. B. Messimer.

The Lutheran house of worship was commenced in 1869 and dedicated January 4, 1872. This fine edifice stands more especially as a monument to the church loyalty, liberality, and energy of John Staver. He was not only a liberal contributor, but solicited subscriptions, collected funds, superintended the building, and met the indebtedness as it occurred. During the severe storm in the summer of 1891 the fine spire was blown down, just missing the parsonage as it fell prone in the street.

Trinity Evangelical church, located at the Junction, has a membership of forty-one. Pastor, Rev. J. F. Shultz.

CEMETERY.

The fine cemetery overlooking the town from a western elevation was projected by Mark Slonaker, an enterprising gentleman of his time. It originally comprised 432 lots, which were surveyed and laid out by Maj. A. H. McHenry in 1854. In 1863 a charter was obtained and a company organized. The original plot has been enlarged by an addition on the west by Dr. Uriah Reed. Great pains have been taken by lot holders to beautify and adorn the grounds, and as the cemetery now contains many fine monuments and memorial stones, it has become a very beautiful "Silent city of the dead."

CHAPTER XXIX.

BOROUGH OF MONTOURSVILLE.

Historic Associations—First Settler—General Burrows—His Successor—Hotels—Founding of the Town—The Postoffice—Borough Government—Industries—Secret Societies—The Press—Educational—Churches—Cemeteries.

THE history of the Indian occupation of the ground on which Montoursville stands and the splendid Reserve to Andrew Montour is very fully given in the opening chapters of this work. The place has occupied a conspicuous position in history from the earliest times; more than a hundred years ago the famous Catharine Montour, the French half-breed, lived here. The first Moravian missionaries visited her and were kindly received. How long it had been a place of note among the aborigines we know not. But it is with the modern history that we have

to deal with in this connection—the history that has been made since white people occupied the place.

There were a number of white settlers around Montoursville before the beginning of Indian troubles in 1769 and 1770. It has been shown how Andrew Montour disposed of his magnificent Reserve of 880 acres, and the line of title down to Mary Norris and Peter Zachary Lloyd, who became the owners of the land in 1777, and to whom the patent was issued June 17, 1785, the consideration being at the rate of "five pounds Sterling per 100 acres, with the interest thereon."

FIRST SETTLER.

John Else is credited with being the first white settler on the site of the present borough. He came here with his parents from Bucks county, (where he was born, October 27, 1797,) in 1807. His father purchased 200 acres on Mill creek, two miles above the mouth of Loyalsock, where he settled and cleared a farm. When but ten years of age John Else went to work for George Roberts, who owned 200 acres on what was then known as Spring island, lying east of Loyalsock creek and south of the canal. In modern times it has been known as the Strebeigh farm. At an early age he indentured himself for three years to William Sebring, of Williamsport, to learn the carpenter trade. After serving about half his time he suddenly left and married Mary Ann Roberts, a daughter of his former employer. He bought forty acres from his father and erected buildings thereon, but not liking the place, he purchased eight acres in what is now the borough of Montoursville, and put up a house, which is still standing. This was the second dwelling on the south side of Main street, the other being owned by Nathaniel Burrows. John Else built the first house in Montoursville for Thomas Wallis, a blacksmith, in 1815. It stood near the site of the Central Hotel.

Mr. Else followed carpentering for many years and worked all over this section of the State from Muncy to Bellefonte. He employed a large force of men at one time and built nearly all the important buildings in Williamsport at that day, among them being the Eagle Hotel, still standing on the corner of Third and Pine streets.

Mr. and Mrs. Else had six sons and five daughters, all of whom are deceased but two sons. John Else died, December 20, 1888, aged ninety-two years, one month, and eight days. The pall bearers at his funeral were six of his grandsons. He left behind him twenty-nine grandchildren, forty-one great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild.

GENERAL BURROWS.

Gen. John Burrows purchased the land in 1812, but did not get possession until 1813. As he was one of the prominent men of the county in its very beginning, his history is important. He was born at Rahway, New Jersey, May 15, 1760, and lost his mother in infancy. His father afterwards married a widow lady and she proved an excellent stepmother. When the first mail route in America was proposed his father put in a bid. It was sent to England and he was awarded the contract to carry the mail three times a week between New York and Philadelphia—going through in one day and night and returning the next. Light boys were employed as riders. When young Burrows was thirteen years old his father ordered him to

take his turn at riding, and during the three years that he followed this business there never was a time that he could not have carried all the mail on his little finger!

His stepmother died and his father married the third time. When the British landed on Long Island John Burrows and his four brothers joined the Provincial forces. Two were captured and the others fled to Pennsylvania.

General Washington lay at his father's house opposite Trenton, and when he crossed the Delaware Burrows accompanied him and was present at the capture of the Hessians. After this campaign he returned home for a short time. He then joined the army at Morristown and was employed as an express rider at $40 per month. He spent the winter with the army at Valley Forge. At the battle of Monmouth his horse fell dead under him, when General Washington presented him with another. For fourteen months he was a member of Washington's household, serving as one of his express riders. He saw much service and experienced many hardships. About the close of the war he bound himself to learn the trade of a blacksmith, and when he completed his apprenticeship he came to Pennsylvania, and lived with his brother on a farm owned by his father. Soon afterwards his father sold the farm to Robert Morris, but all he ever received for it was £50. This ruined his father financially, but Morris gave him a clerkship in the treasury, which he filled until he died at the age of nearly ninety years.

In the meantime John Burrows married Jane Torbert, and in partnership with his brother rented a farm and mill which belonged to Samuel Torbert, his father-in-law. Their partnership did not prove profitable and they soon dissolved. He then engaged in farming alone near Philadelphia, but after three years found himself in debt, when he threw up his lease and went to live on a farm in Bucks county. Misfortune followed him. At the end of two years he was £1,000 in debt and greatly discouraged. He then worked at his trade in Northampton county for a short time, but did not better his condition. He then resolved to seek his fortune on the West Branch.

Disposing of his tools he took his wife and five children, the youngest an infant, and started for Muncy, where they had relatives living. There they arrived, April 17, 1794, with less than $8 in money, and were obliged to take up their quarters in a log cabin about sixteen feet square with another family of six children, which, with his own family of five children, and a bound boy, crowded the cabin to its utmost.

At the age of seventy-seven Mr. Burrows wrote an autobiography for his posterity, detailing minutely his trials, struggles, and successes. He says:

I remained in this cabin until the 15th of November, when I removed on eighteen inches of snow to a place belonging to my relative, John Hall. I was told before leaving Northampton county that distilling was a good business in a new country. I had learned distilling at my father's, and brought two small stills with me. The snow I had moved on to Hall's farm soon went off and the weather became fine. I dug a place in the bank near a well, put up a small log still house, and covered it with split stuff and dirt. On New Year's Day I started my stills and found the business a good one. I purchased rye for 5s a bushel and sold my whiskey for $1 a gallon. By the first of April I had realized £50 in cash. I was on this farm two years.

Before I left Northampton county I made a conditional contract with William Telfair, of South Carolina, for fifty acres of land on the north side of Muncy Hills. It was in the possession

Wm Weaver,

of Samuel Wallis, and an ejectment suit was pending in the Supreme court. I gained the land, took possession, and erected a large still house thereon. I then sold my stills and went to Philadelphia and purchased a larger pair for £100. I then borrowed £50 from my brother to pay for them, brought them home, and set them up in the house I had erected. It was late in the autumn before I got them ready to start; the weather set in with intense freezing, without the ground being filled with water, and it continued dry and cold all winter. I could not get a bushel chopped for distilling, there being no mill in the neighborhood but Shoemaker's, and it was so nearly frozen up that it could grind but very little for the people for bread.

Not anticipating such a vigorous winter he had gone in debt for 650 bushels of rye at 6s 6d per bushel. He had provided himself with twenty head of cattle and forty hogs to be fed on the still slops but being deprived of this feed he was compelled to use his entire stock of rye. The country being new no hay could be obtained at any price. He hauled straw for ten miles and did all he could to keep his stock alive, but when spring came half of his cattle had perished and but nine hogs remained. This bad luck compelled him to sell his stills to pay for the rye, and he was forced to quit distilling, and before harvest arrived he was short of bread for his family. No grain was to be had in the neighborhood. He went sixteen miles from home and succeeded in buying two bushels of wheat for which he paid $2 a bushel!

He relates a remarkable feat of walking to secure a tract of land, which was a severe test of endurance. He says:

There were 150 acres of vacant land adjoining the little farm I was in possession of, and there was a warrant out for 100 acres of it. I was watching to see what part of the land they would lay their warrant on. As I knew that they could not cover all the land with that warrant, I was determined, if I could, to deprive them of the balance. They mistrusted me for watching them, and took advantage of my absence from home to lay their warrant, and despatched a man on Friday with an application for the fifty acres. I came home on Sunday noon, took a little refreshment and started for Sunbury that afternoon, thirty miles distant. I got my application signed by two justices on Monday morning, started at eight o'clock for Philadelphia, where I arrived on Tuesday night, 160 miles from Muncy, entered my application next morning, and obtained the land. The other man came to the land office a few minutes after I entered my application. I performed this journey on foot to save expense, believing that I could do it sooner than any horse I had.

Mr. Burrows continued to struggle against adversity, and by pluck and endurance managed to support his family and slowly gain ground. He thus refers to his appointment as a justice of the peace: "In 1795 Lycoming county was taken from Northumberland and erected into a separate county, and in the winter of 1796 I was appointed justice of the peace by Governor McKean, which office I held for nine years—or until it was vacated by my election to the State Senate—and I was the only justice a great part of that time in a district that now has nine, and the fees of my office did not pay for my salt."

John Burrows was elected a county commissioner in 1800, and assisted in building the first court house in Williamsport. He took a great interest in the building and hauled the bell which now hangs in the belfry from Philadelphia with his own team. Soon after this journey a remarkable and thrilling incident in his life occurred, which is best told in his own words:

I received a letter from Dr. Tate introducing William Hill Wells to me. The latter had settled in the woods at Wellsboro, Tioga county, and applied to me to furnish him with provisions in his new settlement. He had brought a number of negroes with him from the State of

Delaware. I put 8,800 pounds of pork on two sleds and started to go with it for him. It was fine sledding, but dreadfully cold weather. In crossing the mountains the man I had driving one of the teams froze his feet up to his ankles, and I was obliged to leave him. The next morning I put the four horses to one sled and started for Wells's. I had to cross Pine creek six times. A man coming into the settlement from that part of the country had frozen to death the day before, and I passed his body lying in the road.

The second crossing of the creek was about fifty yards wide, and when the foremost horses got to the middle of the creek the ice broke with them on it. The water was about mid-side deep, and in their efforts to get on the ice again, they drew the other horses and sled into the creek, and pulled the roller out of the sled. I got the horses ashore and tied them. I then went back to the sled and found the water running over the pork. I had to go partly under water to get an axe that was tied on the sled to cut a road through the ice to get the sled ashore. Sometimes I was in the water up to my middle, and sometimes was standing on the ice—the water following the stroke of the axe would fly up, and as soon as it touched me it turned into ice. When I had got the road cut to the shore I went to the sled and got a log chain. I then had to go under water and hook first to one runner and then to the other, and back the horses in through the road to pull the sled out. It was now dark and I had six miles to go and four times to cross the creek without a roller in my sled to guide it. On descending ground it would often run out of the road, when I had difficulty to get it in the road again. There was not a dry thread on me and the outside of my clothes were frozen stiff. It was 12 o'clock before I got to the mill, the first house before me, and there was neither hay nor stable when I got there. I thought my poor horses would freeze to death. Next morning, as soon as daylight appeared, I cut a stick and put a roller in my sled.

I started from there at 10 o'clock and it was fifteen miles to Wells's the snow was two feet deep, and there was scarcely a track in the road. I met Mr. Wells's negro five miles this side of his house coming to meet me on horseback, about sunset. He said there was a by-road that was a mile nearer than the one that I was on, and he undertook to pilot me, but he soon lost the path and we wandered about among the trees, till at length my sled pitched into a hole and overset. I then unhooked my horses from the sled and asked the negro if he thought he could pilot me to the house, but he acknowledged himself lost. I looked about and took a view of the stars and started with my four horses and left the pork in the woods, and fortunately got into Wells's. When I got there he had neither hay nor stable, or any kind of feed, nor any place to confine my horses, so I was obliged to tie them to the trees. He had a place dug in a log that I could feed two of my horses at a time. All the buildings that he had erected were two small cabins adjoining each other—one for himself and family, about sixteen feet square, that I could not stand straight in, built of logs, with bark for an upper floor and split logs for the lower floor. The negro cabin was a little larger, but built of the same material. I sat by the fire until morning. And it took me all the next day to get my pork to the house and settle. The next day I started for home, without feed for my horses there two nights, and the snow was up to their bellies.

It is not positively known by what route he traveled, but it is supposed that it was by the State road. This road had been constructed by the State from Newberry to the New York State line in 1799, touching Wellsboro on the way.

At this time John Burrows was living on his farm near Muncy. A beginning had been barely made for a village when he moved there. Stephen Bell had put up the "shell of a house," which Mr. Burrows purchased, with two adjoining lots. He had the house finished and made improvements by erecting other buildings. In this way he kept on acquiring property until he owned considerable lands.

On the 28th of September, 1804, he met with another misfortune in the death of his wife, who had shared in his trials and struggles. This affliction was a severe one and caused him much grief. Three years afterwards — June 11, 1807 — he married Mrs. Mary McCormick, widow of William McCormick.

Mr. Burrows had become somewhat identified with politics since serving as commissioner, and in 1808 he was elected State Senator for the district composed of Lycoming and Centre counties. He served out his term at Harrisburg. In 1811 Governor Snyder appointed him major general of the Ninth division, Pennsylvania militia, for seven years, and at the end of his term he was reappointed for four years. In 1813 the Governor appointed him prothonotary of the court of common pleas, and register of wills, recorder of deeds, and clerk of the several courts of Lycoming county, to succeed Ellis Walton, who had died in office. In the meantime General Burrows was looked up to as a political leader. Previous to his last appointment he had been nominated three times for Congress by regular conventions called for that purpose—twice by the old Democratic party and once by the Federal party—but he declined the Democratic nominations, and only consented "to stand as a rallying point for the party" on the third nomination.

Having sold his Pensborough property to George Lewis for $4,000, he purchased 500 acres and sixteen perches of Pelatiah Perit and Joshua Lathrop, May 11, 1813, in consideration of $9,500. (See Deed Book M, page 107.) This land lay in what is now Montoursville. With the assistance of his wife he made the first payment. A few patches on the Reserve had been cleared, or burned over by the Indians for the purpose of raising corn; but the greater part of the land was in a state of nature, and covered with timber.

After making the first payment, which took all of his available means, the balance of the purchase money became a heavy debt and caused him some trouble. Becoming fearful of the consequences, he sold 120 acres for $25 per acre, but he afterwards regretted it, because he had to buy the same land back again at $55 per acre to prevent it falling into hands that were not agreeable to him. When cleared the land proved productive. In one year his sales of grain in the Baltimore market brought him $4,000, and sales of produce at home brought $200 more. This revenue enabled him in 1828 to build a merchant mill, with five run of stones, at a cost of nearly $10,000. Subsequently it was known as the "State mill," because the State purchased it on account of the encroachment of the canal.

By act of Congress, passed in 1822, he was granted a pension of $173.33, payable semi-annually, for his services in the Revolutionary war.

In closing his autobiography he calls attention to the fact that although in early life he was "nipped with the frost of adversity and poverty," it operated more as a stimulant than a damper to his industry. He was a strong anti-Mason and admonished his sons to set their faces against secret societies. General Burrows died at his home in Montoursville, August 22, 1837, aged seventy-seven years, three months, and seven days, and was buried in the village cemetery.

HIS SUCCESSOR.

Nathaniel Burrows, born September 11, 1797, in what is now Muncy Creek township, was reared on his father's farm. After receiving a common education he addressed himself to the work of clearing fifty acres of land on the Reserve. The land at that time was purchased for $19 per acre. March 30, 1824, he married Miss Eliza Jordan, of Cumberland county, and they settled on his land. He carried on farming up to 1829, when he engaged in the mercantile business. In the summer

of 1830 he associated William Tomlinson with him, and together they carried on business until 1833. Within this time he built the first brick house in Montoursville, which is still standing. The following years were active and busy periods. The construction of the canal stimulated every branch of business. Mr. Burrows took contracts on the canal, which, in addition to his mercantile pursuits, kept him actively employed. He also engaged in lumbering on Wallis run and at other points in the county.

Nathaniel Burrows never sought office, but in 1825 Governor Shulze—who at the close of his term settled at Montoursville—appointed him a justice of the peace, and he served until 1838, when the office became elective. He discharged the duties of magistrate with impartiality and fidelity, and like his father discouraged litigation among his neighbors.

On the evening of March 30, 1874, Mr. Burrows and wife celebrated their golden wedding at their home in Montoursville, surrounded by their children, neighbors, and friends. The occasion was a joyous one; 130 guests participated in the festivities and congratulated the venerable couple. Mr. Burrows did not live long after this impressive occasion. He died September 14, 1879, in his eighty-third year; his wife survived him nearly seven years, dying December 24, 1886, in the eighty-fifth year of her age. Mr. and Mrs. Burrows left four sons and three daughters, all of whom are living and well known citizens.

Another early settler was James Moore. In 1814 he purchased a piece of land from General Burrows. He built a log house which was afterward occupied by George Bubb. The same year of his purchase he built the first bridge across Loyalsock, which was a great improvement, because the fording had always been difficult.

HOTELS.

One of the early hotel keepers was William Tomlinson. He was followed by N. Hudson and Frederick Shale. At the present time there are three hotels in the borough, viz: Central, by William Lucas; Montour House, H. S. Weaver, and Ebner House, W. C. Ebner.

FOUNDING OF THE TOWN.

About 1820 General Burrows laid out the town and commenced selling lots. The price averaged $50 a lot. Thomas Lloyd was interested also with General Burrows in founding the town. The village grew slowly, and stretching along the public road presented a straggling appearance. It bore the nicknames of "Tea Town" and "Coffee Town" for many years, because in early days when everything had to be transported by wagon, and teaming was a leading business, the drivers on passing through the place to Williamsport were so often importuned by housewives to bring them "a quarter of tea" or "a pound of coffee," that they gave the place these names.

THE POSTOFFICE.

As early as April 23, 1831, a postoffice was opened here and called Montoursville, after Andrew Montour, the Indian interpreter and friend of the white man. Solo-

mon Bruner was appointed the first postmaster and he held the office till April 20, 1835, when John Jones succeeded him. His successors have been as follows: Stephen Tomlinson, appointed March 22, 1836; Solomon Bruner, March 27, 1837; Peter R. Hoffman, March 14, 1839; William Tomlinson, August 23, 1841; Peter R. Hoffman, January 14, 1846; William Weaver, January 25, 1849; Alexander S. Williams, January 21, 1853; Fares Rundio, November 16, 1854; Henry Bastian, Jr., February 16, 1855; James D. Bennett, June 23, 1855; William J. Paulhamus, July 12, 1861; Henry Creswell, July 21, 1868; Benjamin R. Smith, November 11, 1869; Estella E. Smith, December 16, 1873; Lindsey M. Weaver, June 24, 1889, present incumbent. Thus far Mrs. Smith has served the longest of any of the appointees.

BOROUGH GOVERNMENT.

Naming the post office "Montoursville" was the first effort toward giving it a fixed title, which would be respected. But the nicknames had become so fixed that it was hard to get rid of them, and even to this day some of the older people will speak of the place as "Tea Town." Under an act of Assembly, approved February 19, 1850, it was directed "that Montoursville, in the county of Lycoming, shall be set apart and be separate from the township of Fairfield, in said county, and the same shall be and is hereby erected into a borough, which *shall be called* the borough of Montoursville, bounded and limited as follows:"

Beginning at a post, a corner of lands of Charles Lloyd and the free school lot; thence S. 73° E. 160 perches to a post; thence S. 17° 80.8 perches to a post; thence N. 73° W. 168 perches to a post; thence N. 13° E. 40.8 perches to the great road leading from Williamsport to Muncy; thence along the west line of land of Nathaniel Burrows N. 28° 30′ E. 40.8 perches to the place of beginning.

These were the original boundary lines of (See P. L. 1850, page 72.) the borough, but the limits have been greatly enlarged since. They now embrace a greater area, perhaps, than any other borough in the county. On the 17th of March, 1862, council passed an ordinance extending the borough limits from Loyalsock creek to the river, and far enough eastward to take in the historic farm of Governor Shulze, and northward about a mile. Subsequently this action of council was confirmed by act of the legislature approved March 27, 1862. At the present time a movement has been started to take a portion of this territory, with a like portion from Fairfield, and form a new township. The area of the borough is 1,365 acres, and according to the census of 1890 the population was 1,278.

The question of increasing the indebtedness of the borough to erect water works was submitted to a vote of the people, March 15, 1892, and resulted in a vote of 191 in favor of waterworks to 115 in opposition. It is proposed to bring the water across the river from a stream in Bald Eagle mountain.

The principal street in the borough, which runs east and west, is called Broadway, with Cherry on the north and Jordan on the south. Those running north and south are named Loyalsock avenue, and Washington and Montour streets.

A special act of April 6, 1850, provided that the first election for the borough should be held on the third Friday in April, and Samuel C. Williams was appointed judge, and Samuel Paulhamus and Levi Coder inspectors to hold said election.

But according to the minutes a borough government was not organized until February 21, 1853. The officers were as follows: Burgess, William Lewars; treasurer, William Weaver; council: William Weaver, John Tomlinson, C. Edler, James Goodlander, S. C. Williams; clerk, Dr. George I. Pfoutz; high constable, Henry Bastian. The foregoing officers held their places by appointment until the first election, which was held February 17, 1854. After the first meeting S. C. Williams appears on the minutes as secretary. The minutes show the following burgesses up to the present time: 1854, William Lewars; 1855, Nathaniel Burrows; 1856, Joseph Grafius; 1857, John Else; 1858, Nathaniel Burrows; 1859, Joseph Grafius; 1860, G. W. Konkle; 1861, Joseph Grafius; 1862, Joseph Carpenter; 1863, John Else; 1864, P. P. Marsh; 1865, William B. Konkle; 1866, Nathaniel Burrows; 1867, Joseph Grafius; 1868, John C. Cole; 1869, filled by *pro tem.* appointment—the officer elected refused to serve; 1870–73, William Lewars; 1874, John S. Bastian; 1875, E. W. Konkle; 1876–77, Israel Buck; 1878, John Allen; 1879, George C. Burrows; 1880, S. Mendenhall; 1881, E. W. Konkle; 1882, J. D. Buck; 1883, J. C. Hall; 1884, William Lewars; 1885, John H. Allen; 1886, James Hutson; 1887, John F. Konkle; 1888, William Lucas; 1889, F. R. Konkle; 1890, John M. Hays; 1891, William Gilbert; 1892, David S. Nevins.

The clerks of council have been as follows: 1854, John Tomlinson; 1855 to 1858, James Goodlander; 1859 to 1864, William Lewars; 1865 to 1874, Joseph Carpenter; 1875, Frank Wheeland; 1876 to 1892, D. Lichtenthaler.

INDUSTRIES.

In 1842 Lloyd's flouring mill was erected. In 1847–48 the paper mill was built, and it was run for many years and gave employment to a large number of hands. Of late years it has fallen into disuse.

The planing mill of J. T. Woolever & Brothers, which was founded about 1881 by William Moltz, makes a specialty of surfacing and dressing boards, and dealing in sash, blinds, moldings, etc.

A. H. Heilman & Company operate an extensive furniture manufactory, which gives employment to a large number of hands. It is an important industry and is about to be enlarged.

The large flouring mill of Hayes, Pidcoe & Company, near the creek, is operated on an extensive scale and turns out a large amount of flour annually.

J. B. Emery & Company operate a large saw mill and manufacture 15,000,000 feet of hemlock lumber annually. They obtain their stock mostly in Sullivan county, which is floated down the Loyalsock to the mill.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

There are six secret societies in the borough, viz: Eureka Lodge, No. 335, F. and A. M., which meets the Friday night before each full moon; Fairfield Lodge, No. 236, I. O. O. F., which meets every Saturday evening from October 1st to September 1st at 6:30 P. M., and from April 1st to October 1st at 7 P. M.; Bald Eagle Encampment, No. 289, I. O. O. F., which was instituted July 23, 1890, and meets every first and third Friday of each month at 7:30 P. M.; Washington Camp, No. 299, P. O. S. of A.; Abraham Lincoln Council, No. 513,

Jr. O. U. A. M.; and Montoursville Lodge, No. 270, I. O. G. T., which meets every Monday evening.

THE PRESS.

The first paper to make its appearance in Montoursville of which we have any account was the *Pastoral Visitor*, in 1869, by Rev. B. R. Smith. It was devoted to church matters and was published weekly. The date of its suspension is unknown.

The first regular weekly newspaper was started September 24, 1891, by M. Doyle Marks and Frederick S. Kelley, and called the Montoursville *Echo*. On the 29th of October of the same year Mr. Marks purchased the interest of his partner and became sole editor and publisher. The *Echo* is a six-column folio and is devoted to local interests.

EDUCATIONAL.

The octagonal stone building was erected in 1818 for a school house, and it was used for this purpose for many years. Montoursville now has five schools, viz: High school, grammar school, secondary and primary schools. The report for 1891 shows seven months taught by three male and two female teachers. The males were paid $50 a month and the females $37.50. Male scholars enrolled, 126; female, 120.

CHURCHES.

Religious meetings were held in 1818 in the octagonal stone building near the graveyard. Rev. Mr. Marr, a well known Presbyterian minister, officiated at a later date; also Methodist ministers. General Burrows contributed land for a Methodist church, of which the society availed themselves in 1838, a year after his death, and built a house which they long used in connection with the Lutherans. Ex-Governor Shulze, who was living there then, gave $100 towards the building. It was called the Union church, because more than one denomination used it. In after years it was called the "White church," because of its color. When the religious societies ceased to use it the Grangers occupied it as a hall for their meetings. In 1867 the Methodists erected a church of their own. Present pastor, A. E. Taylor.

The Presbyterians organized a church, June 14, 1868, and for some time it was nurtured by pastors from Williamsport, among whom were Rev. William Simonton, Rev. George F. Cain, and others. Present pastor, Rev. J. Ludlow Kendall.

In 1870 the Lutherans completed their present church edifice. Rev. J. R. Sample has been the pastor for over ten years, and has preached over 1,825 sermons and nearly 1,000 persons as a result of his labors have professed religion. During this time he married 832 couples and preached 300 funeral sermons.

The Episcopalians also have a neat little church. The rector, Rev. C. J. Kilgour, resigned in May, 1892, to go to another field of labor.

CEMETERIES.

Land for a cemetery was donated by John Rockafellow, and the first interment was made in 1812. This old burial ground contains the ashes of many of the first

settlers. When the borough began to encroach upon it a new cemetery was laid out further east, and it is now used for burial purposes. The remains of many buried in the old ground were removed there.

CHAPTER XXX.

BOROUGH OF HUGHESVILLE.

THE FIRST SETTLER—FOUNDING OF THE TOWN—FIRST DOCTOR AND LAWYER—FIRST IMPROVEMENTS—POSTMASTERS—MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT—INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT—FIRST NATIONAL BANK—LIGHT AND WATER—SECRET SOCIETIES—THE PRESS—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—CEMETERIES.

THE first white man known to have settled on what is now a part of the borough of Hughesville was David Aspen. This was about 1777. On the appearance of the Indians he was notified on the 8th of August, 1778, by Rachel Silverthorn, to leave his cabin for a place of safety. Tradition says she was sent by Capt. John Brady to warn him of his danger. He fled to Fort Muncy, at Wallis's farm. A few days afterwards he ventured home, but not returning to the fort, search was made and his dead body was found near where Immanuel church stands. He had been shot and scalped by the savages. All this part of the county was then included in Muncy township.

The land on which Hughesville was founded was patented to John Heap, May 7, 1793, and by him conveyed to Samuel Harrold, who by his will conveyed it to his son John. It was purchased, March 23, 1816, by Jeptha Hughes, who soon afterwards laid out a town. It first took the name of "Hughesburg." On the 1st of July, 1820, Hughes sold the entire plot to Daniel Harrold. The town grew slowly for a long time. In 1819 Jacob Clayton purchased a part of this land from William Hurl, and the same year he erected a grist mill on the site of the one now owned by the heirs of William Taggart. About 1862 the mill was destroyed by fire, but it was rebuilt by Edward Lyon, who was the owner.

FIRST DOCTOR AND LAWYER.

The first resident physician was Dr. John W. Peale, father of ex-Senator Peale, of Lock Haven. He settled here in 1828 and remained ten years, when he sold his practice to Dr. George Hill, who had just graduated. He is now one of the three oldest practitioners in the county. Peter Rishel, the first practical dentist, opened an office in 1853. W. E. Crawford opened a law office in 1875, and is regarded as the first lawyer to settle in the borough.

FIRST IMPROVEMENTS.

Tradition informs us that Paul Willey opened the first tavern in 1820. It stood

Daniel Steele

on the site of the present United States Hotel. Theodore Wells opened the first store in 1830. He afterwards sold his stock to Adam Bodine. His son Charles, father of De Witt and Milton Bodine, then took charge of the business and successfully conducted it.

POSTMASTERS.

The Hughesville postoffice was established November 19, 1827, and Theodore Wells was appointed postmaster. He held the office until December 9, 1834, when Christopher Kaylor was appointed. His successors have been appointed as follows: Gershom Biddle, October 9, 1839; James Huling, May 11, 1849; John F. McLain, June 15, 1853; James Laird, October 2, 1855; James H. Huling, July 23, 1861; Aaron C. Carlisle, September 18, 1866; Michael R. Swartz, December 30, 1867; Jeremiah Kelley, March 27, 1869; William H. Warne, October 28, 1870; William Kitchen, January 4, 1875; Milton Bodine, July 3, 1884; Harry H. Rutter, September 4, 1885; Theodore A. Boak, March 27, 1889. He is the present incumbent.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Early in 1852 a movement was started to have the town incorporated. The act passed and was approved, April 23, 1852. The boundaries were defined as follows:

> That the town of Hughesville, in the county of Lycoming, and territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the land of Edward Lyon; thence running S. 40° 30′ W. 210 perches to a point on the lands of Abraham Bodine; thence S. 49° 30′ E. 78 perches to a point on the lands of Thomas Ellis; thence N. 40° 30′ E. 251 perches to a point on the aforesaid lands of Edward Lyon; thence N. 79° W. 90 perches to the place of beginning, is hereby erected into a borough, to be called and styled "the borough of Hughesville."

The second section of the act called for the election of a burgess and other officers on the third Friday of May, 1852, and on the third Friday of February annually thereafter.

As far as it has been possible to find any record, it appears that Enos Hawley was the first burgess, after which there is a blank until 1861, when Mr. Hawley appears to have been elected again. After his term the record is as follows: 1862, W. A. Krouse; 1863, J. F. Meclain; 1864–65, Israel Buck; 1866, C. Reedy; 1867, Joseph Crowley; 1868, John Butler; 1869, Ira Robbins; 1870, A. C. Carlisle; 1871, Michael Steck; 1872–73, A. C. Henry; 1874, Conrad Reedy; 1875, Lawson Hughes; 1876, Thomas Kahler; 1877, S. R. Kline; 1878, S. R. Kline; 1879, James Laird; 1880, Lewis Ball; 1881, H. R. Merhling; 1882, J. K. Rishel; 1883, J. K. Rishel; 1884, A. C. Henry; 1885, A. C. Henry; 1886, John Kahler; 1887, J. C. Laird; 1888, Charles J. Hill; 1889, O. S. Lutz; 1890–91, William Kurtz; 1892, S. C. Bussler.

Secretaries of council have been as follows: Theodore Hill, 1852 to 1860; J. A. Swartz, 1860 to 1865; W. A. Krouse, 1866 to 1867; William Frontz, 1867 to 1869; Charles M. Hill, 1869 to 1870; Lewis Ball, 1870 to 1872; G. C. Frontz, 1872 to 1875; William Frontz, 1875 to 1880; W. E. Crawford, 1880 to 1886; George Ball, 1886 to 1887; Jacob Hart, 1887 to 1888; Theodore Bonnell, 1888 to 1890; W. A. Ball, 1890 to 1893.

Since the original town plot was made by Jeptha Hughes, the borough has been

greatly enlarged by additions from time to time. Many of the residences are neat and cosy in the cottage style of architecture. The principal streets running north and south are named Railroad street, Main, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth; east and west: Walnut, Water, Academy, Cemetery, and Park streets.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The first blacksmith shop was started by Tingley & Corson in 1820. William Kitchen established a chair factory in 1829. A wagon shop was opened in 1830 by Wells & Johnson, and among other vehicles they manufactured the noted Dearborn wagon. In 1832 Robert Pursel started a tannery on the site now occupied by Santee's shingle machine shop. As there were quite a number of distilleries in those days the cooper trade was one of the leading industries. A saw and planing mill, owned by Bodine & Webb, occupied the ground on which the Baptist church stands. It was converted into a turning and bending factory in 1869 by James Laird & Sons, but was burned in 1874. James Laird & Company then built the furniture factory now owned by J. K. Rishel. It is now an important industry and employs a large number of men. Boak Brothers also carry on a large furniture factory and employ a strong working force.

Other industries are noted as follows: Knitting factory, Mrs. Ella Faus; carriage shop, Samuel Moss; washing machine manufactory, Deibler & Ring; sash, door, and planing mill, J. R. & M. W. Swartz; foundry and machine shop, Snowden Brothers.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank of Hughesville was organized, September 1, 1888, with a paid-up capital of $50,000, and the surplus has now reached $5,000. The present officers are: President, De Witt Bodine; vice-president, C. W. Woddrop; cashier, W. C. Frontz; assistant, Frank A. Reeder; directors: De Witt Bodine, C. W. Woddrop, W. C. Frontz, Peter Reeder, Jeremiah Kelley, Milton Bodine, J. K. Rishel, J. C. Laird, S. L. Van Valzah, D. H. Poust, John Bull, Peter Frontz, James K. Boak.

LIGHT AND WATER.

In October, 1891, an electric light plant was founded for illuminating the borough, dwellings, and manufactories; and at the same time water works were established. The borough, although the census of 1890 only gave it a population of 1,358, is fully abreast of the times in modern improvements. Its two furniture manufactories employ over 200 hands in the aggregate, and its three hotels fully meet the wants of all travelers.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Hughesville Lodge, No. 331, I. O. O. F., was organized, October 16, 1848. The war of the rebellion caused a recess of about thirteen years, on account of so many members having enlisted. On the 1st of August, 1870, the lodge was reorganized, and since that time 199 members have been admitted. Other lodges are: Lady Hughs Rebecca Degree Lodge, No. 215, I. O. O. F., organized January 23,

1890, 45 members; P. O. S. of A., organized October, 1887; Jr. O. U. A. M., organized November, 1890; G. A. R., organized in 1886.

THE PRESS.

The Canusarago *Daily Herald* was published during the third annual exhibition of the Muncy Valley Farmers' Club in the fall of 1873. It was the first paper published in the town, and was run in the interest of the club. When the fair was over it ceased.

The Enterprise was the second paper to make its appearance. It was started by R. A. Kinsloe, June 19, 1874, and was a six-column folio. He conducted it until June 18, 1883, when he sold out to Jeremiah Kelly. The material was immediately purchased by H. H. Rutter, who ran it for five issues, and then changed the name to the Hughesville *Mail*, under which title he has published it to the present time. It is a quarto, with six columns to the page, and is Democratic.

Early in June, 1877, Daniel Riley issued the first number of the Hughesville *Journal*. It was a folio of six columns to the page and was Democratic in principle. Mr. Riley conducted it until some time in 1879, when he retired, and soon afterwards the material was purchased by Buck & Hill. They immediately started a paper called *The Mirror*, which they published for less than a year and then suspended.

The Lutheran Sentinel, a quarterly church paper, was started by Rev. J. A. Wirt in April, 1890. It is devoted to the interests of the Lutheran church, of which Mr. Wirt is pastor.

Our Report is the title of a church paper published by the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

About 1818 a log school house was built on the present school grounds. It was a rude structure, furnished with a tenplate stove instead of the common open fire place. Some of the pupils came five miles to this school. After the borough was incorporated a new school house was built on this ground, which had been deeded in trust by Jacob Shoemaker for school and church purposes. The trustees were Jacob Hill, Jacob Clayton, and Baltzer Steck. The building was brick and contained two rooms. It was torn down in 1875 and a larger building, containing four rooms, was erected. This building was remodeled in 1889, and two rooms were added, making it much better. Steam is used for heating purposes. The value of the property is estimated at $16,000. The report for 1891 shows six schools taught by two male and four female teachers, and an average attendance of 240 scholars out of an enrollment of 295.

About 1820 the Methodists organized the first religious society in the town. For twenty-four years they worshiped in the old log school house. A church was then built in 1844. In 1879 it was rebuilt. In the meantime the congregation had become so large that more room was required, and in 1892 a handsome brick building was erected adjoining the old church.

The Lutheran church was not organized until long after the Methodist. About 1850 a church was built. This was used until 1884, when a lot was purchased on

the corner of Main and Academy streets and a fine brick church erected at a cost of $18,000.

In 1866 the Evangelical church was organized, and the same year a church was built.

The Baptists commenced erecting a church in 1891, which has been completed. It is a neat frame building.

CEMETERIES.

The old graveyard, near the Railroad station, which was started near the close of the last century on land set apart for that purpose by Mr. Shoemaker, was abandoned about 1860. There many of the pioneers were buried. In 1859 Pleasant Hill cemetery was laid out on the declivity of a hill overlooking the borough from the west, which has been so beautified and adorned until it has become a very attractive place. It is related that when it was laid out a party of ladies and gentlemen visited the place. Among them was Miss Emma Coder, sister-in-law of Lewis Ball, who made the remark: "I wonder who will be the first one buried here?" In a short time she was taken ill and died, and her funeral was the *first* at the new cemetery!

It is outside the limits of the borough, in Wolf township, but it is the place of burial for the borough and the region round about. Many of the monuments, tombstones, and other memorials are neat and appropriate. On one of the avenues, in a neatly kept plot, this inscription on a marble tombstone will attract the attention of the visitor: "J. Lukens Wallis died July 27, 1863, aged eighty-nine years, eight months, and three days. He was the first male white child born in Muncy valley." His birth occurred just after the stormiest period (1779) in the history of the valley, when the white settlers were slowly returning, after being driven away by the savages.

Within sight of this modern cemetery, near the Newman school house, is one of the oldest graveyards in the valley. It is called the "Newman graveyard," and there the Newmans, Rynearsons, Lows, and other original settlers buried their dead for many years. It has been abandoned as a place of interment for more than fifty years, but it is still kept enclosed.

CHAPTER XXXI.

BOROUGH OF PICTURE ROCKS.

TOPOGRAPHY—ORIGIN OF THE NAME—FOUNDERS OF THE TOWN—THE POSTOFFICE—MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT—INDUSTRIAL, SOCIAL, AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS.

THIS pretty little borough is situated on Big Muncy creek, about seven and a half miles from the town of Muncy, and two and a half above Hughesville. A ledge of rocks rises nearly perpendicularly 200 feet above the stream which washes its base. The valley at this point is about three-fourths of a mile wide, increasing in width as you descend the creek, and is surrounded on the east, west, and north by rocks and mountains. The basin in which the settlement was made covers an area of probably 500 or 600 acres.

The peculiar name—Picture Rocks—was given to the place by the early settlers, who found rude Indian pictures painted on the rocks. They have long since disappeared. These hieroglyphics attracted much attention at first and were long regarded as an object of curiosity by the whites. What they indicated no one could tell. Tradition informs us that the flat on which the town is built was once a favorite camping place for bands of Monsie Indians, and as many arrow points and other relics of the departed race were found there, such was probably the fact.

FOUNDERS OF THE TOWN.

In the fall of 1848, two families, viz: A. R. Sprout and Amos Burrows, came from Susquehanna county and settled here. The place was little better than a wild. There was but one house, a barn, and a saw mill. Both families moved into the house, until more quarters could be provided. Other friends and relatives soon followed and the little settlement grew apace. The land was first taken up by Henry Rody, his warrant bearing date, June 3, 1773. He sold it to Abraham Singer, who conveyed it to John Tice, by whom it was sold to A. R. Sprout and Amos Burrows in the autumn of 1848. At that time it was not very attractive—in fact, the land was regarded as worthless, owing to the seeming impossibility of clearing away the rocks, logs, and underbrush which encumbered it.

A. R. Sprout and Amos Burrows, the founders of the town, have both been gathered to their fathers. Mr. Sprout was born in Connecticut, April 25, 1816, and died at Picture Rocks, October 25, 1888. His mother, who was a sister of Amos Burrows, was born on the 4th of July, and on the same day, eighty-seven years later, she died. She was the mother of eight sons and three daughters, and Mr. Sprout was the eldest of the family. He was noted for his inventive genius and love of fruit culture. His wife did not survive him long. They left no issue.

THE POSTOFFICE.

Picture Rocks was made a postvillage, July 9, 1861, and James E. Lobdell was commissioned postmaster. His successors have been as follows: Robert S. Shoemaker, June 6, 1867; Theodore W. Little, July 2, 1869; S. H. Burrows, September 9, 1881; Howard M. Essick, August 21, 1885; John B. Musgrave, April 15, 1889.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The town was incorporated as a borough, September 27, 1875, since which time it has greatly improved. Burgesses have been elected as follows: 1876, C. H. Eddy; 1877, A. A. Collins; 1878, A. L. Eddy; 1879, E. T. Sprout; 1880, T. W. Little; 1881, J. D. Musgrave; 1882, W. Beck; 1883, A. Fague; 1884, A. C. Little; 1885, W. W. Pickering; 1886–87, A. E. Burrows; 1888, C. N. Molyneaux; 1889–90, T. H. Bennett; 1891, S. H. Burrows; 1892, J. D. Musgrave.

INDUSTRIAL, SOCIAL, AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT.

Tice, the owner of the land, was the possessor of a primitive saw mill, but it had been standing idle for several years. This mill was purchased by Sprout & Burrows and a sash, door, and blind manufactory started. This was the first window sash factory in the county, and the product was regarded as an innovation by carpenters, who were prejudiced against it. They argued that the making of sash by machinery would ruin their business and they discountenanced its use by builders. But the spirit of progress could not be stayed. The sash factory won the victory after a hard struggle and the plucky founders lived to see many others established throughout the country.

Town lots were laid out and sold and buildings erected. Other manufacturing industries were founded, more settlers came, and in a few years the place had assumed the dignity of a village. Purchasers of lots were required to enter into an agreement not to open a saloon or engage in the liquor traffic. The town was built on the sure foundation of temperance and morality—the potent factors of prosperity, religion, and civilization—and to-day the people are thrifty, godly, and happy.

Picture Rocks now has five industries. The leading concerns are Burrows Brothers & Company's, Limited, Furniture Manufactory, employing about 100 hands; Handle and Excelsior Company; Frey & Fague's Planing Mill; John P. Little & Company's Bending Works, and John Bryan's Knitting Factory. In the aggregate these various industries employ a large number of men.

There are three stores, one drug store, one blacksmith shop, two physicians, two livery stables, one jewelery store, and a number of shops.

CHURCHES.

The majority of the original settlers were Baptists, and in 1849 they organized a society with about twenty members, but as they had no church they were compelled to worship in a school house. The supply preacher arrived one Saturday evening, intending to preach the next day. While stopping with one of the brethren he remarked that he "dreaded to attempt preaching in that pig pen of a house with such low ceilings and broken walls." A person remarked that he once read of a house being built by having a general turn out of the people, when a day's work put

up a decent log structure in the new settlement, where service was held. At this suggestion it was agreed that an effort should be made. After preaching a business meeting was held and arrangements entered into to erect a church. A lot was procured, every one contributed something in the line of material, and at a given day all came together and assisted in the work of "raising" the building, and in eight days it was completed and ready for use. It stood for over twenty-five years and served the purpose for which it was designed. Its site is now occupied by a more imposing and convenient place of worship. The strength of the congregation is now about eighty, and there is a flourishing Sunday school connected with the church.

Some years ago the Methodists erected a church in the borough, and they now have a good list of members and a flourishing Sunday school.

SCHOOLS.

In this hive of industry and sobriety education has not been neglected. There are three schools in the borough and the report shows six months taught in 1891, by one male and two female teachers. The former was paid $50 a month and the latter an average of $32 each. Average number of male scholars, 49; female, 64. The borough, according to the census of 1890, had a population of 510.

CHAPTER XXXII.

BOROUGH OF DUBOISTOWN.

INDIAN HISTORY—EARLY SURVEYS—ANDREW CULBERTSON—GALBRAITH PATTERSON—SAMUEL CALDWELL—BEGINNINGS OF DUBOISTOWN—MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT—THE BOROUGH TO-DAY.

DUBOISTOWN stands on historic ground. It is situated on the south side of the West Branch of the Susquehanna, opposite the west end of the city of Williamsport, and under the shadow of Bald Eagle mountain. Lycoming creek, flowing from the north, falls into the river opposite the borough. The "Muscetto," or "Mosketo," (April 17, 1784,) or "Musquettoe," (September 25, 1801,) now known as Mosquito creek, a beautiful mountain stream, dashes in its rapid torrent from the south, through a wild, narrow mountain gorge, flows through the center of the town, and falls into the river where the Teneyck mill now stands. This stream has its source at the base of the White Deer mountain, and has always been noted as unfailing in its supply of water and for the many brook trout that inhabit it.

The alluvial plateau on which a portion of the town stands was, at the time of its discovery, covered with a rank growth of weeds and heavy timber, among which black walnut predominated. This led the explorers to call it "Walnut bottom." When this plateau was cleared it was found to be covered with stone implements showing that the Indians had once dwelt there in considerable numbers. Their fire

places, made of stone, were plainly visible along the bank of the river, and the discolored earth can still be seen when it is stirred by the plow. Here they evidently manufactured arrow points, judging from the quantities of spawl, flakes of chert, and other substances discovered. Fragments of earthenware, soapstone ware, pestles, skinners, hatchets, ornaments, charms, etc., were also found in great quantities, showing that this secluded retreat must have been where one of their rude manufactories was located. The spot was well chosen. One of their main trails over the mountain came through the gorge and crossed the river to Catharine's Town, (Newberry,) where it intersected the great Sheshequin path leading up Lycoming creek.

About the year 1852, while removing some loose stone from around the base of a large rock near the Big spring, a short distance from DuBoistown, the workmen, when at a depth of several feet, found a large quantity of arrow and spear heads placed under a shelf of the rock. In 1879, while digging a trench near the site of the Indian village, the workmen found a long, slender stone imbedded in the earth, standing upright, with the top near the surface. It bore the appearance of having been rudely dressed. About two feet below the surface a grooved stone axe was found by its side. They excavated around the stone to the depth of about four feet, and then broke it off. It had probably been placed there by the Indians to mark the site of some great event, or in memory of some fallen hero.

EARLY SURVEYS.

One would scarcely suppose, owing to the dense wilderness that existed here one hundred years ago, that the early white explorers would have discovered the place, and that so much interesting pioneer history was made in that secluded spot. But such is the fact. And for much of this history we are indebted to the laborious researches of J. H. McMinn.

In October, 1769, surveys were made along the river in the vicinity of Mosquito creek. This was in Charles Lukens's district, and the land at that time belonged to Cumberland county. A warrant was laid on the DuBoistown tract by Samuel Boone, brother of Hawkins Boone, who fell at Fort Freeland, and a cousin of Daniel Boone, of Kentucky fame. When Northumberland county was formed this section became a portion of Lower Bald Eagle township, then of Washington, of Clinton, and finally of Armstrong in Lycoming.

ANDREW CULBERTSON.

Andrew Culbertson appears as a conspicuous character in our early history. He was born in 1731 in Delaware, and had several brothers and sisters. Their ancestors were Irish. Andrew came to this valley early and took an active part during the Indian troubles. Mention has been made of him in the chapters devoted to our early history. We find upon record the purchase, July 5, 1773, from Samuel Wallis, of the Martin McGraw tract, which adjoined on the east the Samuel Boone tract of 111 acres, lying on both sides of Mosquito creek at its confluence with the river, the warrant for which was issued April 3, 1769, and which was surveyed October 28, 1769. This tract Culbertson owned prior to 1773. The McGraw tract was conveyed to Reuben Haines, of Philadelphia, July 12, 1773, and by him to Samuel

Aug: Koch

Wallis, April 17, 1784, for £35. It contained 172 acres and was described as "lying one and a half miles south of the Susquehanna river, near the Hagerman survey, adjoining the Samuel Boone tract, *now* owned by Andrew Culbertson." On March 26, 1793, Culbertson obtained a warrant for a tract containing 411 acres adjoining the Boone tract on the south and extending along both sides of Mosquito run into Mosquito valley to the tract granted Col. Thomas Hartley, February 11, 1773. His brother, James Culbertson, obtained a warrant for an adjoining tract on Mosquito valley mountain, containing 213¾ acres, March 26, 1793, which was conveyed to Andrew Culbertson, January 4, 1797, for 5s.

It is likely that Culbertson while aiding in the pursuit of marauding Indians into Buffalo or White Deer valley—for we first hear of him as having located a tract near the present town of Lewisburg—had entered Mosquito valley by the path over the mountain, and descended it to the mouth of Mosquito creek; and, noticing the natural advantages which the stream presented, he purchased the tracts, on which warrants had already been laid, and took up the adjoining ones to effect a permanent settlement. It is not positively known that he was thus actuated, but such a conclusion appears reasonable from the fact that he located there about 1773, and soon after erected a saw mill and started other improvements. He was driven away at the time of the "Big Runaway" and his improvements destroyed.

When peace was restored Culbertson returned, took up the adjoining land, and with increased energy proceeded to make improvements. He erected a saw and grist mill, and built a spacious dwelling for his family, a little distance from it a distillery, and a few years later a mill for expressing nut and linseed oils.

The saw mill was a plain log building, and its supply of water was received from a dam in the creek, nearly a mile away, conducted through a race about two feet wide and two feet deep, which was excavated by Andrew and William Hepburn. The mill stood on the river bank about twenty rods east of his dwelling. At a later date Culbertson tore down the log mill and erected a larger one on the same site. The power was an overshot wheel twenty-one and a half feet in diameter. The mill was standing in 1857, when it was torn down by Solomon Moyer and a new mill, with modern improvements, built on the same site. This third mill has also served its time during one generation, and is now being torn down and its heavy timbers removed. Moyer also enlarged the old mill race, making it eight feet wide and four feet deep. Charles Whitehead, of DuBoistown, who settled there in 1848, says that he obtained the information regarding Culbertson's original log mill from the old men of that time.

These improvements were of great advantage to the settlers, and the name of Culbertson was on the lips of every one for forty miles around. The little log saw mill, with its flutter wheel, "up and down saw," could probably cut 1,000 to 1,500 feet per day, which enabled him to supply the settlers with what "bill stuff" they wanted at that time. And the second and larger mill met the increasing demand.

The grist mill, built soon after the Revolution, stood on the river bank where the old mill race falls into the river. It was a very solid two-story frame structure, resting on a high and strong foundation of stone, and was weatherboarded. The wall touched the water's edge, and canoes could be paddled up so close that bags of grain were hoisted into the mill by means of a rope. The mill contained two run

of stones and made good flour. The power was an overshot water wheel, and received its supply of water from the same race that furnished the saw mill. Culbertson's mill became famous, because the stream of water which drove it never failed, and when other mills were unable to run, it steadily jogged along and ground all grists that came. Canoes laden with grain came from far up and down the river; the Indian path over the mountain from White Deer was "brushed out," so that horses carrying grists of grain could pass over it and return. This caused it to be called "Culbertson's path," a name by which it is known to this day. The old grist mill was accidentally destroyed by fire in the spring of 1850, by a spark blown from under a kettle on the river bank where some women were engaged in washing. Thus was a historic land mark removed, to the great regret of the older people of that time.

When Culbertson settled here walnut timber was so abundant that he built a fine stable out of that material for his horses, which continued to stand long after his death.

Culbertson's old mansion still stands and is an object of much curiosity. It must have been a grand affair in its day, for it is yet spacious and pleasant at the end of a century. It was built about 1796; is two stories high, of hewed logs, sawed oak joist 3x8, and the flooring yellow pine fastened down with wooden pins. The rafters are hewed and covered with shaved shingles. The dimensions of the main building outside are twenty-seven feet six inches by thirty-three feet, and inside it contains three rooms and a spacious hall on each floor. An immense chimney built of stones picked up in the fields extends from the cellar up through the roof, though of late years the portion above the roof has been replaced by brick. There is a large open fire place in each room and one in the cellar. The kitchen is 22x23 feet, and also has an immense stone chimney with a fire place in the cellar and one on the first floor. This structure is but one story high with a loft. The door hinges in the building are of the T strap pattern and were made by a blacksmith. The windows have nine lights in the lower and six in the upper sash. No nails were used in the floors, doors, and other parts of the building—wooden pins alone taking their place. This was on account of their great cost at that time. The old log mansion was "sided up" by Jacob Hinkle in 1835, for the second time, and plastered inside for the first time. Other improvements have been made to it from time to time, but the main building is the original and stands there to-day, weather beaten and scarred as a relic of almost forgotten times.

"Culbertson's," in those days, was a popular place of resort. The settlers would bring their grists to the mill and wait for them to be ground, meanwhile patronizing the distillery and playing games. In winter time the young people from Jaysburg and the country round would gather there to attend social parties and enjoy the hospitality for which the place was noted.

In February, 1807, when the old mansion was occupied by Charles Sarch, a very distressing accident occurred. A party had assembled to witness the nuptials of William Ray and Margaret Morris. Among the guests was a young man named James Duffey, from Larry's Creek. All was life, frivolity, and gayety. In the upper story of the house was a door which had been intended to open on a balcony, but it had not been built. Young Duffey being up stairs, and seeing this door,

thoughtlessly opened it and stepped out. He fell headlong to the ground, landing on a large flat stone which lay at the door of the north entrace, and was instantly killed! The stone lies there to-day scarcely changed from the position it occupied on that fatal night.

Andrew Culbertson died about 1797, and it is supposed he was buried in the Newberry graveyard. In his will, dated June 20, 1796, appears the following clause: "Mrs. Culbertson and family shall have possession of the two back rooms of the mansion house and equal liberty to the kitchen and cellar, and the old walnut stable, until April 10, 1801, and they shall not still." In a codicil dated February following he appointed as his executors John B. Culbertson, John Boyd, and John Kidd.

The estate appears to have been heavily encumbered. On the 3d of March, 1800, the executors sold to Galbraith Patterson, for £1,600, and £500 to the heirs of John Cox, the following four tracts of land: Samuel Boone tract, 111 acres; Martin McGraw tract, 172 acres; Andrew Culbertson tract, 411 acres; James Culbertson tract, 213¾ acres, making a total of 907¾ acres, for which a deed was executed, December 3, 1800.

The wife of Andrew Culbertson was Miss Jennett Boyd, and they were married at Philadelphia in 1763. They had the following children: William, born April 15, 1765; John, born in 1767; Elizabeth, born in 1769, married Matthew Wilson; Boyd, born 1770; Andrew, born 1772; James, born 1774; Samuel, born 1776; Mary, born 1780; Jennett, born 1783. Mary married James Cummings and was the mother of the late Andrew Boyd Cummings, the donor of Brandon park to the city of Williamsport. Of the sons William married his cousin, Mary Culbertson, at Williamsport, in 1794, and the same year they emigrated to the western part of the State and settled near what is now Edinboro, Erie county. His brothers soon after followed and settled on adjoining tracts. The mother of this family, Mrs. Jennett (Boyd) Culbertson, died at Williamsport in 1802. W. C. Culbertson, who represented the Erie district in Congress in 1888–90, is a grandson of William Culbertson. He lives at Girard, Erie county, and is a man of wealth. His father, Andrew Columbus Culbertson, was born at Williamsport, June 20, 1795.

Another family, which afterwards became connected with the western Culbertsons by marriage, was that of Thomas Colter. About 1786 he came from Philadelphia and settled on the West Branch. Here he married Elizabeth Logue. They lived here until 1797, when, with their three daughters, they moved to what is now Crawford county and settled. Very likely they followed William Culbertson.

GALBRAITH PATTERSON.

Capt. William Patterson, who was prominent during the Indian troubles, married Mary Galbraith, of Donegal, Lancaster county. They had but one son, Galbraith Patterson, who was born at Patterson's fort in 1767. When he grew to manhood he went to Lancaster, studied law, and was admitted in 1789. He moved to Harrisburg and was admitted there in August, 1789. Thence he moved to the Culbertson place in 1790, where he died, February 26, 1801, in his thirty-fourth year, leaving a widow, Catharine, who afterwards married James Orbison, of Chambersburg, where she died, February 24, 1811. She had a daughter, Isabella, by Mr. Patterson, who married, first, David Maclay; second, Hon. Alexander T. Hayes,

who for forty years was judge of the circuit court and of the common pleas court at Lancaster.

Patterson came here on account of his interest in the Culbertson estate, and was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county. He was noted for his eccentricity of character. Before his death he selected a spot on the north declivity of Bald Eagle mountain, not far in the rear of the residence of the late Solomon Moyer, where he requested to be buried. He explained that "he wanted to lie there and see the d——d blue stockings go to church," referring to the Presbyterians attending the old Lycoming church at Newberry, among whom were Andrew Culbertson and wife. His antipathy to these people likely grew out of his business transactions with them. His irreverent and last request was carried out and he was buried on the spot he had selected, from which there is an enchanting view of the river, valley, and mountains beyond, with the spire of the offending church in the foreground pointing heavenward. For many years his lonely grave was enclosed by a picket fence, but in DuBois's time it was plowed over and now all trace of the burial spot is obliterated. Among the later settlers it was known as "the fiddler's grave," because he was noted in life as an expert violin player.

The records show that John Rose and William A. Thompson became the administrators of Patterson's estate, and that on September 25, 1801, a mortgage was executed to the executors of Andrew Culbertson, to secure the balance of the purchase money due. The Culbertson-Patterson estate soon after passed into the ownership of Thomas Caldwell, then living where John Good's mill (which he had built) now stands, on Lycoming creek, and he carried on the old mill for many years.

SAMUEL CALDWELL.

McMinn in his reminiscences says that James Kinman built and ran a carding machine for many years in the Culbertson mill. He lived in the dwelling connected with the oil mill in 1823. Thomas Caldwell died, August 7, 1828, aged sixty-seven years. Frederick Ott came from Selinsgrove and ran the old mill two years. William Updegrove was one of the oldest millers, and ran the mill in Culbertson's time. James Wilson was the miller when Duffey was killed.

The estate of Thomas Caldwell was divided in partition, December 27, 1828, among his children, James D. and Robert getting the portion extending into Mosquito valley, and Samuel part of the tract along the river. June 1, 1835, Robert and James D. sold 119 acres and forty-five perches to Jacob Hinkle.

While Samuel Caldwell lived here he built the fine stone mansion afterwards owned by Solomon Moyer. The latter purchased it in May, 1864, with twenty-three acres of ground for $4,500. His purchase included the old mill site, on which he built a new mill and commenced manufacturing lumber. His business was not very remunerative until the Linden branch of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad was built in 1874, when his piling ground was damaged. He brought suit and recovered $12,247; then came the Lycoming Gas and Water Company. They took their supply of water from the stream that ran his mill. He brought suit and recovered $10,500 damages. This ended his conquests in the line of litigation and he died soon after.

BEGINNINGS OF DUBOISTOWN.

What is now known as DuBoistown commenced its modern history when John DuBois and his brother Mathias, with Elias S. Lowe, bought a tract of 119 acres and 19 perches of land, June 24, 1852; Lowe and DuBois also bought of Samuel Caldwell 370 acres, October 10, 1857, for $4,000. They afterwards sold off several pieces of land including the tract on which the Culbertson mansion is situated.

The first steam saw mill in DuBoistown was built by Maj. J. H. Perkins in 1854. It stood just west of the mouth of Mosquito creek. Since that time it has undergone changes, and now has a daily capacity of 65,000 feet.

Having made land purchases, John DuBois laid out a town to which he gave his name, and it soon showed signs of prosperity. In 1856 Lowe & DuBois built a large saw mill of 90,000 feet daily capacity. They also erected a wire suspension bridge across the river for transporting their lumber to the canal. The lumber was pushed across through a pair of compression rolls, and was kept under control by other machinery. A narrow walk along side the trough through which the lumber passed, was used by pedestrians. The entire structure was destroyed by the great flood of 1865, and never rebuilt. The mill has been greatly improved since it was first built, and now has a capacity of 100,000 feet daily. It is known as the Teneyck mill.

In 1867 John DuBois built his model mill of stone a few rods southwest of the Major Perkins mill. It had a daily capacity of 75,000 feet. Unfortunately it was burned in 1884 and was not rebuilt. Soon afterwards Mr. DuBois transferred his business interests to Clearfield county and founded DuBois City.

Careful estimates place the total amount of lumber manufactured here by the different mills from the beginning to the present time at fully 500,000,000 feet.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The quarter sessions records show that a petition praying for the incorporation of the village of DuBoistown was laid before the court on the opening of January sessions, 1878, and immediately referred to the grand jury for investigation. The matter was promptly attended to, for on the 11th a favorable report was returned. In the meantime some opposition to the movement was aroused. Citizens of Armstrong township, from which the territory would be taken to form the borough, did not like the idea of having their township further reduced, and they remonstrated by petition. This caused the court to grant a mutual rule to take depositions and the question of creating a borough was carefully considered. Finally, on the 14th of October, 1878, the court entered a decree incorporating "The Borough of DuBoistown."

The records show that C. C. Brown was chosen the *first* burgess, but as he moved away about the time of his election, the court was petitioned to appoint George Foulkrod. This was done, March 21, 1879, and he appears as the first executive officer of the new borough. His successors have been elected as follows: 1880, Thomas Wheeler; 1881, James A. Dinehart; 1882–84, Henry Aurand; 1885, A. B. Carnett; 1886, A. B. Harrison; 1887, Frederick Lannert; 1888, E. F. Layberger; 1889, F. L. Miller; 1890, J. C. Carson; 1891–92, W. C. Carson.

The first secretary of council was Joseph C. Carson. H. W. Whitehead succeeded him in 1880, and served to 1883. A. W. Richard then filled the office from 1884 to 1885, when A. K. Brown was elected and served to 1890. C. B. Wilson succeeded him in 1891.

THE BOROUGH TO-DAY.

The streets of DuBoistown run nearly east by west and north by south. The main streets through the borough, east and west, are Main and Susquehanna, while those running north and south are named Spring, Summer, Valley, and High.

In addition to the steam saw mills, DuBoistown has three stores, two hotels, one carriage and blacksmith shop, two school buildings of brick, with graded schools, and one Methodist Episcopal church—a substantial frame building. The report for last year showed three schools and seven and a half months taught by two males and one female teacher. The population of the borough, according to the census of 1890 was 697.

DuBoistown was made a post station, June 7, 1886, and Sarah E. Sheaffer appointed postmaster. She was succeeded, June 12, 1889, by John F. Blair, and he is still the incumbent.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

BOROUGH OF SALLADASBURG.

Founding of the Town—Schools—Postmasters—Industries—Incorporation—I. O. O. F.

AS shown in the review of Limestone township, Salladasburg was founded by Capt. Jacob P. Sallade in 1837, when he laid out lots, built a church for the Lutherans and Presbyterians only, and started the town. It now comprises a number of stores and shops, one hotel, grist mill, and tannery; two schools are sustained, and there are three churches—Methodist, Evangelical, and Lutheran; and by the census of 1890 the borough is credited with a population of 374.

SCHOOLS.

Salladasburg has two schools. Last year six months were taught by one male and one female teacher. The former was paid $45 per month salary, and the latter $40. Forty-seven male and fifty-seven female pupils were registered. Average attendance, ninety-two.

POSTMASTERS.

As early as 1832 a postoffice was established at the mouth of Larry's creek—there scarcely being any settlers where the borough now stands—and Joseph B. Torbert was appointed postmaster. The office was named Larry's Creek. He served as postmaster till August 31, 1847, when Col. Jacob Sallade was appointed

and the office was removed about two and a half miles up the creek, where the new postmaster lived. His successors were as follows: C. Caseman, appointed October 30, 1848; Robert H. Lawshe, November 22, 1848. The office had been moved to Salladasburg under Caseman. Origen Wheeler succeeded Mr. Lawshe, June 19, 1851, and he was succeeded by James P. McCollum, July 15, 1853.

The title, Larry's Creek, was changed to Salladasburg, December 21, 1854, and McCollum reappointed. Since that time his successors have been as follows: Charles W. Pepperman, appointed May 16, 1855; William W. Thomas, October 27, 1874; W. D. Buser, June 29, 1881; David B. Waltz, October 16, 1885; William L. Miller, May 10, 1887, present incumbent.

INDUSTRIES.

The first grist mill was built in 1837 by Col. Jacob Sallade. It was sold to John Cline, about ten years afterwards, and he operated it until 1867. Colonel Sallade and Stephen Bell built a new mill near Cline's in 1866. In the meantime Cline sold his mill to Good & Company, and it was soon after turned into a planing and cider mill. Cline finally purchased the new mill of Sallade & Bell, and after running it for a short time sold it to Waltz & Company. They ran it a short time, when, unfortunately, it was burned about 1887. Soon afterwards Thomas & Brothers erected the present mill.

The leading industry in the borough is the tannery of Robert McCullough. The plant was first established by Robert Lawshe in 1848. He continued the business until about 1855, when he sold out to John A. Gamble & Brother. They conducted the business until 1870, when the buildings were burned. The firm rebuilt and soon afterwards sold out to John Gaffey. About 1874 the plant passed into the hands of Robert McCullough, who carried on the business until 1882, when the buildings were again burned. He straightway rebuilt on a larger scale, and has continued the business up to the present time. The main building is 400x80 feet; the dry house is 230x40 feet, and there are 216 vats. Ample machinery of the latest style is provided, and there is a capacity to turn out 400 tanned hides daily. Nearly 9,000 tons of bark are used annually. Hides are hauled from the railroad station at Larry's creek, and when dressed are returned by the same means for shipment to market. The industry gives steady employment to between 75 and 100 hands.

INCORPORATION.

This is one of the youngest boroughs in the county. At May sessions, 1883, a petition was presented praying for the incorporation of Salladasburg as a borough. It was referred to the grand jury for consideration, and on the 8th of May a favorable report was returned. On the 1st of October a remonstrance was filed and the petition was referred back. Nothing more was done until January 12, 1884, when, on the matter being called up, the court confirmed the report of the grand jury and entered a decree directing its incorporation and that it be called "The Borough of Salladasburg."

It is located on Larry's creek, five miles from its mouth, and the ground on which it is built was taken from Mifflin township. On the 7th of March, 1887,

Bernhard Sellinger petitioned the court to have his farm annexed to the borough. On the 9th the grand jury accepted his proposition and on the 12th of the same month the court made a decree admitting him to the borough.

Since its incorporation as a borough Salladasburg has had the following burgesses: 1884, R. McCullough; 1885, D. B. Waltz; 1886, W. H. Fisher; 1887, W. H. Fisher; 1888, W. E. Kunkle; 1889, J. B. Robinson; 1890, W. H. Fisher; 1891, W. H. Good; 1892, A. M. Missimer.

I. O. O. F.

Salladasburg Lodge, No. 751, I. O. O. F., is the only lodge of the kind in the borough.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

BOROUGH OF SOUTH WILLIAMSPORT.

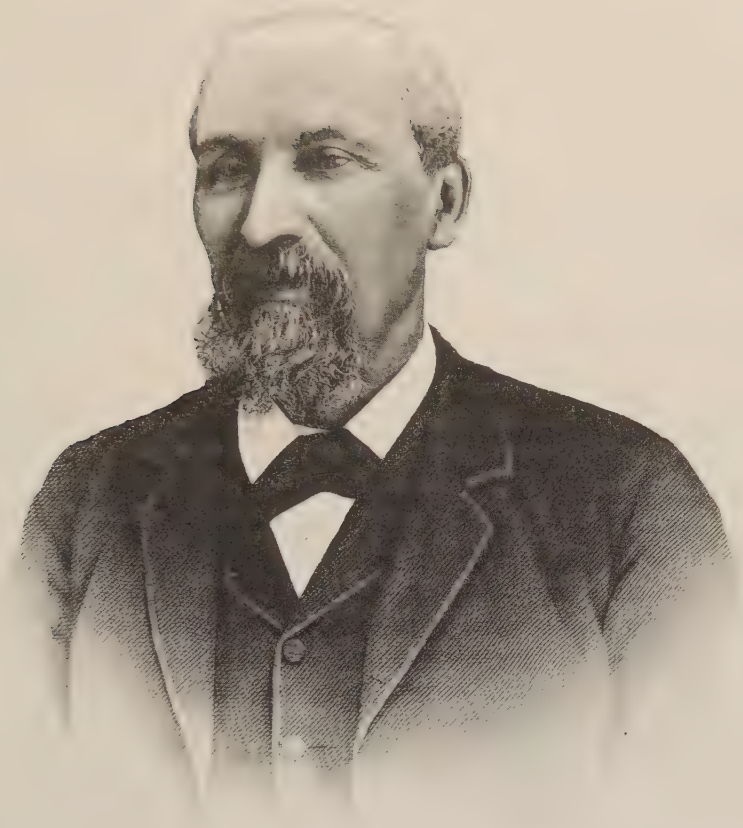
HAGERMAN'S RUN—FOUNDING AND GROWTH OF THE BOROUGH—MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT—INDUSTRIES—POSTOFFICES—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS.

THIS borough lies on the south side of the river from Williamsport, on a plateau that was known among the early explorers and surveyors as the "Lower bottom," to distinguish it from the "Upper bottom," lying opposite Linden. It is bounded on the west by the borough of DuBoistown, which was organized in 1878. Practically it is a part of the city of Williamsport, only being separated from it by the river, but connected by two free iron bridges.

HAGERMAN'S RUN.

Hagerman's run, which drains the northern slope of Bald Eagle mountain, and emerges through a wild and romantic ravine, flows through the borough. The original reservoir of the Williamsport Water Company was built at the mouth of the ravine. It is now used by Gottlieb Fulmer as an ice pond. When there was a demand for more water the company built a storage reservoir further up the ravine, which is used in connection with its larger reservoir in Mosquito valley.

This stream takes its name from Aaron Hagerman. He was born in Holland about 1754 and came to this country before the Revolutionary war. After landing he settled in New Jersey, when he married. When he came to the West Branch is unknown, but it was probably after peace. He settled on the run which now bears his name, near where Koch's brewery stands. There is no record to show that he took up land, but the family tradition is that he moved across the river and located on the west side of Lycoming creek, on what was afterwards known as the Everett farm, about 1790. There he purchased eighty acres, which he added to in later years. By referring to the assessment list of



George Luppert

Lycoming township in 1796 and 1800 his name will be found, together with his son James. In 1800 his age was given at forty-six, and that of his son at twenty-two. Aaron Hagerman and wife had four sons and four daughters, viz: James; Isaiah, (born, December 9, 1786; died October 1, 1861,); Susan; Mary; Amariah; Samuel; Sarah, and Hannah. Mary married Peter Vananda. Isaiah, who is well remembered, married Rebecca Drake. They had nine children, viz: Asenath; Julia Ann; Mary; Jane; George; Augustus H.; Joseph; Elizabeth, and Sarah. Julia Ann married Samuel Strayer and was the mother of Mrs. S. L. Gage, of Williamsport.

FOUNDING AND GROWTH OF THE BOROUGH.

At quite an early period a village grew up here which was named Rocktown. Before the completion of the canal the descending trade on the river had become very heavy and the watermen required accommodations for rest and refreshment. At the mouth of Hagerman's run was a favorite place to "tie up," so that McMichael McDonough established a tavern for the convenience of the public. The shad fishery at the beach near by was also a source of patronage. The tavern was located at a point where the public road from that portion of the county lying south of the river led to the county seat, both from Loyalsock gap and from Culbertson's and the "Upper bottom." The Shaffer path from White Deer valley also came to the river at this place, so that the location was well chosen for its purpose.

The first real movement towards a town at this point was when Jacob Weise bought a tract of forty acres and laid it out in town lots. He also established a brick yard near McDonough's tavern and thus promoted trade in his settlement. The name of Rocktown was given as a slur upon the place, for although now presenting a smooth and fertile surface, it is said that in many cases enough large stones could be quarried out of a cellar to build a wall around it. Jacob Weise built and operated for many years an oil mill, which was torn away when the water company erected their reservoir. He also built a grist mill near the present brewery.

Bootstown grew up around the furniture factory of George Luppert, and the saw mills of Green, Sands & Company, and Valentine Luppert, the planing mill of the latter, and the mills of the Williamsport Iron and Nail Company. The original settlement was made by three colored men, (Caleb, Peter, and another) who bought land of Michael Ross, but never paid for it. They built a cabin near Kaiser's spring of to-day, and it was here that the negroes from all about the community held a jollification on July 4, 1828, and upon returning to the north side of the river, in two canoes, seven out of eight were drowned by being upset.

Just below this spring a number of Germans settled through the solicitation of George Luppert, all coming from Neuburg on the Rhine. After a time a man stole a pair of boots and the boys nicknamed him "boots," from which cause the village came to be called "boots town," and finally Bootstown. The desire of the German element was to have it called Neuburg, but ridicule carried the day.

These two settlements—Rocktown and Bootstown—are now included in the borough of South Williamsport, and their nicknames will soon be forgotten.

When the South Williamsport Land Company was organized and commenced

selling lots, a spirit of improvement seized the people and building commenced. Previous to this the ground was used for farming purposes. The growth of the borough has been rapid, and according to the census of 1890 the population was 2,900. As building increased it soon became apparent to the residents that it would be necessary to have the place incorporated in order that there should be some system observed in laying out streets and alleys, the establishment of grades, and other essentials only to be had by corporate government.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

This is next to the youngest borough in the county. The petition asking for its erection was referred to the grand jury, September 6, 1886, and a favorable report was returned the same day. There was some opposition on the part of citizens of Armstrong township, from which the territory would be taken, but the court on the 29th of November, 1886, confirmed the report of the grand jury and directed that "Rocktown, Billman, and vicinity," should be incorporated as "The Borough of South Williamsport."

The following burgesses have been elected in South Williamsport since its organization: 1887, first election, Daniel Steck; 1888, J. H. Sprout; 1889, John Bender; 1890, O. L. Nichols; 1891, Oliver S. Kelsey; 1892, William L. Ellinger.

South Williamsport is divided into three wards. Its principal streets running east and west are River avenue, Lincoln avenue, Southern avenue, Central avenue, and Mountain avenue. Those running north and south are Church street, Main, Hastings, Market, Howard, George, and Curtin. Market is a continuation of Market street in the city, which crosses the bridge and runs to the southern part of the borough.

INDUSTRIES.

Although Michael Ross had a ferry about half a mile above, Seely Huling established another a few rods west of the mouth of Hagerman's run, where the ground is high, and this retained its popularity until supplanted by the bridge across the river on the same site. John Huling, son of Seely, built a saw mill on Hagerman's run where the Linden branch of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad crosses it. Together with other property, this passed into the hands of Ellis Schnabel, at sheriff's sale. This mill was one of the "thunder gust" variety, and at a low stage of water could not run, so Mr. Schnabel built a storage reservoir that would fill up during the night for use during the next day. The banks of this old work can yet be seen.

This was followed by the saw mill of Lutcher & Moore, near the mouth of the run. It was started in 1867–68 and operated for several years, when it was abandoned, the proprietors having found a more inviting field at Orange, Texas.

In 1850 A. Koch, Sr., purchased land of George F. Ott and built a mill in 1851–52. Owing to the gradual taking of the water of Hagerman's run by the Williamsport Water Company, it was so much crippled that in 1873, A. Koch & Brother put in steam power and ran for a year or two at a loss. The machinery was then sold to Robert Innes, of Bodinesville, and used in fitting up his mill at that place. The mill building was then moved a few rods south and converted into a

double dwelling house. The original brewery, a small affair, was completed by Mr. Koch in 1850 51, before the mill was erected. The Excelsior Brewery of to-day is a large establishment and supplied with all the modern improvements for the manufacture of beer. Since the death of its founder it has been successfully conducted by August and Edmund G. Koch, brothers.

The Keystone Furniture Company had its inception several years after the close of the war, when George Luppert established on the south side of the river the West Branch Susquehanna Furniture Company, in connection with A. H. Heilman & Company. Mr. Luppert had previously carried on the furniture business in Williamsport in partnership with Fred Mankey from 1863, and the plant of Luppert & Mankey is claimed to have been the pioneer steam furniture factory in the city. Mr. Luppert has been burned out several times, and he has suffered a total loss of $150,000, but with wonderful energy he has rebuilt his factory after each fire, and gone forward in the face of disasters that few men could have overcome. In October, 1887, he erected the present factory, and has been sole proprietor of the Keystone Furniture Company since that date; he gives employment to seventy-five operatives, and turns out from twenty-five to thirty suites of furniture daily.

Near this manufactory is the saw and planing mill of Valentine Luppert. The saw mill has a capacity of 12,000,000 feet annually, and the planing mill 35,000 feet daily.

The largest industry in the borough is the Williamsport Iron and Nail Works, established in 1882 with a capital of $100,000. The company was reorganized, April 15, 1892, as follows: C. La Rue Munson, president; John Y. Schreyer, secretary; John M. Young, treasurer; John Jenkins, general superintendent; directors: W. A. Schreyer, S. W. Murray, W. A. Heinen, C. La Rue Munson, Constans Curtin. The company manufactures nails and iron and employs about 120 men.

United States Machine Company is the title of a new industry started on Southern avenue. The officers are Justin J. Pie, chairman; Charles H. Bates, secretary and treasurer; John I. Hales, manager; Robert Eason, superintendent. They manufacture all kinds of wood-working machinery; they are also iron founders.

POSTOFFICES.

South Williamsport has two postoffices. The first, established September 8, 1881, was called Billman, and H. Russell Kerchner was appointed postmaster. June 23, 1887, the name was changed to South Williamsport, and Kerchner was continued in office. His successor and present incumbent, Samuel B. Woodmansee, was appointed December 11, 1890.

Another postoffice, called Burlingame, was established January 29, 1886, and Capt. William Sweeley was appointed postmaster. He was succeeded, February 25, 1891, by Aaron E. Scholl, present incumbent.

CHURCHES.

There are four churches in the borough. Messiah's Lutheran was first erected in 1868, and rebuilt in 1888–89. It has a membership of about 250, and 275 Sunday school scholars. This church was organized out of such families as the Wises, Lutchers, Weigels, Rickarts, Jarretts, Aults, and Turks, who at one time were the representative families of St. Mark's, of the city.

The Methodist Episcopal church, situated on Southern avenue, near the nail works, has a membership of 150. Sunday school scholars, 200; W. D. Campbell, superintendent; Rev. G. M. Glenn, pastor. The church property is valued at $3,000.

The United Brethren church, organized in 1886, has a membership of about ninety, and 140 Sunday school scholars. Rev. Henry Denlinger, pastor.

St. John's chapel, Episcopal, was built in 1887. It is a neat structure. Rev. W. H. Graff, rector.

SCHOOLS.

There are elegant brick school houses, provided with all modern improvements, and ten schools in the borough. Eight months were taught by three male and eight female teachers. The males were paid an average of $57.50 per month, and the females $42.85. About 600 scholars were enrolled.

CHAPTER XXXV.

BOROUGH OF MONTGOMERY.

SCENERY—HISTORIC SURROUNDINGS—INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT—THE POSTOFFICE—BOROUGH GOVERNMENT—BOARD OF TRADE—SECRET SOCIETIES—THE PRESS—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES.

THERE is much bold and beautiful natural scenery in easy view from the borough of Montgomery. Just across the river rears that abrupt range known as Muncy Hills, which has figured in history from the time of the advent of the first white men in this valley; and within their dark and hidden recesses many strange and startling scenes have been enacted. On the west side of the borough line the escarpment of Penny Hill is presented, with its craggy face and overhanging cliffs, covered with stunted foliage and ferns in summer time, and glittering icicles when the frost king reigns.

Montgomery stands in the midst of historic surroundings.. Cornelius Low, whose rough experiences are detailed in the review of Clinton township, leased the land now occupied by William Thomas from Francis Allison in 1778. It was a part of this land that Mr. Thomas petitioned the court to have excluded from the borough limits. In the year 1783, John Lawson settled on the site of the borough; and in 1784, Nicholas Shaffer settled on what is now known as the Porter farm. In 1795 he built a mill, but it was burned in 1820. It was rebuilt as speedily as possible. The old ruin may yet be seen. The farm of John Lawson passed through many hands until it finally became the property of John G. Huntingdon, who owned it when the Philadelphia and Erie railroad was graded in 1853. . At that time Henry Bower owned the land south of Black Hole creek, and Jacob Herbst adjoined Hunt-

ingdon on the north, while the only building on the ground now occupied by the borough was an old saw mill owned and operated by Jonathan Bower, which stood directly behind the Decker block. These facts are vouched for by the Montgomery *Mirror*, of December 19, 1890. Just below the saw mill, along the creek, was a wool-carding mill owned by John G. Huntingdon. It was a primitive affair, but it supplied a great want in the settlement. The house lately occupied by Miss Lydia Bower was built in 1852, and is the oldest house in Montgomery. This was the extent of the town forty years ago.

In 1853 Samuel Hartzell erected a small two-story frame building, which he used as a shoemaker shop and confectionery combined. He afterward sold it to Mr. Huntingdon, who sold it to Mr. King. During the occupancy of it by King it was burned in 1857, but was soon rebuilt.

In 1856 John G. Huntingdon sold out to Robert Montgomery, whose son, R. B. Montgomery, is the present owner of the brick hotel known as the Montgomery House, and other property. It is from him that the borough derives its name.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

As late as 1859 P. M. Barber came to Montgomery, and with his arrival the first business of any importance was begun. He built a distillery where the planing mill of Henderson, Hull & Company, now stands. This was the beginning of Mr. Barber's success. Associated with him in the distillery were Robert Kleckner and Benjamin Bardo. The distillery was abolished in 1869, and on its site was erected a planing mill, which was the parent industry of Montgomery. It has been twice destroyed by fire and nearly torn asunder once by a boiler explosion, but it was always rebuilt and is still running. The firm was composed of P. M. Barber, A. B. Henderson, Jesse Rank, and Nathan Fowler. Mr. Barber was an active, energetic, and progressive man. In 1870 he made the first plot of the town. Mr. Barber, who was a native of New Jersey, died suddenly in Philadelphia, November 4, 1891, in the sixty-second year of his age.

At the time the distillery was running Henry Bower owned all the land west of Black Hole creek, between the river and the property of Mahlon Printzenhoff, up to the brow of Penny Hill. Mr. Bower being very old his son Jonathan managed the estate. On the 13th of January, 1866, while in the act of crossing the railroad track with his team, he was struck by a passing train and received injuries which soon caused his death. After his decease the estate was disposed of, except a small portion.

A machine shop was started about 1870 by a stock company, but it made slow progress until Levi Houston came in 1873 and took charge of it. Possessed of fine executive abilities, and being very active, Mr. Houston soon built up a large and profitable business. Having purchased the plant he enlarged it from time to time, until it attained its present large size. The remarkable growth and prosperity of the Montgomery Machine Shops have been the wonder and admiration of all. His trade does not only cover the United States and Canada, but extends to all foreign countries where wood-working machines are used—even to distant Australia. Mr. Houston employs over 250 hands and the most cordial relations exist between the two. Two years ago he erected a large brick planing mill near the shops. These industries have been a great advantage to the borough.

The planing mill of Henderson, Hull & Company was started in 1869. It has shared the adversities and prosperities incident to the growth and development of the town. A. B. Henderson is president of the company; Dr. A. P. Hull, a well known physician, is treasurer, and William Menges, secretary. Twice has the mill been destroyed by fire and rebuilt. It is now running and doing a large business.

In 1889 a new industry called the Montgomery Table Works was started by a company of which H. M. Weller is president and William Decker treasurer. They manufacture modern and common tables, in new and original designs of every description.

THE POSTOFFICE.

On the 26th of March, 1836, a postoffice was established here and called Black Hole. Samuel Rank was appointed postmaster and he served until April 10, 1839, when Hugh Donly was appointed. His successors have been as follows: John Fleming, appointed July 28, 1841; John Kinsey, July 29, 1845; Isaac A. Yoder, February 8, 1851; Michael Sechler, April 21, 1852; Frederick Hess, February 19, 1853.

Black Hole postoffice was changed to Clinton Mills, July 9, 1853, and John Kinsey was appointed postmaster. His successors have been Samuel Hartzell, appointed January 14, 1859; John Kinsey, February 9, 1859.

Clinton Mills was changed to Montgomery Station, May 25, 1860, and Phineas M. Barber appointed postmaster. He was succeeded November 16, 1865, by Samuel Hartzell, who is still in office after a continuous service of over twenty-seven years.

BOROUGH GOVERNMENT.

The borough of Montgomery is built on territory taken from Clinton township, which was originally a part of Washington, erected August 23, 1785. It is the youngest borough in the county. June 7, 1886, a petition praying for incorporation was presented to the court and immediately referred to the grand jury for consideration. A favorable report was returned, but exceptions were filed, September 3, 1886, and the application was held under advisement during the balance of the year. January 8, 1887, William Thomas petitioned the court to have that part of his farm embraced by the proposed borough limits excluded, as he desired the land for agricultural purposes. His request was granted and a new line run, when, on the 27th of March, 1887, court entered a decree organizing "The Borough of Montgomery."

The first borough election was held in April, 1887, and the following officers were chosen: Burgess, Dr. A. P. Hull; councilmen: Parker H. Houston, David F. Love, John J. Johnson, Robert H. Ainsworth, Rankin Fowler, Thomas E. Grady; high constable, William E. Myers; tax collector, William Waltman; justices of the peace, S. J. Bardo and W. W. Achenbach; assessor, Edward Felsberg; overseers of the poor, Daniel Achenbach and John P. Fowler; school directors: Samuel Hartzell, D. W. Shollenberger, William Welshaus, James S. Rhoades, B. F. Barto, and J. P. Fowler; auditors, S. B. Henderson, W. H. Fowler, Alfred Hayes; judge of election, Moses Alston; inspector, Elisha Shelley. Since this election the burgesses have been as follows: 1888, William Menges; 1889, Daniel Achenbach; 1890,

Daniel Achenbach; 1891, L. C. Kinsey; 1892, William Menges. D. F. Love served as borough secretary from 1887 to 1889; J. L. Miller, 1890; H. M. Wellar, 1891; L. C. Kinsey, 1892.

The principal streets running east and west are Houston avenue, Montgomery, Broad, and Wagner streets. The latter is a short street. Those running north and south are Kinsey, Main, and First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth. The southern limits of Montgomery are bounded by the river. Black Hole creek runs through the borough and serves as a first-class sewer. The railroad facilities are excellent, as the Philadelphia and Erie and the Philadelphia and Reading railroads parallel each other in passing through the town.

Montgomery is well supplied with stores and shops, and during the last three years no borough in the county has made more substantial progress. Many of its residences are models of neatness, and some of them occupy elevated and picturesque positions.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The Montgomery Board of Trade was incorporated in 1891. The officers are as follows: President, A. P. Hull; first vice-president, William Menges; second vice-president, William Decker; treasurer, Henry Decker, Sr.; secretary, Thomas E. Grady.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

White Deer Lodge, No. 399, I. O. O. F., organized April 5, 1872; number of members, 80.

David L. Montgomery Post, No. 264, G. A. R., organized July 12, 1882; number of members, 55.

Washington Camp, No. 285, P. O. S. of A., organized December 24, 1887; number of members, 58.

John Brady Encampment, I. O. O. F., organized July 18, 1891; number of members, 35.

J. R. Housel Camp, No. 56, Sons of Veterans, organized October 5, 1891; number of members, 18.

Montgomery Council, No. 511, Jr. O. U. A. M., organized October 16, 1891; number of members, 71.

THE PRESS.

A weekly paper named the Montgomery *Mirror* made its appearance May 18, 1889. It was started by Fosnot & Burr, of the Watsontown *Record and Star*, and a local editor employed. The type was set at Montgomery, when the forms were taken to Watsontown to be printed. At the end of three months the local editor suddenly departed, when Mr. Fosnot took charge of the paper. On the 28th of March, 1890, Edward B. Waite was employed as associate editor. A short time afterwards Fosnot purchased Burr's interest in the papers and managed both for several months. Finally he sold the *Mirror*, June 30, 1890, to H. P. Smith and Thomas E. Grady, of Montgomery, and they retained Waite as local editor. The new firm purchased a press and moved into more eligible rooms. On the 26th of March, 1892, Smith sold his interest to James McCutcheon and a new firm was

formed. When first started the *Mirror* was a small sheet, but it steadily grew until it became a handsome folio of seven columns to the page. It is "independent in everything; neutral in nothing."

After becoming a partner in the publication of the *Mirror*, Thomas E. Grady was persuaded to start a monthly named *Railroad Topics*, devoted to "railroads and railroading," and the first number appeared in April, 1891. It is the only railroad journal published in central Pennsylvania and has been well received.

SCHOOLS.

Montgomery has three schools. The report for 1891 shows one male and two female teachers, at a salary of $40 a month each. Number of male pupils, 66; female, 82; average attendance, 119. The census of 1890 gives the borough a population of 777.

CHURCHES.

A neat Lutheran church attracts attention by its commanding position on the hill. It has a large and growing congregation. The Presbyterian church was organized in 1872 by Rev. P. B. Marr. The present membership is about seventy-five, and the building is free of debt. The Clinton Baptist chapel was built in 1887 by the Baptist congregation, which formerly held services in the old meeting house opposite Thomas's mill. The congregation is an old one, having been formed in 1832. The chapel is a neat frame structure and cost $2,000. Occasionally services are held in the old building, but the regular Sunday services are held in the new chapel, which was dedicated in 1888.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

MUNCY, FAIRFIELD, UPPER FAIRFIELD, AND MILL CREEK.

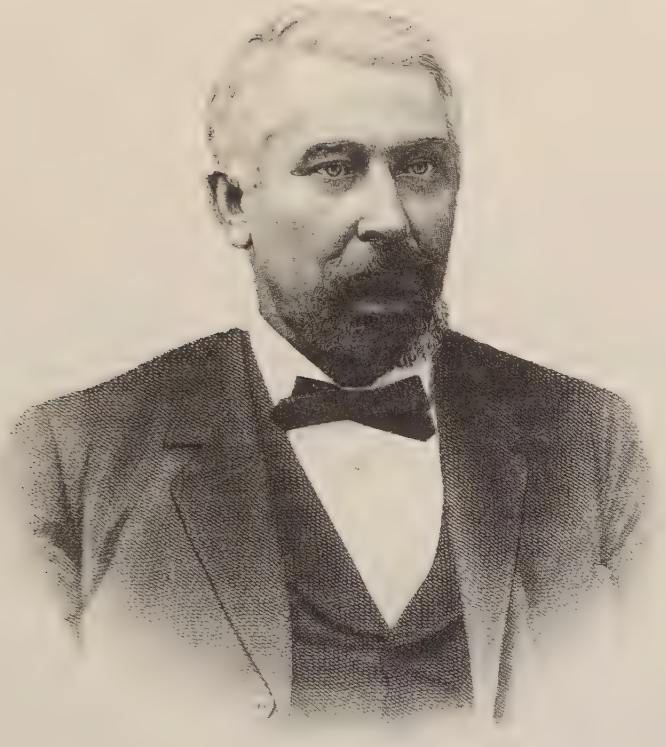
MUNCY.—AN EARLY BOUNDARY LINE—DISINTEGRATION—HISTORIC GROUND—EARLY LAND TRANSACTIONS—GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY — VILLAGES — POSTOFFICES — SCHOOLS — CHURCHES.

FAIRFIELD.—ORGANIZATION—EXTENT AND POPULATION—GEOLOGY—SETTLEMENT—GOVERNOR SHULZE—THE RAWLE COTTAGE—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

UPPER FAIRFIELD.—ERECTION—CHANGE OF NAME—GEOLOGY—PIONEERS—VILLAGES—POSTOFFICES—MILLS—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS.

MILL CREEK.—FORMATION—PIONEERS—ECONOMIC RESOURCES—HUNTERSVILLE—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS.

LYCOMING county, in addition to one city and nine boroughs, is divided into forty-two townships, or civil subdivisions. In area the county is the second largest in the State, having, according to the figures of the Land Office, 1,213 square miles. Centre is the largest, containing 1,227 square miles. Of the townships of Lycoming county, Pine is the largest in area, containing 48,640 acres, and all others



Sam Houston

will be compared with it when speaking of relative size. Porter is the smallest, containing 2,880 acres, and therefore is the forty second in size. Mill Creek is the youngest. The geological references are condensed from a forthcoming exhaustive work on the geology of the county by Abraham Meyer. The census of 1890 gave the county a population of 70,579.

MUNCY TOWNSHIP.

Muncy is the mother of all the townships in Lycoming county, north of the river. It was created by order of the court of Northumberland county, April 9, 1772, sitting at Fort Augusta, and was the sixth of the seven townships into which that great county, just formed, was divided. Its original boundaries were defined as follows:

> Beginning on the west side of the West Branch of the Susquehanna opposite the end of Muncy Hill; thence up the West Branch to opposite the mouth of Lycoming; thence crossing the Branch up Lycoming to the head thereof; thence by a southeast line to the Muncy Hill; thence along the top of the same to the West Branch, and crossing it to the beginning.

Whilst the southern and western lines are clearly defined, the northern and eastern are indefinite, until the range of Muncy Hills is struck. It is clear, however, that a great territory was included within these lines, a territory that has since served to make fully twenty townships. And, although Muncy was the *first* 120 years ago, she has been so mercilessly shorn of her territory that to-day she stands the twenty-seventh in relative size in the county, and has an area of but 9,440 acres.

Muncy derives its name from the Monsey tribe of Indians that once dwelt within its borders. When it was erected Mordecai McKinney was appointed a justice of the peace. He was followed by Robert Robb, who was appointed July 29, 1775, and again on the 26th of October, 1791. The first constable was John Robb.

An Early Boundary Line.—The indefinite northern boundary line seems to have concerned many of the inhabitants early in the present century, and a commission was appointed to more clearly define it, judging from the following curious report addressed to the "Judge of the court of common pleas for the county of Lycoming," found among the old papers relating to the township:

> We the subscribers being named by Joseph Priestley, Jr., on the one part, (acting in behalf of the settlers on the back parts of Muncy township, in the beech woods,) and sundry inhabitants of the front part of Muncy township aforesaid, to take into consideration and report what may appear to us as a proper boundary line between the said township and one to be erected, (if agreed to by the court,) including the back parts and the settlements above alluded to, on conferring together now agree to give it as our sense that it will be proper that a line beginning at Muncy creek at the Indian picture, and extending westwardly or northwestwardly, until it intersects the road as it now stands, leading from Abraham Webster's towards John Hill's, two miles to the north of the said Webster's; and from thence westwardly or southwestwardly, corresponding with the general course or direction of the Allegheny mountain, until it strikes Loyalsock creek, shall constitute the said division line and be the northern boundary of Muncy township aforesaid.
>
> December 7, 1803.
>
> WILLIAM ELLIS,
> JOHN ROBB,
> BENJAMIN WARNER, JR.

If the first line was indefinite the second was very little better, but it was, probably, the best the commissioners could do in that wilderness region by following "the course or direction of the Allegheny mountain." As a base line it was certainly substantial. The Mr. Priestley refered to was a son of Dr. Priestley, of Northumberland, and he was interested in a large body of land in that part of the county.

Disintegration.—Before Lycoming county was created, (April 13, 1795,) the work of disintegrating the territory which composed the great township of Muncy was commenced. At February sessions, 1786, the Northumberland court, on petition, authorized the erection of Loyalsock township from the territory lying between Loyalsock and Lycoming creeks. This was the first division, and it was necessitated by the increase of population. The next reduction was in 1797, when Muncy Creek township was formed by dividing Muncy. In 1804 Shrewsbury was organized, and Muncy lost the greater portion of her immense mountain fastnesses in the north. In 1828 territory enough to form Penn township was taken from her. This took what then remained east of Big Muncy creek. Six years later, or in 1834, Wolf township was cut off. And finally, in 1878, after an era of peace and prosperity of almost half a century, the spirit of secession seized the people of the southern portion of the mother of townships and another division was demanded. A line was run from east to west over the hills some distance above the center of her now reduced domain, and the northern section—about one-third of the territory then remaining—was organized into a township and called Mill Creek. The vote on the question of division was pretty evenly divided, there being 122 in the affirmative and 104 in the negative. The reason for division was an allegation on the part of the seceders that the residents of the northern part of the territory were not fully assessed and therefore did not pay their full share of the taxes.

Muncy as now constituted is bounded as follows: On the east by Wolf, on the north by Mill Creek, on the west by Lower Fairfield, and on the south by the river and Muncy Creek township. Thus stands the great original township of 1772, shorn to comparatively small proportions. Considering her extent and surroundings, it is not likely that she will soon be disturbed again; indeed she should not; she should stand as the monument of our corporate beginning.

The census of 1890 gives the township a population of 701. The enumeration made in 1796 gave the township 378 taxables. In 1800 this number had fallen to 140. This was caused by making new townships out of her territory.

Historic Ground.—The township covers historic ground. Within her borders stood Fort Muncy, whose thrilling history has already been described. Here Samuel Wallis, the landed king, had his seat; here his Muncy Farms were located, and here he carried on his great operations for the times. Every foot of ground in this part of the township is associated with the most thrilling incidents connected with our colonial history, and to repeat them here would be but a repetition of what has been given in the earlier chapters of this work. Near the river stood the great Indian mound which has been a puzzle to antiquarians for a hundred years, and within sight of it is one of the oldest burial grounds in the county, now known as Hall's cemetery. There Capt. John Brady was buried in April, 1779, and there his ashes still repose. The grounds are kept in good condition, and a visit to the

spot where so many of the early settlers were laid is calculated to call up recollections of the stirring scenes through which they passed, and the trials, sorrows, and privations which they endured.

In this cemetery members of the Hall family, who became owners of the princely estate founded by Wallis, are laid and neat but unostentatious marble tablets mark their graves. When the great estate changed hands early in the beginning of the century, it came to be known as "Hall's Farms," a title which has still adhered to it. W. Coleman Hall, Esq., is the present owner of the original farm and the mansion erected by Mrs. Elizabeth Hall in 1821. This stately old building adjoins the stone house built by Wallis in 1769. It is without doubt the oldest house in Lycoming county, and older by three years than the township of Muncy. The wide spreading elms, planted under the direction of Mrs. Wallis when she came there a bride 123 years ago, still stand, though showing signs of great age.

Early Land Transactions.—As early as November 3, 1786, Reuben Haines, of Philadelphia, conveyed to Catharine Greenleafe a tract of land in Muncy township containing 3,380 acres in consideration of 5s! October 20, 1794, Caspar Wistar Haines, Josiah Haines, Bartholomew Wistar, and Josiah Matlack, executors of Rueben Haines, conveyed these and other lands, amounting to 19,703 acres, including contiguous tracts, making a grand total of 24,311 acres, to Robert Morris, "the financier of the Revolution," for $24,314.75. This land did not all lie in what is *now* Muncy township, but it was all Muncy *then*, as described in the deed, and took in "the head waters of Loyalsock and Towanda creeks." Under date of April 3, 1795, Robert Morris conveyed one-half of the above lands, containing 12,759¾ acres, to Dr. Thomas Parke, for 12,759.75 "Spanish milled dollars." Each tract making up this great total averaged from 403¾ to 439½ acres, and each one had a name, some of which are noted as follows: Davidsbrook, Ilchester, Newmarket, Beverly, Marlborough, Shotwell's Delight, Birmingham, Haverford, Hainesfield, Epping, Catharinesburg, Wooldrington, Castleton, Windsor, Rendle, Warrington, Greenleafe, Glasshouse, Bosworth, Davidsborough, Wistarsborough, Haines Park, Vermont, Reliance, Confidence, Tiverton, etc. These names were nearly all of English origin, and many of them are still in use about Philadelphia, the seat of the Quaker settlements.

On the 10th of April, 1795, Dr. Parke transferred his part of the purchase to Williamina Bond for what he paid for it. Robert Morris did not long remain owner of his share of the purchase. Executions were issued against him for debt by the Supreme court of Philadelphia, directed to the sheriff of Lycoming county, and his lands were seized by Samuel Stewart, the first sheriff, and sold, bringing 12 cents an acre for the best. Stephen Hollingsworth was the purchaser. Altogether Sheriff Stewart sold in 1798 the enormous total of 177,300 acres of land belonging to Morris, for $8,570. These lands were scattered all over Lycoming county, which comprised a vast domain at that day. The Muncy township lands were a "mere drop in the bucket," compared with his possessions. The records of these sales are still in existence and show the different "blocks" disposed of and the prices they brought.

The first deed recorded in Lycoming county recites the Reuben Haines transfer to Catharine Greenleafe, and the transactions which followed. These transfers led

to the Quaker settlement in Muncy township. One of the oldest families is that of Haines, and descendants still reside there. Samuel Wallis was of Quaker extraction and his presence attracted others of the same faith, and thus the colony was founded, grew, and flourished. It is related that Wallis was the first man to import English hounds into the township. These dogs were in great demand among the neighbors, and fabulous prices were offered for them. Tradition says that Henry Shoemaker was so anxious to possess one that he offered to exchange one of his best horses for a young hound.

Geology and Topography.—Geologically Muncy township differs but little from those adjoining it. In the southwest corner occur Clinton shales (No. V), above which is Lower Helderberg (No. VI) limestone, which, on passing across the township, is exposed at Penn's Dale. Next above are observed the Chemung measures (No. VIII) covering about the entire area of the northern part of the township. The mineral developments are quite meager. The surface is rolling, the land is rich, and finely cultivated farms are seen on every hand.

Wolf run and Carpenter's run are the principal streams. And although one of the first grist mills in that part of the valley was built on the latter stream by Samuel Wallis, there are none in the township to-day. Thomas Green once built a mill on the west side of Penn's Dale, and William Ellis one on the east side, but both have long since ceased to exist. There are no saw mills either. Cultivated fields now cover the site of the ancient forest.

Muncy township embraces a region of unsurpassed rural beauty and fertility. Though among the least in size, after being shorn of its magnificent proportions of 100 years ago, its agricultural resources are great. Prosperity, wealth, and culture are evidenced by the fine farms and attractive homes seen on all sides. For years the township has been a favorite place of summer resort for people from the large cities. And to-day Mrs. Elizabeth Ashhurst, of Philadelphia, Rev. A. D. Lawerence Jewett, and Mr. Granville B. Smith, both of New York city, and the heirs of William Ellicott, have fine summer residences in its stately oak groves or on its commanding elevations.

Villages.—Penn's Dale is the only village in the township. It was originally founded by Friends, many of whom settled in and around the place. They were attracted thither by early land transactions.

The village was originally called Pennsville—then Hicksville. About 1829 Job Packer started an industry which he called the "Elizabeth-Town Pottery," but no one seemed to take kindly to the name. Packer died about half a century ago and was succeeded by a man named Fox. The pottery was finally abandoned. When the postoffice was named Penn's Dale that gave it an official character and the title now seems to be permanently fixed.

There are two stores in Muncy township—one at Penn's Dale and one at Hartley Hall. There is a hotel at the latter place, which is the junction of the Philadelphia and Reading, and the Williamsport and North Branch railroads.

Postoffices.—Muncy township has two postoffices, viz: Penn's Dale and Hartley Hall. The former was established January 18, 1841, and called Wolf Run. Jacob Haines was appointed. His successors have been John B. Jones, appointed January 12, 1847; John Neece, March 29, 1855; Thomas V. B. Neece, March 7, 1863; Joseph

Masters, August 9, 1869; J. J. Parker, November 22, 1875; Ira J. Parker, April 30, 1886. On December 27, 1889, Wolf Run was changed to Penn's Dale and Ira D. Parker appointed postmaster. He is the present incumbent.

Hartley Hall, a title formed by combining the name of Colonel Hartley with Hall, owner of the estate, was established May 16, 1877, and W. Coleman Hall appointed postmaster. He was succeeded by James Shoemaker, April 14, 1879; Joseph B. Eisenhart, March 15, 1881; William C. Painter, April 17, 1882; George W. Heiny, September 30, 1885. He is the present incumbent.

Schools. Although the township is small it has five school houses. They are named Penn's Dale, Hall's, Bush, Centre, and Oak Grove.

Churches.—The Friends' meeting house at Penn's Dale was founded in 1799, and is one of the oldest places of worship in the county. It succeeded a log building which had been used several years for a church and school house, and occupied nearly the same site. The first meetings of the Friends in this township were held at the house of Samuel Wallis, and it is said that he built the log meeting house. William Ellis, father of Hon. William Cox Ellis, was active in promoting the erection of the Penn's Dale house of worship. The names of some of the earliest members are yet recalled. Jesse Haines, a minister of that meeting, was frequently heard in preaching and prayer to the close of his long life, which was only six days short of a century. Mercy Ellis, who, according to the belief of Friends, that women as well as men are commissioned to preach the Gospel, was also a minister, and continued to exercise her gift up to the eighty-seventh year of her age.

One of the first marriages in that house was William Watson and Hanna Walton, in 1800; Job McCarty and Jane Walton, in 1808; Jacob Haines and Rachel Ellis, in 1815; John Warner and Louisa Atkinson, in 1821; Henry Ecroyd and Catharine Whitacre, in 1823. Many others of later date have followed. The simple yet solemn ceremony of the Friends and their care previous to allowing a marriage to be performed, seem to have been blessed and rarely has the vow to be "loving and faithful until death" been broken in the history of their church.

Meetings were held here as early as 1791 or 1792, according to the journal of James Kitely, (See Gernerd's *Now and Then*, No. XVIII, 1878,) the old time schoolmaster. On the 11th of April, 1793, he enters in his journal: "This day week-day meeting opened. James Cresson and Abraham Yarnal, from Philadelphia, and Ruth Ann Rutter, attended said meeting."....May 5th he notes: "Joseph Moore, John Parish, and John Elliot sat in meeting with us, being on their way to an Indian treaty." They returned in September, and on the 8th of that month "sat at meeting with us." Other extracts from the journal read: "10 mo. 6.—Jesse Haines, from Wilmington, sat with us and appeared in a short, sound testimony."...."17.—Thomas Nickers sat with us."...."11 mo. 7.—Attended week-day meeting. Our esteemed friend and able minister, John Simpson, attended also, and appeared in a large, clear, sound testimony."...."20.—Opened evening school; a number of young men attended, whose education appears deplorable."...."1795, 10 mo. 26.—Set out on foot for Philadelphia, and was extremely fatigued by the time that I reached it. Attended quarterly meeting."...."11 mo. 12.—Deborah Darby and Rebekah Young attended our Fifth-day meeting. They had two meetings before at S. Wallis's on First and Second days. Deborah remarked that there

were many of other societies who were nearer to the Kingdom than many of our own members were." . . . . "13.—This day I was called on to serve as a juryman in the mournful case of Robert Reynolds, who was accidentally shot in the wilderness by one of the company whom he was out with on a hunting diversion. He greatly deplored his mournful situation, saying that he was out as a thief in the night." . . . . "1796, 1 mo. 11.—Opened school again." . . . . "21.—Being week-day meeting we had the company of that eminent minister of Christ Jesus, John Wigham, of Aberdeen, Scotland, accompanied by Ebenezer Crisson, of Philadelphia—who appeared in a sound, clear, and living testimony, and was large therein." . . . . "24.—Being First day we had the company of our self-denying friend, Joshua Evens, from the Jerseys." . . . . "10 mo. 16.—At meeting we had the company of James Wilson and Samuel Pennock. James told us that it was dangerous to build a large superstructure of religion upon a small foundation." . . . . "1799, 10 mo. 12.—Being First day, we had the company of Abel Thomas and Amos Lew. Abel exposed the hypocrisy of such as confine their religion to sitting demurely in meeting for an hour or two, once or twice a week. Although his ministry was lively, yet it was not powerful enough to keep several of our members on the foremost seats from sleeping most of the time!"

Many eminent Quakers visited the settlement at that early date. The James Wilson alluded to was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a judge of the Supreme court. He was heavily interested with Samuel Wallis in land transactions and was largely the cause of his financial ruin.

Father Kitely, the quaint old Quaker schoolmaster, was an Englishman by birth, but came to Muncy from York in 1790. He was an active member of the Society of Friends, and one of the earliest schoolmasters in the valley. The humble log structure in which he taught was on his little farm of fifty acres, directly north of the fine farm of the late B. Morris Ellis, near Hughesville. James Kitely died in 1827, aged nearly ninety-three years, and was buried in the Friends' burying ground at Penn's Dale. Elizabeth, his wife, died in 1839, aged nearly ninety-seven years, and was buried by his side. They had three children—Deborah, Isaac, and Tamar. Deborah, the mother of John Warner, died at the age of eighty-three, Isaac at about eighty, and Tamar (Eves) reached the great age of her father. It is said of the twenty-five or more boys who composed his school some eight or ten lived far beyond the limit of three score and ten, as their ages ranged from eighty to ninety years each. John Warner, who was born July 17, 1797, lived to the great age of ninety years, three months, and twenty-five days, dying November 12, 1887, at Penn's Dale.

In addition to the Friends' meeting house at Penn's Dale, there are three other churches in the township, viz: Episcopal, at Hall's, near the site of Fort Muncy, built by W. Coleman Hall, Esq.; the Union church, near the Ives farm, on Carpenter's run, and the White church, on the west side of the township.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Of the forty-two subdivisions of Lycoming county, Fairfield township is the only one that the most careful search has failed to develop the *exact* date of its creation. The records are either lost or mislaid. But the time of its organization,

within less than a year, can be determined by other official records. At August sessions, 1825, a petition to divide Muncy township, on account of the territory being too great for the assessors and collectors, was read in court, and a new township prayed for. At that time Muncy township was bounded on the west by Loyalsock creek. The court in answer to the petition appointed Andrew D. Hepburn, Daniel Gratius, and Robert Allen, viewers, with instructions to make examination and report. No record of their report can be found, but an old quarter sessions docket covering the years 1825 and 1826 shows that at the December term of the latter year the overseers of Mahoning township, Columbia county, appeared in a suit against the overseers of Fairfield township, in the case of one Elizabeth Worley, a pauper, the latter overseers having appealed from an order of removal. A rule was granted to take testimony. From this it appears that Fairfield was a township then, and that it must have been erected between August sessions 1825, and December sessions 1826. It was probably erected during the latter half of 1825, or early in 1826.

Fairfield as now constituted is the twenty-ninth in size in the county and contains 9,067 acres. It is bounded on the east by Muncy, north by Upper Fairfield, west by Loyalsock and the borough of Montoursville, and south by the river. Bennett's run and Tule's run are small streams passing through its central part to the river, while Loyalsock washes its western border.

According to to the census of 1890 the population was 468. There are no manufactures of any extent, and farming is the principal occupation.

Geologically the township consists of Clinton shales (No. V) next the river, above which Lower Helderberg limestone (No. VI) occurs, but mostly concealed. The next that can be observed is Formation (No. VIII) in its subdivisions, forming the entire surface of the township. There have been no mineral developments. Limestone is observed east of Montoursville at two points, where it has been quarried and burned for lime. Heavy deposits of clay exist in the township which are suitable for brick making.

The surface of the township is rolling and there are many fine farms on the river bottom and along Loyalsock creek.

Settlements were made early in the southern part of the township, and as the inhabitants were victims of the Indian raids, their history would be but a repetition of what has already been given. Fort Muncy was in sight on the east, and the borough of Montoursville was built on land taken from the southwestern corner of Muncy township, which has a history dating back to the appearance of the first white men. The great highway, which was the first road laid out from Northumberland to Lycoming creek, runs across the southern end of the township. It was laid on an Indian trail which had been traveled by Count Zinzendorf, Bishop Zeisberger, and other eminent Moravian missionaries, as early as 1742.

Governor Shulze.—Among the prominent men who have lived in Fairfield may be mentioned Gov. John Andrew Shulze. When he retired from the office of Governor in 1829 he came to Lycoming county, and in 1831 he purchased a tract of land containing 500 acres, for $12,000, from John Cowden. This splendid farm then adjoined the eastern line of the borough, but it has since been included within its limits. Soon after making the purchase he put up a handsome brick house, which was regarded

as a fine improvement for that time, and it was called the "Governor Shulze residence," and it is known by that title at the present time.

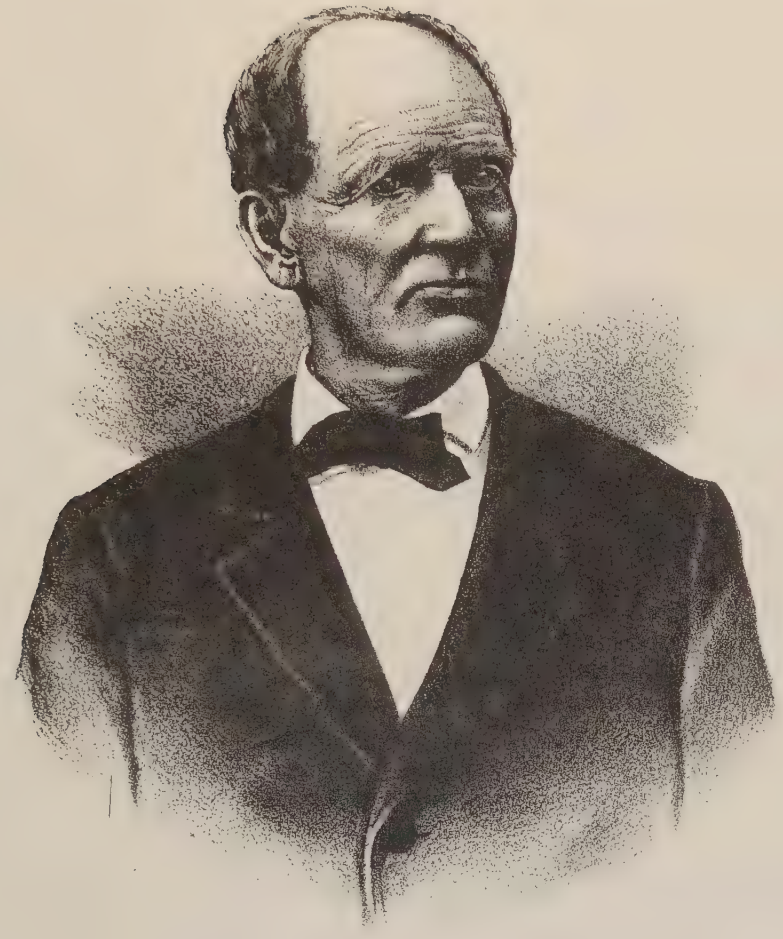
As the purchase of this farm marked the beginning of the financial ruin of the ex-Governor, its history is herewith given. It originally consisted of two tracts owned by Samuel Wallis. When he died his administrators sold it, in 1801, to Col. Samuel McLane, and he sold it in 1803 to Abraham DuBois. In 1805 DuBois transferred it to Samuel Denman, who in 1811 conveyed it to Thomas Cadwalader. He sold it in 1815 to John Cowden, a party thereto, by having entered into an agreement with John Faransworth in 1813 for the sale of the tract, and agreed upon the payment of one-half of the purchase money to execute the property to Faransworth. The latter died without having received his deed, but left a will dated April 5, 1825, in which he gave full power to his executors to sell and convey any part or all of the land. John Burrows and Samuel Lloyd were appointed executors, but Lloyd was afterwards relieved by the court from serving. Burrows then sold the farm to Shulze and the deed was perfected and signed by Cowden and wife, April 18, 1831.

As a farmer the ex-Governor was a failure, and in the management of his business he was unfortunate. Through endorsing and other causes he became involved, and the more he struggled to get out of debt the deeper he got in. He was public spirited and liberal. He gave an acre of ground and $100 towards building a church. It was built in 1838 or 1839, and was called the Union church, because the Lutherans and Presbyterians were to have the privilege of using it. In after years it was called the "White church," because of its color. The building still stands.

As years passed away the ex-Governor became more deeply involved and was harassed by lawsuits. In 1844 a judgment was entered against him in favor of William Cameron, of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, for $3,835.49, upon which a writ of *fieri facias* was issued. Hugh Donnelly was sheriff and he levied on the farm. An inquisition was held and the property condemned, and in September, 1844, a writ of *venditioni exponas* was issued. Later the court granted the sheriff leave to amend his levy so as to divide the farm into two parts. In October following the sheriff sold it in two parts. The first part, containing 254 acres and 101 perches and the brick house, was purchased by John Ott Rockafellar for $9,900; the second part, containing 242 acres and 141 perches, with a two-story dwelling house, bank barn, etc., was purchased by George Tomb, of Jersey Shore, for $7,600. The sale footed up a total of $17,500. The Rockafellar portion was afterwards purchased by Oliver Watson, Esq., and later it was sold to George W. Lentz, and it now belongs to his daughter, Mrs. Delos S. Mahaffey. Her husband has turned it into a stock farm and made a trotting course near the barn for the exercise of horses. The other part still belongs to the heirs of General Tomb.

After being dispossessed of his fine estate the ex-Governor took up his residence for a short time in Montoursville, but fortune was against him and as he was constantly harassed with executions he grew poorer and more despondent. The books in the prothonotary's office contain many unsatisfied judgments against him. Finally, broken down in health, discouraged, and without means, he moved to Lancaster in 1846, where he died in 1852, in his seventy-eighth year.

The Rawle Cottage.—Ex-State Treasurer Henry Rawle owns a fine cottage



Samuel Mendenhall

a short distance east of the Shulze farms, which is embowered in a grove of native oaks. The land originally belonged to the Muncy Farms, once owned by Samuel Wallis, and subsequently by Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, who gave it to her daughter Louisa as her share of the estate when she married F. W. Rawle, Esq. Hon. Henry W. Rawle was one of their children. The tract was named Fairfield in the original application for the land, and from it the township takes its name. The stone house was built by F. W. Rawle, and it has been so enlarged and embellished by Henry W. Rawle, the present owner, as to make it one of the most attractive places in the country.

Schools and Churches.—At the present time there are four school houses in the township, viz.: Baxter, Clees, Road, and Keeber.

There is but one church in the township, Methodist Episcopal, and no postoffice.

UPPER FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

The taxable inhabitants residing in the lower part of Fairfield township petitioned the court at May sessions, 1851, praying to be set off from the upper or northern part and a new township erected. They alleged that the township was so large that assessors and collectors were inconvenienced by being compelled to travel long distances. They therefore prayed that the township be divided by running a line east from a point on Loyalsock between the residences of Dr. Charles Lyon and Mr. Bubb, to Simon Dewalt's farm. In answer to the petition the court appointed R. Montgomery, C. Gudykunst, and Benjamin Bear commissioners to examine into the matter of complaint and report. They did as directed and reported in favor of division, September 12, 1851. Strong opposition was made to the proposed division by the upper part of the township, but the court over-ruled the exceptions that had been filed and directed the township to be organized and called Pollock, in honor of Hon. James Pollock, who was then president judge, whilst the lower part was to remain as Fairfield township.

After two years the people became dissatisfied with the name of Pollock, on account of his politics, and appealed to the legislature for a new name. This was granted by the passage of an act, January 29, 1853, declaring that hereafter the township "shall be known by the name of Upper Fairfield."

The township is bounded on the east by Mill Creek, on the north by Plunkett's Creek, on the west by Eldred and Loyalsock, and on the south by Fairfield, the parent township. It is the twenty-second in size in the county and contains 11,200 acres.

Geologically this township consists of the Chemung measures (No. VIII), which are located in two belts across the county, alternating with two belts of Red Catskill (No. IX). Along the most northern belt are a number of exposures of the glacial moraine in its movement across the county, passing north of Loyalsockville. The fossil ore passes across Upper Fairfield and a good exposure is seen just above the county bridge over Loyalsock creek, which contains some fossil casts. Several localities have been observed where flagstone might be quarried. The surface of the lower part of the township is rolling, with fine farms, while the northern part becomes mountainous, and a portion of it forms part of the south escarpment of the main Allegheny range. Along Loyalsock creek are some good bottom farms.

Pioneers.—Among the early settlers in what is now the territory of Upper Fairfield township were the Obourns, Rookers, Rothfuses, Heylmans, Entzes, Rentzes, Sweelys, Wilkinsons, Bastians, Buckleys, Waltzes, and Slagenwhites. According to the census of 1890 the population was 771.

Villages.—There are three small villages or hamlets in Upper Fairfield, viz: Loyalsockville, Farragut, and Fairfield Centre. The first, located on Loyalsock creek, contains two stores, one tavern, and harness, shoe, and blacksmith shops; the second, one store and smith shop, and the third, one store and one grist mill.

Postoffices.—There are three postoffices in this township, viz: Loyalsock, Farragut, and Fairfield Centre. The first was established July 6, 1854, and Stephen Tomlinson appointed postmaster. His successors have been: Ezra W. Sweely, appointed April 18, 1864; Joseph C. Budd, present incumbent, March 24, 1870. The postoffice at Fairfield Centre was established January 16, 1871, and Adolph Maeyr was appointed postmaster. He was succeeded by Charles C. Maeyr, July 19, 1890, and he by Henry S. Drick, January 21, 1892. Farragut was established December 29, 1886, and George Marker made postmaster. He is still in office.

Mills.—Loyalsock creek washes the western borders of the township. Among the principal streams may be mentioned Mill creek and Crocker run. All these streams empty into Loyalsock. The Loyalsock Mills are owned by F. A. Hayes; George Jones has a mill run by water at Fairfield Centre. Stabler & Company's mill is run by steam; E. H. Harman also operates a steam portable mill, and John M. Entz a water saw mill.

The Churches are Loyalsockville Evangelical, Obourn Lutheran, Mt. Zion Evangelical, near Reeser's, Heilman Evangelical, German Baptist at Stabler & Company's saw mill, Methodist Episcopal church at Farragut, and the church of the Good Shepherd (Episcopal) at Baxter's.

Schools.—Upper Fairfield has five school houses, named as follows: Loyalsock, Farragut, Fairfield Centre, Heilman's, and Pleasant Hill. The report of the superintendent for 1891 gave the average number of months taught as six by four male teachers and one female.

MILL CREEK TOWNSHIP.

At March sessions, 1878, a petition was filed praying for a division of Muncy township, and commissioners were appointed to inquire into the matter. A favorable report was made and it was confirmed at September sessions following, and a vote of the qualified electors on the proposed line ordered: "Beginning at a point on the east line of Upper Fairfield township, near Frick's school house, thence S. 87° E. 1,118 perches to the west line of Wolf township, near a log bridge over Wolf run." The election was held December 10, 1878, and resulted in 122 votes in favor of division and 104 against. The question of division having carried in the affirmative, Judge Cummin, February 25, 1879, ordered that a new township be erected and called Mill Creek.

This is the youngest of the large family of townships into which "Old Muncy" is now divided. It is the thirty-sixth in size and contains about 8,000 acres. The heads of Mill creek rise in and drain most of the territory—hence the name. It also contains the sources of Carpenter's run.

Pioneers. Among the first settlers in what is now the territory of Mill Creek township were Jonathan Collins and Samuel Hall. Among those who came a few years later were Thomas Nunn, Henry Klees, George Klees, Abraham Lockard, John Lockard, Joseph Wilson, Peter Moon, and Merrick Reeder. Many of the descendants of the robust pioneers who made the earliest improvements still occupy the lands their ancestors cleared. By the census of 1890 the population was 345.

Economic Resources.— Geologically this township consists of the Chemung measures (No. VIII) crossing it on the south side, where is located a belt of Red Catskill (No. IX); and again on the north, by a belt of the same extending up the side of the mountain, while a very narrow strip of Pocono (No. X) extends to the top of the mountain, forming, with the inferior formation, a part of the south escarpment of the main Allegheny range. The fossil iron ore (No. VIII) passes through the township along Mill creek. The vein was opened thirty years ago. There was also some exploitation for copper.

The soil is about the same as we find on the undulating surface of Wolf, Shrewsbury, and Penn townships, and is equally productive, readily producing all kinds of cereals and fruits. Agriculture constitutes almost all the business of the occupants of the soil, as the valuable timber has nearly all been removed. Some of the farms present quite a thrifty appearance. Portions of the territory would afford a fine field for sheep raising.

Fine flagstone are found along the base of the mountain. They are similar in quality to those quarried a short distance east in Wolf township. Martin Swank and J. Mathias Fague have furnished some beautiful stone for paving.

As the timber is nearly exhausted there are but two saw mills in the township. One, a steam mill, belongs to Mathias Anstadt; the other, a water mill, is owned by John L. Jones.

Huntersville, located on the line of Wolf township, contains the only postoffice in the township and it bears the name of the village. It was established, August 25, 1849, and Joseph Webster was appointed postmaster. His successors have been Robert B. Webster, appointed June 25, 1853; George Hartman, June 6, 1859; Isaac Kleese, June 8, 1860; Abner Kleese, May 13, 1872; John O. Waters, May 23, 1873; George Bussler, October 9, 1873; J. Edler, March 20, 1880; George Bussler, April 11, 1881; C. C. Mayr, April 14, 1886; Eberhart Mayr, present incumbent, May 23, 1890. Eleven postmasters in forty-one years.

Huntersville has one store and one blacksmith shop, and three houses comprise the balance of the improvements. The substantial looking stone school house might be claimed by the village, but it is in Wolf township, as the public road here is the line that divides the provinces.

Churches.—Mill Creek has three churches. The Methodists have two—the Centennial, so named because it was built during that year, and South East, at Huntersville. The Lutherans have one, located a short distance northwest of Huntersville, known as Trinity church.

Schools.—There are three school houses in the township, viz: Gortner's, Hites's, and Baier's. The school report for 1891 shows that the average number of months taught was six; average pay of female teachers, $30 per month; total number of scholars, ninety-four.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

MUNCY CREEK, MORELAND, FRANKLIN, AND JORDAN.

MUNCY CREEK.—FORMATION—GEOLOGY—PORT PENN—CLARKESTOWN—INDUSTRIES—SCHOOLS—IMMANUEL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

MORELAND.—ORGANIZATION—ORIGIN OF THE NAME—PIONEERS—TOPOGRAPHY—POSTOFFICES—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES.

FRANKLIN.—ERECTION—EXTENT AND TOPOGRAPHY—PIONEERS—INDUSTRIES—LAIRDSVILLE—MENGWE—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES.

JORDAN.—BOUNDARIES—GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY—FIRST PERMANENT SETTLER—MILLS—UNITYVILLE—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES.

MUNCY CREEK TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was formed in 1797 by dividing Muncy. It is the twentieth in size in the county and contains 12,800 acres. The township is bounded on the east by Moreland and Wolf, on the north by Muncy and Wolf, on the west by the river, which here gracefully sweeps around the eastern end of Bald Eagle mountain and bears away to the south; on the south by Northumberland and Montour counties. The township is well watered, being divided into two unequal parts by Muncy creek; Glade run and several smaller streams are also found within its borders.

The history of Muncy Creek township is the beginning of history in this part of the valley, for within its borders the first settlements were made and nearly all the stirring events of early times occurred. These events therefore are described in that part of this work relating to the colonial period. The borough of Muncy lies within its borders. By the census of 1890 the population was 1,740.

Geology.—The surface of Muncy Creek consists of Clinton Shales (No. V) around the borough of Muncy, succeeded by Lower Helderberg limestone (No. VI) mostly concealed, except at the ridge southwest of Hughesville.

Next above occur the Chemung measures (No. VIII) in their subdivisions, forming the entire southern area of the township. Along the river below Muncy Chemung rocks are observed very much broken up, and in one of the subdivisions occurs a paint shale, mined quite extensively by the Muncy Paint Company, from which a good article of paint is manufactured. The surface of the township is rolling, the land is good, and there are many splendid farms along the river and the creek. The southern line of the township runs across the famous Muncy Hills, which have figured in history from the first appearance of white men.

Port Penn.—The hamlet known as Port Penn is situated on the river bank just below the paint works. Near here stood the great elm under which certain Indian chiefs—mentioned in the general history—met to confer with each other regarding their people. From this point several Indian paths diverged. The great Warrior

spring, which has been a landmark for more than a hundred years, is seen here. Its main outlet is along the river's edge.

Muncy dam, built in 1828, at a cost of $23,578.64, for the Pennsylvania canal, lies just below. At the time of its erection it was regarded as a fine piece of engineering work. It was constructed of crib-work filled with stone and covered with spars. The space between the stone and abutments is 973 feet; the wier of the dam is 863 feet, the shute is thirty-eight feet wide, the height of the comb of the dam nine feet, and the comb of the shute five feet above low water mark of the river. The dam is twelve feet high from the bottom of the river. The towing path around the base of Muncy Hills extends from the dam to the head of slack-water navigation near Port Penn, a distance of four miles, and cost the State $15,-369.06. The dam is still intact, but the shute frequently gets out of order, and for years it has been a terror to raftsmen, who have to pass through it with their crafts. The canal has been abandoned above the dam.

In 1851 H. H. Blair took charge of the Port Penn Hotel. In packet boat days it was a popular station on the canal and all packets stopped there. He left in 1862 to take charge of the Petrikin House, Muncy borough. Port Penn was a lively place up to 1855, two or three boat yards were carried on, and there was considerable business activity, but the railroad destroyed all this.

Clarkestown is pleasantly located on Little Muncy creek, in a beautiful cove which opens into Muncy valley, a short distance below where the stream emerges from the rolling surface designated on the maps as the Muncy Hills. It is a quiet and orderly village, containing two churches, one school, one hotel, one grist mill, one saw mill, two blacksmith shops, one wagon maker shop, postoffice, and about twenty-five residences It has a lodge of Good Templars, a band of hopeful workers who would delight to see the abolition of alcohol.

The postoffice was established, June 10, 1869, and Jacob Feister appointed postmaster. His successors have been Henry D. Gold, appointed May 26, 1873; John F. Gundrum, November 20, 1885; Jared Dewald, January 21, 1888, and William F. Bitler, November 10, 1891, the present incumbent.

Industries.—There are three flouring mills in this township. Shoemaker's mills, the oldest, historically, in the county, belong to the heirs of Jacob Cook. Willow Grove mill, now owned by the heirs of George Stolz, was first built by Isaac Walton in 1797, on Muncy creek. At the same time he erected a saw mill. The Clarkestown mill, now owned by W. S. Bieber & Company, was first built by Thomas McCarty about the year 1800.

In 1817 Samuel and Jonathan Rogers bought the Willow Grove Mills and erected a frame woolen mill. It was destroyed by fire in 1826. The Rogers Brothers then disolved partnership, and Samuel Rogers, taking Jonathan's interest in the property, built a three-story brick factory, 75x45, and continued the manufacture of woolen goods until 1840, when he sold out and left Muncy to take charge of the White Deer Woolen Mills. The building was then allowed to fall into decay, and now scarcely a trace of the foundation remains.

In 1812 John Opp, son of Philip Opp, one of the pioneers of Moreland township, built a wool carding and cloth dressing mill on the south side of Little Muncy creek, a short distance above the site of Clarkestown. This was for some years a great

convenience to the inhabitants of Moreland and the adjacent country, in the days when little but homespun clothing was worn.

The Muncy Black Filler Company is composed of William G. Elliott, of Williamsport, and Levi Hill, of Muncy. The plant was established in 1888. They manufacture a carriage, car, and safe filler, which is now extensively used. They also make ready mixed paints, in all desirable colors, for house and outside painting. The factory is located just south of the Reading railroad station. They use the black shale found on the Musser farm near by, which is a solid, impervious shale composed of about fifty *per cent.* silicate, fourteen *per cent.* carbon, and the balance iron, magnesia, and moisture.

The Keystone Paint Company was founded as early as 1873 by R. E. Gray. Later the company was organized with Mr. Gray as president and H. T. Ames, of Williamsport, as secretary and treasurer. Their plant is located on the west side of the canal near the Reading railroad station. They manufacture the "Keystone black lead," a mixed paint for carriages, and a slating paint for blackboards. These paints are made from a silicated carbon that crops out from under the Muncy Hills near the river. The annual output of the company is 600 tons of the black filler and from 5,000 to 10,000 gallons of the black lead.

Schools.—The first school taught within the bounds of Muncy Creek, of which we have any reliable account, was presided over by Moses Rorick. There doubtless were private schools before this, when we come to consider the age of the settlement. This school was in the old Immanuel church, on the road between Muncy borough and Hughesville. Another school was opened about the same time near the southwest corner of Muncy manor, and was taught by George Hogg. The first building erected for school purposes exclusively was built on the road near the manor line by the co-operation of the neighbors, and called the Guide school house. This was completed about 1816. In this house in 1818 a Sunday school was organized, being the first in that part of the county, and was sustained as a union school, all denominations contributing to its support. Samuel Rogers was the first superintendent. The old school house long since disappeared and a more pretentious building occupies its site.

Since that day education has made great advances. There are now nine schools in the township, viz: Guide, Port Penn (two), Shane, Glade Run, Buckley (Northwest), Clarkestown, Turkey Bottom, and Shoemaker's Mill.

Immanuel's Lutheran Church, Clarkestown, is one of the oldest and most historic in the county. Its centennial was commemorated, July 23, 1891, and a historical address was delivered by Rev. J. M. Steck. He says that Henry Shumaker donated the land upon which the first church was erected. It originally consisted of thirteen acres, and the deed conveying the land to Immanuel's Lutheran church was executed, April 5, 1791. The erection of the church edifice was commenced at once. It was constructed of logs and afterwards weatherboarded. The exact time of its dedication is unknown. It was a large structure for that time, being nearly as large as the edifice that followed, and that, it is said, seated about 600 persons. There were galleries on three sides of the building, and a "stem glass pulpit" on the other side, with a "sounding board" above it. When the second church was built the pulpit was taken away to do service in another church. The pews were high-

backed, about as high as the heads of the worshipers seated on them. The building was in every way worthy of the times, and the means possessed to erect it. The first church edifice was entirely Lutheran, though it was generously opened for service to other denominations. Among the latter were the Episcopalians and German Reformed, who effected organizations in it. For a long time it was the only church located in the lower end of the county, and, as far as can be learned, the *first* church in the bounds of Lycoming county.

The second edifice, Rev. Steck informs us, was built of brick. It was erected in the rear of the old building, so that the latter could be used until the new one was completed, and presented an imposing appearance. The corner stone was laid, April 5, 1832. Had it not been that the walls began to show signs of crumbling it might have stood for years longer as a place of worship and an impressive memorial of other days. The third and present edifice was built under the pastoral charge of Rev. U. Myers. The corner stone was laid, August 28, 1869, and the church was dedicated, May 1, 1870. The cost of the building was $3,480.25.

The first Lutheran pastor, of whom we have any record, was Pastor Lehman. The records show that he baptized Susan Catharine Gortner, afterward Baker, the grandmother of Rev. J. M. Steck, in 1781. That was before the close of the war and when the times were yet perilous in the valley. There is nothing to show whether he conducted regular services at that day or not, but probably he did. He might have been pastor at the time the church was dedicated. The constitution was adopted in 1794. It is a carefully written document, in German. All the church records were kept in German until 1832. It is supposed he was pastor up to 1795, after which there is no record of baptism until 1801. The next pastor was Victor George Charles Stock. He came from Sunbury and began his labors in 1801, and served till about 1813. That year Frederick Engle became pastor. Among those whom he baptized during his pastorate was "Father Jacob Miller, the Apostle of the dispersion in Lycoming county, who has preached more sermons, traveled on foot more miles to do so, and received less pay, in proportion to his labor, than any other minister who ever labored in the bounds of Lycoming county." He was born, August 9, 1812, and baptized October 26th of the same year. This venerable minister was present at the centennial observances on July 23, 1891, and still survives.

Historian Steck is unable to say how long Pastor Engle remained, but there are records to show that he was there as late as 1823. He was succeeded by Rev. Jacob Repass. The latter was succeeded by Rev. William Garman in 1829, when he resigned in 1832 to enable the church to secure a pastor who could preach in both German and English. Rev. Charles Phillip Miller became his successor, and during his pastorate the second church edifice was completed and dedicated. Rev. Charles F. Staver succeeded Miller, April 9, 1837, and remained until the fall of 1839, when Rev. John T. Williams took his place. During these years the church was prosperous, large numbers being added to it. At a communion held in June, 1843, 227 persons were present at the service. This popular minister was succeeded by Rev. George Parson, D.D., December 8, 1845, and during his ministry hundreds were added to the congregation.

The mother church had now grown to such an extent that it became necessary to

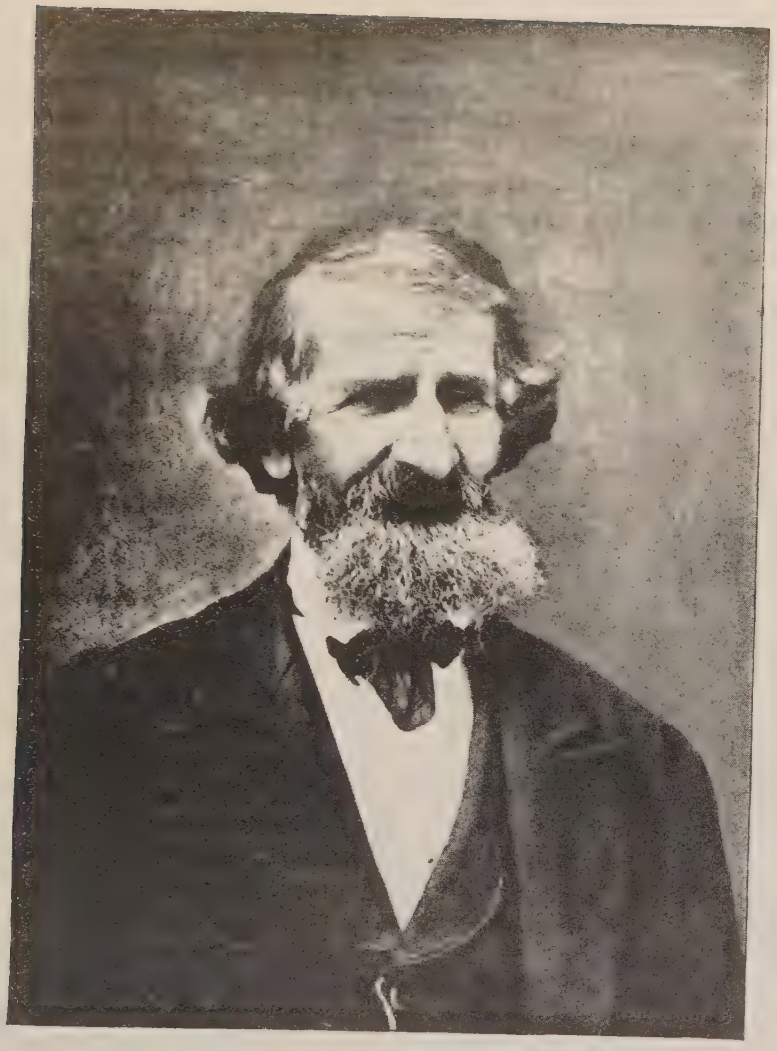
organize new congregations. This work was continued until there are now nineteen congregations within the field over which Old Immanuel used to exercise a fostering care. The labors of Dr. Parson became so great that he was obliged to retire, January 1, 1865. Rev. E. A. Sharretts became his successor. During his pastorate a difficulty arose and by action of synod the doors of the church were closed. At the end of two years they were again opened and Rev. U. Myers took charge in June, 1869. He commenced with twelve members and in two years the number was increased to fifty-two, and they were worshiping in a new church edifice. Rev. Myers resigned in January, 1871, and was succeeded by Rev. George Eichholtz as regular pastor, who commenced his labors, April 1, 1872, and served for several years. When he retired Rev. W. R. McCutcheon took his place in 1878, and after three years of excellent work resigned in 1881. Rev. J. R. Sample became his successor and served the congregation from 1882 to April 1, 1887. Under his charge the church prospered greatly. Rev. A. B. Erhart was the next pastor and served one year. Rev. A. C. Felker then took charge, but in the midst of the promise of a successful ministry his career was cut short by death. Rev. Marcus M. Havice, the present pastor, succeeded him and he is doing a good work.

Among the pastors of other churches who conducted services in this historic church and organized congregations, was the Rev. Caleb Hopkins of the Episcopal church. He began his labors in 1795, four years after the completion of the first edifice. The Rev. William Eldred was his successor. He died, December 16, 1827, and was buried in the cemetery of the church. Rev. Lucius Carter succeeded him. During his ministry, in 1828, a notable event occurred in the old church, in a visit to the congregation by the celebrated Bishop Onderdonk, who conducted a confirmation service.

The German Reformed church also effected an organization in Old Immanuel. Rev. Guetelius was the first pastor. He conducted services in both German and English, and was pastor at the time Rev. Jacob Repass was serving the congregation. Rev. Wagner was the next Reformed pastor, and had as his successor Rev. Tobias. He was followed by Rev. Henry Weignant, who became a co-laborer with Rev. Williams, and was afterwards associated with Rev. Dr. Parson, of the Lutheran church, and often assisted him in conducting revival services.

The old burial ground connected with the church contains the ashes of scores of pioneer settlers, and a study of the quaint tombstones and their inscriptions is both interesting and instructive.

In connection with his historical address Rev. Steck relates many interesting reminiscences of the early settlers of Muncy township and members of Old Immanuel, which are condensed and given herewith. Many of these settlers were descendants of those who fled from the Fatherland on account of the calamities of the Thirty Years' war, which desolated with fire and sword the fairest portion of Germany. Many of these people settled in the Muncy valley before the beginning of the Revolution. Most of them came from Berks county. The names mentioned first in the records of the church are the Hills and the Gortners. John Daniel Hill and a son bearing the same name commenced a settlement where Muncy now stands. Both were captured by the Indians. The son was afterwards killed by them and the father died of starvation while held as a prisoner in Canada. Joseph Hill, a brother



Ignacy Stolz

of John Daniel Hill, Sr., escaped. He entered the Revolutionary army, and at the close of the war returned and settled in what is now Moreland township, where many of his descendants now live. Another brother named Jacob settled on land near Muncy. He had a son who bore the same name, who was the father of David and Jacob Hill. The first named Jacob had also seven daughters, to each of whom it is said he gave a farm as a marriage portion. Catharine was married to Peter Dunkelberger, Eve to J. George Doctor, Mary to Daniel Buck, Elizabeth to John Baker; another was married to Daniel Gortner, and still another to Joseph Hill, and it is not remembered to whom the last was married.

The first records found are those of baptisms as early as 1780, eleven years before the erection of the first Immanuel's church. Jacob Gortner, mentioned in the first record, was a son of George Gortner, who settled in the Muncy valley, near the bridge, on the road leading from Muncy to Hughesville. The descendants of this family are prominently represented in every period of the church's history since its organization.

George Gortner came to the valley as early as 1773, and toiled for five years in clearing a farm. He was killed by the Indians in 1778, while taking a walk with a friend who was visiting him. He had four sons: Jacob, John, Henry Philip, and Daniel, and a number of daughters. From these sons the families bearing the Gortner name descended, who are connected with the history of the church. The name of Henry Philip is found in the first constitution, which was adopted by the church in 1794. His daughter Susanna Catharine was baptized by Rev. John Lehman in 1781. She was afterwards united in marriage to Jacob Baker. One of the descendants of Henry Philip Gortner—Samuel Gortner—was recently living at the ripe age of ninety-one years. Henry Philip Gortner had two other sons, David and Peter, some of whose descendants are still in the valley. The name of Jacob, another son of George Gortner, is also found upon the first constitution, and was very prominent in the church. Col. John Gortner was one of his descendants. Still another son of George Gortner, John, is represented by the descendants of Col. John Gortner, now living near White Pigeon, Michigan, and of Jacob Gortner, of White Deer valley, and the descendants of the Butler family, some of whom are still connected with the congregation at Immanuel's church. The descendants of Daniel Gortner are found among the representative members of the Lairdsville charge.

Three persons by the name of Shumacher are recorded on the first constitution: Henry, who gave the ground for the church and cemetery; Benjamin, and Conrad. They were among the early settlers in the valley and evidently took a deep interest in the establishment of the church. Many of the descendants of these families are still living in the Muncy valley.

The name of Gottfried Feister is frequently found in the church records. He was among the signers of the first constitution. Some of the representatives of this family still live in the valley. One of the daughters married John Opp and another Jacob Opp; and still another Jacob Courson.

The name of Beeber is frequently met with in the records of the church, and is appended to the constitution. John, Nicholas, and Adam are mentioned, all of whom were soldiers in the Revolution and took part in many battles. At the close

of the war Nicholas settled in what is now Wolf township, on the farm now belonging to the heirs of the late John Beeber. John Beeber settled on Muncy creek in 1783, and is represented by the descendants of Isaac, George, and Col. Jacob Beeber. This family has been prominently identified with the Lutheran church in Muncy valley in every period of its history. Teter D. Beeber and his brother John were prominently interested in the movement to establish the Lutheran church at Muncy, while others of the name are connected with the church at Clarkestown, as well as Immanuel's.

The name of Dimm is also prominent in the history of this church. Those bearing the name are now as prominent in her communion as they were at the beginning. They are the descendants of John Dem, afterwards changed into Dimm, who came from Wurtemberg about 1750. His family consisted of a wife and daughter, and a son born during the voyage. They lived for a time in Philadelphia, where the father died leaving the widow with two children. When old enough, Christopher, the son, was indentured to learn a trade at Hamburg, Berks county. There he married Margaret Sidtler. During the Revolution he served for a time in the militia, and after his death his widow received a pension. About 1796 he came with his family to Muncy valley and settled on a tract of land, supposed to belong to the State, just back of Hughesville. While preparing a home he found hospitable shelter with the family of the father of the late Jacob Hill, who had come some time before from the same county. After building his house he was forced to abandon it, as well as the land, on account of a prior claim, forfeiting all that had been done by way of improvement.

After this unlucky experience Christopher Dimm removed to the elevated land, two and one-half miles south of Muncy, and built a house by the road leading to Milton. Here his family grew up and were received into Immanuel's Lutheran church. All continued to live in the same community, except one son, who removed to Juniata county, where the family is now represented in the Lutheran church. Some of the family took a deep interest in Immanuel's church in every period of its history. The family has one representative in the Lutheran ministry, Rev. J. R. Dimm, D. D.

Another name identified with Immanuel's church in its early history is that of Jacob Hill, son of John Daniel Hill. He was born in Windsor township, Berks county, May 9, 1750. On the breaking out of the Revolution he entered the army and served for over seven years. At the close of the war he was married to Christina Gortner, daughter of George Gortner, already referred to, she having patiently and faithfully waited for his return, as their engagement was made previous to his enlistment. Their children were John, who married Catharine Steck; Daniel, who married Susanna Truckenmiller; Jacob, who married Louisa Morris; Susanna, who married Henry Dieffenbach; Catharine, who married Frederick Steck; Elizabeth, who married John Steck; Hannah, who married Adam Sarver, and Christina, who married John Houseknecht. For several years after marriage they lived in Berks county. In 1794 they came to Muncy valley, he having previously purchased the farm now owned by Dr. George Hill. He died, January 9, 1824, just six days after the death of his wife, whose remains he had followed to the grave. His son, John Hill, became an active mem-

ber of Immanuel's church, and was the leader in the movement to build a church edifice and organize in Hughesville. He was about the first man in the community to take a firm stand on the subject of total abstinence. John Hill married Catharine, a daughter of Baltzer Steck. Of their daughters four were united in marriage to Lutheran ministers, while a son, Rev. R. Hill, and a grandson, Rev. W. P. Evans, are in the Lutheran ministry.

Baltzer Steck, as well as his sons, Frederick and John, were early associated with the old church. The former was born in Germantown, July 6, 1759, of German parentage, and he and his brother, M. J. Steck, were received into the Lutheran church at that place. Rev. M. J. Steck was one of the pioneers of the Lutheran church in the western part of the State. He was pastor of the church at Greensburg, together with a number of other congregations, for many years. His son, Rev. M. J. Steck, was first his assistant, and then his successor. Their united ministry in the church at that place extended over a period of nearly sixty years.

Baltzer Steck was a miller by trade and located at an early day near Northumberland, where he was employed by Mr. Jenkins to run a mill. There he married Elizabeth Fague, daughter of Frederick Fague, who then resided near Sunbury. She was received into the Lutheran church at Sunbury about 1783. At that time services were held in a building erected in connection with Fort Augusta.

Baltzer Steck died in 1821, and his wife in 1847. This family was identified with Immanuel's church for many years, and the sons afterwards took part in the organization and the erection of the first Lutheran church in Hughesville. Three of the sons of Frederick Steck: Daniel, Jacob, and Charles T., studied for the Lutheran ministry. Daniel Steck, D. D., is now deceased but two of his sons are in the ministry—Rev. C. F., of Muncie, Indiana, and Rev. Augustus Steck, of Indianapolis. The other brother, John, has two sons in the ministry—Rev. W. H. and J. M., and the latter has also a son in the ministry, Rev. W. F. Steck. One of the daughters of John Steck is married to Rev. C. W. Sanders, a Lutheran minister of Canton, Illinois. The Steck family has been represented in the Lutheran ministry for over 100 years. The family still has its representatives in the churches of Muncy and Hughesville.

Frederick Fague removed to Wolf township about the same time that his son-in-law, Baltzer Steck, came. He had two sons, George and William. From these have descended the Fagues found in Muncy valley, many of whom are still connected with the Lutheran church.

The Buck family is another largely represented in the Lutheran church. They are descendants of Henry Buck, who was born in 1749. He came to the valley in an early day and resided on lands which were afterwards known as the Narbor farms. He died in 1791. His sons were Daniel, Jacob, Peter, and John. Samuel, the son of Jacob, was a member of the building committee when the last church edifice was erected. His brother Henry was for many years a prominent and highly respected business man in the lower part of the county. Leonard Buck, of the Lutheran church of Montoursville, is a descendant of the Henry Buck first named.

The Poust family is another of prominence in the church to-day. The first representative was so early in the valley as to be drafted as a soldier during the Revolution, but as the war closed almost immediately afterward he did not report

for duty. The family is now represented in the church at Hughesville by the grandsons—John, Jacob, and Daniel, and by others in the Lairdsville charge.

Peter Dunkelberger was also among the early settlers in the valley. He came from Berks county between 1770 and 1780. During the Revolution he served in the army. He, too, took an active part in the erection of the first and second church edifices.

Another name represented in almost every period of the church's history is that of Harman. They are the descendants of George Harman, who was born in Germany, came to this country when a young man, and settled in Berks county. During the Revolution he served in the army. When peace was restored he came to Muncy valley and was employed for some time as a teacher in the school belonging to the congregation. He is still represented in the church by Peter Harman and other descendants.

Another name associated with the history of Immanuel's church is that of Reibsam. They are descendants of John Sebastain Reibsam, a native of Germany. Soon after marriage he came to Pennsylvania and settled at Germantown, and afterwards resided in what is now Schuylkill county. Here he followed his profession as a teacher for several years. And in addition to his duties as teacher, he was frequently called upon to conduct funeral services, and read sermons in the absence of the pastor. In course of time he came to Muncy. His family consisted of five sons and two daughters. One of the latter was the mother of Father Jacob Miller, already referred to. The sons—Louis, John, Peter, and Philip—at an early day, settled with their father in Muncy. John afterward removed to Philadelphia and Louis to Union county. Peter and Philip remained at Muncy, and the latter was for many years a merchant in that place.

In conclusion Historian Steck says that time would fail to tell of the "Ulches, of the Narbors, and of the McConnels, of the Artleys and the Butlers, of the Houseknechts and the Michaels, of the Derrs, the Ritters, and Kahlers, and in later times of the Frontzes, Heilmans, Turners, Apps, Lairds, McClains, Frymires, Longs, and Rissels, and others, some of whom were identified with the church in its earliest history, and others as well in its most palmy days, who assisted in clearing the ground and sowing the seed, and reaping the harvest, from which so rich a fruitage of results has been gathered by the Lutheran church in the bounds of Lycoming county."

Old Immanuel! What a glorious record for the church organized before Lycoming was formed, a hundred years ago! In the territory originally under the spiritual care of this historic church there are now nineteen church edifices and as many organizations, possessing church property valued at $80,000, and divided into pastorates which are now suporting seven ministers. The membership numbers 1,714 communicants, with Sunday schools numbering 1,770 scholars, and 245 officers and teachers.

MORELAND TOWNSHIP.

Lying in the extreme southeastern part of the county is the township of Moreland. It was formed out of territory taken from Muncy Creek in 1813, and for nine years after its separation, or until 1822, it included all the territory that now

comprises Franklin, Jordan, and a portion of Penn. At December sessions, 1821, William Wilson and William Cox Ellis, who had been appointed commissioners to divide the township into three parts, reported that they had done so, whereupon the court confirmed their report and the two new townships cut off were named Penn and Franklin. Moreland as it now stands is the nineteenth township in size and contains 13,120 acres. By the census of 1890 the population was 737. Its area consists almost wholly of Chemung formation (No. VIII). It is bounded on the east by Franklin, on the north by Penn, on the west by Wolf and Muncy Creek, and on the south by Montour county.

Several traditions are given, and may be recorded, to account for the selection of the name *Moreland*. One of these represents that when the first settler ascended to the crest of one of the highest hills he saw a great deal *more*-land than he expected to see, and in surprise and delight he exclaimed, "more-land!" Another explains that the early surveys were generally made so carelessly, and the allowances for roads were so liberal, that the settlers found that they got "moreland to the acre" than they expected, or than could be got elsewhere. Still another tradition says that the earliest settlers had first prospected in the region of Paradise, immediately south of the hills, and finally concluded to locate there because the land was cheaper and much better timbered, and they found they could get more-land and more value for their money. These are to be regarded as mere speculations, though possibly based upon some fact not now remembered.

The word "Moreland," used to be applied to "a hilly country," as may be seen by the old dictionaries, and it may therefore be reasonably inferred that this is really what suggested the name to the applicants for a new township, as "hilliness" is the striking feature of the whole of the extensive territory of which the then new province was composed.

Pioneers.—Some of the early settlers in this hilly land are deserving of more than a passing notice. Col. George Smith, who had served in the war for independence, located on Little Muncy creek about 1790. He came from Montgomery county. In 1796 he erected the first grist mill in the township. He had three sons and three daughters—Thomas, Jonathan, George, Annie, Hannah, and Effie. William Farr married Annie and came along with the family from Montgomery. William was reared a strict Quaker. The Smiths were equally strict Baptists. The taking of a wife of a different faith was not approved by the Friends, so William was asked to confess that he had done wrong. He could not see that he had erred, and insisted that he neither could nor would make such a confession. He considered his Annie a good Christian woman, and on reflection finally concluded that her religion was as good as his own and settled the matter by adopting her belief. Hannah Smith married Richard Barclay, and Effie married William Chamberlin; they settled with their husbands in Moreland.

Jonathan Smith, son of Col. George Smith, came to Lycoming from Montgomery county about 1795. He had married Annie Simpson, who was a sister of John Simpson, of Ohio, who was the grandfather of Gen. Ulysses Simpson Grant, the most famous of American soldiers of modern times, and twice President of the United States. Jonathan and Annie's children were therefore first cousins of the great chieftain's mother, Hannah Simpson Grant. The General's proper name was

Hiram Ulysses Grant, but by some inadvertence when the official document was made out appointing him a cadet to the Military Academy at West Point, his name was changed to Ulysses Simpson Grant, and the mistake was never rectified.

William Mears was not only one of the first settlers, but was the first singing master who taught the young raisers of buckwheat of Moreland how to read the buckwheat notes! Mrs. Rhoda Farr Taylor, of Rock Run, a very bright old lady who is now in her eighty-eighth year, and a granddaughter of Col. George Smith, says that she was one of Mears's pupils, and she "don't believe that the young people now-a-days have such fun as they used to have at Mears's singing school!"

Philip Opp, who came with his father, John Opp, from Amsterdam, settled on Little Muncy creek, near where Opp postoffice and P. W. Opp's store and saw mill now are, some time during 1790, though he did not get a deed for his land until 1797. He has a great many descendants scattered throughout the county and far beyond its borders. His son, Philip Opp, Jr., married Hannah Smith, a daughter of Jonathan Smith, and, as we have seen, a first cousin of Hannah Grant, the mother of the great American soldier.

The late accomplished Lieut. Col. Milton Opp, of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who fell disabled by a mortal wound in the battle of the Wilderness, was a son of Hannah Smith Opp, and a second cousin therefore to Gen. Ulysses Simpson Grant. The great commander was ignorant of his relationship to this most worthy young soldier and scholar; and the latter was too modest even to mention the fact so that it might reach the ears of his famous kinsman. Milton Opp, one of the most brilliant and promising young men of his time, was born, August 28, 1835, and was not quite twenty-nine years old when he fell, along with many other brave men of his regiment, in the terrible charge made on the rebel lines at Spottsylvania on the 6th of May, 1864.

Among other early settlers whose names are still remembered, though the dates of their arrival can not be recalled, are Michael Gower, Joseph Hill, Jacob Shipman, Henry Fiester, Nathaniel Brittain, and Peter Jones. The last named, a hero of the Revolution and one of the sufferers at Valley Forge, died in 1850, when within but a few months of being one hundred years old. Hill was also one of Washington's sturdy soldiers. Christopher Derr and Thomas Taggart were among the earliest settlers on Laurel Run. The bones of these hardy pioneers, their wives, and many of their children and grandchildren now lie moldering in the silent graveyards beside the churches that rest as diadems on the hills they fondly loved, but the lands they cleared, the roads they built, and the way they prepared for religion and civilization are works that will forever follow and bless their names.

Topography.—Moreland is watered by the following streams: Little Muncy creek, which runs through its center, and its main tributaries of Laurel run, Beaver run, Shipman's run, and Sinking run. There are two grist mills in the township—P. W. Opp's and Hon. Henry Johnson's. The latter was long known as "Smith's mill." There are two steam saw mills—one owned by P. W. Opp; the other by J. H. Magargel. Mr. Opp is also the owner of a store, and Philip Sherwood conducts another. There are no villages, no summer residences, and no industries, besides those above mentioned, except agriculture. There is very little timber left.

Postoffices.—The people of this township are accommodated with two postoffices.

One is named Moreland, the other is called Opp. The first, Smith's Mills, was established March 1, 1831, and Amasa Smith was appointed postmaster. He continued to serve until March 20, 1833, when the name of the office was changed to Moreland, and Thomas Smith was appointed postmaster. His successors have been as follows: Robert Colburn, February 13, 1835; William Chamberlin, August 11, 1843; Jeremiah Smith, June 2, 1845; Joshua Bogart, May 8, 1849; Henry Bitter, August 12, 1850; Thomas Opp, Jr., August 27, 1853; Michael Winegardner, September 24, 1857; William J. Schuyler, November 13, 1860; John D. Smith, January 17, 1861; George W. Crawford, June 15, 1869; Gwyn L. Hess, March 7, 1881; Mark A. Minnier, March 24, 1882; Joseph B. Welliver, February 26, 1884; Henry B. McClain, July 24, 1888; Ruggles S. McHenry, present incumbent, January 26, 1891.

Opp is the name of the second postoffice. It was opened December 13, 1886, and Philip W. Opp was appointed postmaster. He is the present incumbent.

Schools.—Moreland has seven school houses, named as follows: Eighth Square, Opp, Laurel Run, Back Bone, Frenchtown, Hill, and Green Valley. The report for 1891 shows an average of six months of school taught.

Churches.—The township has two churches—one Lutheran and one Baptist. There is also a Methodist house of worship, but there is no organization of membership at the present writing, (February, 1892) and the building is not in use. A cemetery is connected with each of these church buildings.

A goodly number of the early settlers were Baptists and became members of what was long known as the "Little Muncy Baptist church," later as the Madison church, which, according to the most reliable information obtainable, was organized in September, 1817. This church served for the people of the adjoining corners of Columbia, Montour, and Northumberland counties, and the greater portion of Lycoming county east of Big Muncy creek and the Allegheny mountain. Meetings were held alternately in nearly all parts of this great field, often in school houses, private houses, and sometimes in the woods. The Moreland Baptists formally separated from the Madison church and organized the Moreland church, July 2, 1846, and in a few years thereafter raised a house of worship of their own. They worshiped for a number of years in the Union House. In 1865 Rev. Henry C. Munro became pastor, and under his zealous pastorate the old building was taken down and the present more comfortable edifice erected in 1882.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Franklin was detached from Moreland in 1822, and for thirty-two years included the territory we now call Jordan, and for six years a portion also of what is now Penn township. It was named in honor of the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Franklin. It is the sixteenth in size in the county and contains 16,320 acres. By the census of 1890 the population was 1,063. It is bounded on the east by Jordan, on the north by Columbia county, on the west by Penn and Moreland, and on the south by Montour county. Its topographical features are the same as characterize the mother township, and the younger townships of which it in turn became the parent. The surface may be described as presenting the aspect of a sea of wave-like hills, mostly short and rounded, with here and there sides too steep to admit of easy cultivation. It is, in brief, a section of the Muncy Hills. The soil as a rule is more

productive than might be supposed. The general prosperity of the inhabitants and the substantial improvements reared on every hand are evidences of fertility that can not be questioned.

Little Muncy creek cuts through the township nearly in its center. Its tributaries within the territory are Big run, Beaver run, Indian Camp run, Beach Bottom run, and other smaller streams. Laurel run drains the southern portion.

Pioneers.—Among the earliest settlers within the territory of Franklin may be mentioned John Rhen, Frederick Rhen, John Mecum, David Mecum, William Howell, Nathan Howell, Peter Snyder, Solomon Reed, Joseph Lyons, Daniel Ritter, William Lore, —— Raker, John Hartman, and Henry Funston.

Industries.—There are two steam saw mills in the township, viz: Henry Poust's and Lowe Brothers.' There are also fifteen water power mills, owned as follows: John Houseknecht, Dugan & Houseknecht, Jacob Houseknecht, Spring Brothers, Philip Snyder, P. Crouse & Brothers, Raper & Phillips, P. J. Vandine, Bodine & Warn, Miller & Brothers, Jeremiah Phillips, Frederick Kleman, Russel Swisher, Andrew Robbins, and Henry Temple. These mills stand idle much of the time, as lumbering as an industry is yearly becoming less prominent. Already many mills have rotted down that will never be rebuilt.

The most important industrial enterprise in the township for some years was the Franklin tannery, located about half a mile below Lairdsville, and established in 1832 by Messrs. Enos Hawley and Thomas G. Downing. Mr. Simon Hawley, a resident of Chester county, had an interest in the business. The firm name was Hawley & Downing. It was one of the largest tanneries of that period in northern Pennsylvania, giving employment to a large number of hands, and affording a good and convenient market to the inhabitants of the surrounding country for bark and hides. In connection with the tannery the firm several years later opened a leather store and shoe factory in the borough of Muncy, of which branch of the business Enos Hawley then took charge and moved to Muncy, while Mr. Downing superintended the tannery. Simon Hawley attended to the purchase of hides and the sale of leather in Philadelphia. Downing finally sold his interest to John Starr, and thereafter the firm name for some years was Hawley, Starr & Company. The tannery is now in ruins, and in a few more years nearly all vestiges of what was once a place of interest and activity, and of great advantage to the inhabitants, will entirely disappear. The site is now owned by H. H. Ring.

Robert Hawley, Esq., one of Lycoming county's honored citizens, a member of the bar, and widely known for his poetical genius, was a son of Enos Hawley. He was not born at the Franklin tannery, but he spent some of the happiest years of his boy life there, and at the Lairdsville school received his first instruction, and had his *hide tanned* by both tanner and teacher, as often as occasion required. Muncy borough claims to be the place of his death. His brother, Alfred Hawley, now of Northumberland, was born at the tannery on the night of "the falling of the stars,'' in November, 1833.

Enos Hawley is remembered and honored by the generation that knew him as a man of the strictest integrity and morality. He was the first man in his community who had the courage to vote the Abolition ticket. He had considerable of the John Brown in his mental make-up, but being in sympathy with the Friends in his ideas

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of war, he was not in the same spirit aggressive. He was appointed postmaster of Muncy, July 9, 1861, and served to March 12, 1873, a period of nearly twelve years. He died, October 2, 1881. Mr. Hawley was born in Chester county, near the Brandywine battlefield, in June, 1799, and his parents came to Lycoming county in 1802 and settled in Muncy township.

Lairdsville is the only village in the township. It has two churches, three stores, one hotel, one wagon maker shop, one steam planing mill, one grist mill, two blacksmith shops, and two physicians. It is pleasantly located on Little Muncy creek, on a beautiful alluvial flat, among the Muncy Hills. Benjamin C. Morris erected the hotel and opened a store in 1841, and these, it is said, were the first improvements.

There is a postoffice at Lairdsville. The old postoffice, known as Chestnut Grove, was abandoned. Lairdsville postoffice was established, February 20, 1829, and John Laird appointed postmaster. His successors served as follows: Hiram Funston, appointed May 11, 1831; Anthony Starr, June 2, 1835; Issachar Morris, December 23, 1840; Charles W. Funston, March 13, 1844; Brittain Magargel, June 14, 1845; William Howell, May 7, 1846; John Everitt, July 7, 1847; Levi C. Howell, August 4, 1848; Charles W. Funston, May 8, 1849; John F. Funston, February 12, 1850; John M. Fiester, February 19, 1852. Lairdsville was changed to Funstonville, March 16, 1852, and John Fiester was appointed postmaster. He was succeeded by Brittain Magargel, December 21, 1852. Funstonville was changed back to Lairdsville, October 15, 1855, and Brittain Magargel was appointed postmaster. His successors have been as follows: Hiram Crouse, March 25, 1861; A. W. Ritter, June 29, 1881; Charles B. Raper, June 26, 1882; John P. Heill, September 24, 1885; Oliver P. Hess, September 5, 1887; Thomas J. Raper, present incumbent, July 20, 1889.

James Derr, who died April 6, 1892, at the age of seventy-nine years, was one of the oldest residents of the village. He had served as a justice of the peace for fifty years, and at the time of his death was the oldest justice in continuous service in the county. His son Charles is the only survivor of the family.

Lairdsville Lodge, No. 986, I. O. O. F., was recently instituted in the village.

Mengwe.—A new postoffice, called Mengwe, was established, November 28, 1891, and Mary E. Smith was appointed postmaster. It is on the road leading to Lairdsville, four miles from Hughesville. The name, Mengwe, was what the Delaware Indians called the Iroquois, or Five Nations. The office was not opened for business till January 1, 1892.

Schools.—Franklin township has six school houses. Their local names are Germany, Fairview, Lairdsville, Starr, Chestnut Grove, and North Mountain.

Churches.—The Lutherans and Baptists each have churches at Lairdsville. The Lutherans also have one in the township, viz., Franklin. The Albright Methodists have one known as Fairview, and there is also a Union church at Stone Heap, which makes five in the township. All have cemeteries attached except the Baptist church at Lairdsville. There are no other cemeteries in the township.

JORDAN TOWNSHIP.

Jordan township was detached from Franklin, by an irregular line running

nearly north and south, and organized into a separate subdivision of the county, February 7, 1854. It was named after Alexander Jordan, who was president judge of the district of which Lycoming formed a part at that time. Jordan is the twenty-fifth in size in the county and contains 9,920 acres, with a population of 891 by the census of 1890. It is the last division of the territory extending from the West Branch of the Susquehanna to the North Mountain that was once known as Muncy Creek township. Looking at it on the map it will be found to be the extreme eastern part of Lycoming county, penetrating for some distance the counties of Columbia and Sullivan in the form of an acute angle. These counties therefore bound it on the north, east, and south, and Franklin township on the west.

Geology and Topography.—Geologically the township consists of Chemung (No. VIII) in the south, Red Catskill (No. IX) in the north and east, Pocono (No. X) on the extreme east end or point. Everywhere along the Sullivan county line on the northern borders of the township, and across the end of Franklin township, the soil and rocks are red.

The land is generally high, dry, and rolling, with deep ravines, and does not materially differ from that of Franklin and Penn; it is occupied by the same class of hardy, industrious inhabitants; and the improvements, dwellings, schools, and houses of worship indicate the same general thrift and growing desire for moral and intellectual advancement.

The eastern side of the township, that portion bordering on Columbia county, is the watershed from which Little Muncy creek has its source from numerous springs and rivulets; and it flows westward and empties into Big Muncy about two miles above the confluence of the latter with the river, at the borough of Muncy; and it is likewise the watershed from which Little Fishing creek rises, and flowing southward finally mingles its waters with Big Fishing creek, which discharges into the North Branch of the Susquehanna in the neighborhood of Bloomsburg.

The First Permanent Settler in the territory of what now constitutes Jordan township is believed to have been William Lore, who penetrated that wilderness region as early as 1812. After encountering many difficulties and enduring great hardships, he succeeded in founding a home. Some of his descendants are still living in the township.

Mills.—There is one grist mill in the township, owned by Marshall Stout, and three steam saw mills. They are owned by Bodine & Warn, John Stackhouse, and Clark Johnson; there are also four water power mills, run by G. B. Robbins, T. S. Minmer, Henry Gordner, and Daniel Gordner. Timber is rapidly becoming scarce and lumbering will cease in a few years.

Unityville is the only village in the township. It has one Temperance House, kept by John J. Fay, and two stores—Pennington, Moore & Seeley's, and A. H. Seward's. There are no summer residences within its borders, and no other industries but the grist mill, lumbering, and farming. The postoffice, named Unityville, was established June 1, 1854, and Philip Young was appointed postmaster. He was succeeded by James Young, appointed March 28, 1855; Valentine Winstertein, October 23, 1872; John Robbins, Jr., November 23, 1876; Oliver Getty, May 31, 1877; Milton W.

Bolsford, February 17, 1879; Charles F. Seely, May 21, 1884; Thomas R. Everett, October 22, 1885; Charles F. Seely, March 23, 1889, present incumbent.

Unityville Lodge, No. 830, I. O. O. F., and Unityville Encampment, No. 284, I. O. O. F., were recently instituted.

Schools.—There are six school houses in Jordan township, and their local names are Salem, Derrick, Richie, Biggert's, Lore, and Prairie. The report of the county superintendent for 1891 shows an average of six months taught.

Churches.—Jordan township has three churches, viz: Evangelical, (Albright Methodist,) Union, (Baptist and Lutheran,) and the Gordner church, which is Lutheran. There are three cemeteries—Evangelical, Gordner, and Ritchard. The first two are attached to the churches of the same name.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

SHREWSBURY, WOLF, AND PENN.

SHREWSBURY.—POLITICAL ORGANIZATION—GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES—FIRST SETTLERS—HIGHLAND LAKE—MILLS—VILLAGES—POSTOFFICES—SCHOOLS.

WOLF.—BOUNDARIES—GEOLOGY—INCIDENTS OF EARLY HISTORY—INDUSTRIES—BRYAN MILL—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

PENN.—ORGANIZATION—GEOLOGY—FIRST SETTLERS—MILLS—POSTOFFICES—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS.

SHREWSBURY TOWNSHIP.

SHREWSBURY is one of the oldest townships in the county, its separation from Muncy dating back to 1804. It lies in the eastern part of the county, and is bounded on the east by Sullivan county, on the north by Plunkett's Creek township, on the west by Wolf, and on the south by Penn. It was originally a very extensive territory, embracing for a number of years (until 1847) a large part of what now constitutes Sullivan county. Its first loss of domain occurred in 1836, when Plunkett's Creek township was formed. Shrewsbury is the thirty-fourth in size and contains 8,533 acres.

The suggestion of the name is attributed to Theophilus Little, Sr. The Little and Bennett familes were among the early settlers, and as they came from Shrewsbury township, Monmouth county, New Jersey, it is presumed that the name of their old home seemed to them a suitable one for their new habitation.

The township as it now exists is located on the southern slope of the east ridge of the Allegheny mountain, and its northern or Plunkett's Creek border is on the summit of the mountain. It consists of the Chemung formation (No. VIII) in a narrow belt along Muncy creek. Next above occurs Red Catskill, (No. IX) occupying the larger area of the township, and a small area of Pocono rocks (No. X) forming the summit of a corner of North mountain and making part of the south escarpment of the main range of the Alleghenies, which here trend northeast

into Sullivan county. This great mountain, which rises to an altitude of 2,550 feet above tide, stands as an impregnable northeastern barrier, and affords a magnificent view of the surrounding country. Parties visiting the summit are entranced with the grandeur and variety of the panoramic scene which recedes from their vision like the billowy waves of the sea, until the lesser mountains and the valleys blend with the blue line of the horizon.

Shrewsbury is well irrigated by swift streams of pure, clear water. Its southern line follows Big Muncy creek. Roaring run, Big run, Fox run, and Lake run rise within the township, and flowing southward fall into Big Muncy; Lick run and Rock run head in Sullivan county. It has been suggested that grand toboggan slides might be constructed from various points above the escarpment of the mountain across the township to points on the creek below, and thus afford delightful and exciting recreation, and attract thousands of pleasure seekers in winter as well as in summer. The long and steep incline of the mountain would give such impetus to the toboggan that the foothills might easily be overcome, especially by following the courses of the streams as far as possible.

First Settlers.—The census of 1890 gives this mountain township a population of 570. Considering its age its growth has been small. Among the earliest settlers within the present limits of Shrewsbury township was Peter Corson. He came to the neighborhood of Muncy from New Jersey in 1794, but settled in the woods on Muncy creek, on the property where his grandson, Jacob Corson, now resides, about 1798. He had five sons and three daughters, and his descendants are now numbered by the hundred, and are widely scattered. John Rynearson and Jacob Maish were the first permanent settlers on Big run, and Peter Buck was probably the first to drive his stakes on Lick run. Owen Malone was another of the first within the present borders. John Fox, John Craft, and Thomas Edkins were among the later settlers.

Highland Lake.—Shrewsbury is becoming celebrated for its delightful summer resorts. Near the northern border is Highland Lake, adjacent to which three large summer hotels are now attracting many pleasure seekers. The first erected was the Highland House, by S. H. & C. W. Burrows; then followed Hotel Grand View, by A. E. Burrows; and later, The Essick, by Dr. H. M. Essick. They are spacious buildings, furnished with all modern conveniences. There is also a cottage boarding house, owned by Farr Taylor. Besides the public houses, private cottages are owned by H. H. Rutter, of the Hughesville *Mail*, F. E. Gleim, cashier of the West Branch National Bank, Dr. William Du Four, George S. Maxwell, city editor of the *Republican*, of Williamsport, Mrs. Sarah Scull, of Overbrook, Pennsylvania, Edward A. Price, of Media, and S. H. Eyer, of Jersey Shore. A lot has been donated and a fund is now being raised for the erection of a union house of worship.

From these hotels and cottages a panorama of the finest scenery is a constant source of enjoyment and inspiration. The highlands of Shrewsbury are unsurpassed for healthfulness, and are steadily gaining their way into public favor. The lake, though small, forms a feature of an environment that makes the locality very interesting.

Immediately in the rear of the resort is the great primeval Allegheny forest, in

which the lovers of wildness and solitude can find complete gratification of their tastes and whims, while in front a magnificent view of hundreds of square miles of hill and dale, field and woodland, alternating with pleasing irregularity, constitute a picture of grandeur and beauty that never fails to captivate the lovers of the beautiful in nature.

Mills.—The township has two steam saw mills—the Lyon Lumber, on Muncy creek, and the De Witt Bodine, on Lick run. There is a shingle mill on Roaring run, owned by John Frey.

Villages.—There are two villages in Shrewsbury, Tivoli and Glen Mawr. The former has one church, (Lutheran,) one store, one hotel, and one blacksmith shop; the latter, one hotel, two stores, and one Methodist Episcopal church, called Point Bethel. The Williamsport and North Branch railroad runs through both places. George Newman is the owner of a flagstone quarry near Tivoli.

Postoffices.—Shrewsbury has three postoffices, Tivoli, Glen Mawr, and Highland Lake. The former was established August 5, 1854, and called Corson's, and Daniel Corson was appointed postmaster. Jacob F. Carson succeeded him, February 9, 1857. Corson's was then changed to Tivoli, February 27, 1861, and George W. Hessler was appointed postmaster. His successors have been as follows: John C. Little, February 2, 1870; Charles L. Taylor, July 17, 1874; William J. D. Edwards, May 31, 1877; Oliver W. Taylor, July 27, 1877; George Newman, March 6, 1883; Thomas W. W. Taylor, January 15, 1886; Hannah R. Hill, April 12, 1889.

The postoffice at Glen Mawr, as the name appears on the records, was established March 5, 1886, and Henry G. Harriman was appointed postmaster. He was succeeded by Anson P. Starr, the present incumbent, June 22, 1889.

A postoffice was opened at Highland Lake, June 17, 1889, and Sabin H. Burrows was appointed postmaster. At the close of the season at the lake the office is discontinued, and then reopened when the next season begins, with the same postmaster. It is run in this way for the accommodation of summer visitors.

Schools.—There are four schools in this township, viz: Tivoli, Point, Pine Grove, and Indiantown. The report for 1891 shows: two male and two female teachers; pay of each, $28 per month; male scholars sixty-three, female seventy-three.

WOLF TOWNSHIP.

September, 1834, enough territory was taken from Muncy to form the township of Wolf, and it was named in honor of George Wolf, who was then Governor of the State. It is the thirty-ninth in size and its area is 8,960 acres, with a population of 734 by the census of 1890. Since its erection Wolf has contributed territory to form two boroughs—Hughesville and Picture Rocks. In shape the township looks much like a shoe on the map. It is bounded on the east by Moreland, Penn, and Shrewsbury, on the north by Plunkett's Creek, on the west by Muncy, and on the south by Muncy creek. Muncy creek runs through the lower part of the township and is fed by Sugar run, Gregg run, Pine run, Pea Vine run, and Laurel run. Wolf run falls into the river.

Geologically, Wolf township consists of Lower Helderberg limestone (No. VI) in the extreme south end and west of Hughesville, above which is next observed

(No. VIII) a broad area extending through the center and south part of the township, with a narrow band of the same across the upper part. Above this occurs Red Catskill (No. IX) in a narrow belt between the two bands of (No. VIII) and a broad area in the northern part of the township jutting up against the face of the Allegheny mountain range and forming the south escarpment of the same.

Limestone (No. VI) is quarried west of Hughesville for lime on a large scale. The fossil iron ore (No. VIII) passes across the township, but no developments are known. The surface of the lower part of the township is rolling, with fine farms, whilst the northern part is hilly and mountainous. There is much evidence of the glacial moraine in the northern part of the township, across which it passed.

There seems to be an inexhaustible supply of fine flagstone in the rocks (No. VIII), and it promises to become a source of great value. The following quarries are now being operated: J. D. Musgrave, near the head of Laurel run; Andrew Beilharz, on Laurel run, below Musgrave's; J. H. Green, below Beilharz; George West, on a west branch of Laurel run; Edwin Green, on an east branch of Laurel run; Martin Van Buskirk, on Wolf run; George West, at Picture Rocks, and Bilamboz, near Picture Rocks.

Incidents of Early History.—There is much thrilling and interesting history relating to this township, but it is so blended with the general history of Muncy, the parent township, that it would be a work of supererogation to repeat it in detail here. As far as known David Aspen was the first settler within the limits of Wolf. The exact time is not known, but it must have been as early as 1777, as on the 8th of August, 1778, Rachel Silverthorn was despatched to warn him of the approach of the Indians. His cabin stood on or near the southern boundary line of the borough of Hughesville. Aspen took refuge at Fort Muncy, where he remained a few days, and then returned to look after his effects. Not returning a searching party started out to look for him. Near his cabin his dead body was found. He had been shot and scalped by the lurking savages. Until within a few years a pile of stones where the chimney of his cabin stood was pointed out, and an old apple tree still marks the place. Whence he came, his age, and whether he had a family, are, like his burial place, unknown.

Abraham Webster was another of the pioneer settlers. He came from England and located on what afterwards was known as Henry Ecroyd's farm. The Indians appeared at his place in 1778, killed his son Abraham, and carried a younger brother, Joseph, and two sisters into captivity. One of the girls was thrown from a canoe in Seneca Lake by an enraged squaw and drowned; the other was never heard from. Joseph returned after an absence of twelve years and married Anna Robb. Their descendants still live in the lower end of the county.

Industries.—One of the first improvements in the township was a grist mill erected by Mr. Clayton in 1816, which is still running. In 1842 Mr. Bryan built the woolen mill on Muncy creek, which was afterwards operated by Bryan & Colter. It originally cost about $15,000, and was regarded at that time as a great improvement. It is now owned and operated by David Osler. About the time of the erection of this mill a second one was built by another firm, but in 1872 it was converted into a flouring mill by J. H. Stroeber. In 1858 Sprout and Sanders started a factory for making pumps and agricultural implements. It was operated for several years, when

George Steck became the owner. The place where these improvements are located is known as Villa Grove.

There is one water power saw mill on Laurel run, owned by Martin Van Buskirk, which manufactures lumber and shingles. Very little timber now remains in the township.

Bryan Mill.—A postoffice was established at Bryan Mill, April 8, 1892, and Charles W. Person was appointed postmaster. This is the only one in the township.

Schools and Churches.—The first school was opened in 1814 in the room of a building then standing on the farm of Christian Kahler. A log school house was built in 1818. Here in 1820 the Methodists organized the first religious society in the township, and here they worshiped until 1844, when they occupied a building of their own specially erected for a church. A union Sunday school was started in the old log school house under the direction of Jacob Shoemaker and Mary Campbell in 1827. A Lutheran society was organized and a church erected in 1850. It was an offshoot of the old Immanuel's church, in Muncy Creek township.

Wolf township now has six school houses, viz: Newman, Steck, Pine Run, Huntersville, Villa Grove, and Boak.

PENN TOWNSHIP.

Penn township was formed in 1828. Its name, tradition says, was given to it by Tobias and Isaac Kepner, who came from Penn township, Berks county, at an early date, and were solicitous to have a township in Lycoming bearing the same title, and in deference to them the court so named it. At all events the name of the illustrious founder is associated with it. It is bounded on the east by Franklin township and Columbia county, on the north by Shrewsbury, on the west by Wolf, and on the south by Moreland. In size it is the twenty-third, and it has an area of 10,880 acres. By the census of 1890 the population was 877.

Geologically it consists of the Chemung (No. VIII) in the southern part, and of Red Catskill (No. IX) in the north. The terminal moraine of the glacial period scarcely shows itself in Penn township.

Among the streams may be mentioned Beaver, which is the outlet of Beaver Dam, Big run, Gregg run, and Sugar run.

The surface of the township is generally rough and mountainous, offering but little attraction for the farmer. Owing to its elevation the climate is delightful in summer time.

The First Settlers were among those whose names are found in the assessment lists of Muncy township, which originally embraced it. Benoni Wiesner, a low-Dutchman, was an early settler near the base of the North mountain. Christopher Frey located near where Mt. Zion church now stands. And Thomas Strawbridge, John Craft, and Thomas Reed were among the pioneers in this wild mountain region.

Mills.—There are two steam saw mills, operated by Kahler Brothers and Wesley Sanders. The water mills are owned by the McClintic heirs, at Beaver Dam, Joseph McClintic, and George W. Phillips. But little timber remains in the township.

Postoffices.—Fribley was established June 26, 1873, and Robert E. Keeler was appointed postmaster. He is the present incumbent. Strawbridge was established

June 28, 1886, and Jerry Holden was appointed postmaster. The office was discontinued, September 28, 1887; then re-established, October 24, 1890, and Robert E. Keeler was again appointed. He still holds the office. There are two stores, kept, respectively, by Robert E. Keeler and Joseph Keeler.

North Mountain was established October 30, 1879; Burgess Swishar was appointed postmaster, and he is still in office.

Churches.—There are four churches—Mt. Zion, Lutheran, built through the labors of Rev. George Parson; Ebenezer, Evangelical Methodist; Kedron, Methodist, and Neff, Evangelical Methodist. Mt. Zion and Ebenezer churches have cemeteries.

Schools.—The township has six schools, viz: Lyon's, Derr, Neff, Shanty, McCarthy, and Creek.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

WASHINGTON, CLINTON, ARMSTRONG, AND BRADY.

WASHINGTON.—ORIGINAL BOUNDARIES AND SUBSEQUENT DISINTEGRATION—WHITE DEER VALLEY—FIRST TAXABLES—MILLS—FOUNDING, GROWTH, POSTOFFICE, AND INDUSTRIES OF ELIMSPORT—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—CEMETERY.

CLINTON.—ERECTION—BLACK HOLE VALLEY—PENNY HILL—EARLY HISTORY—STREAMS AND MILLS—POSTOFFICES—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS.

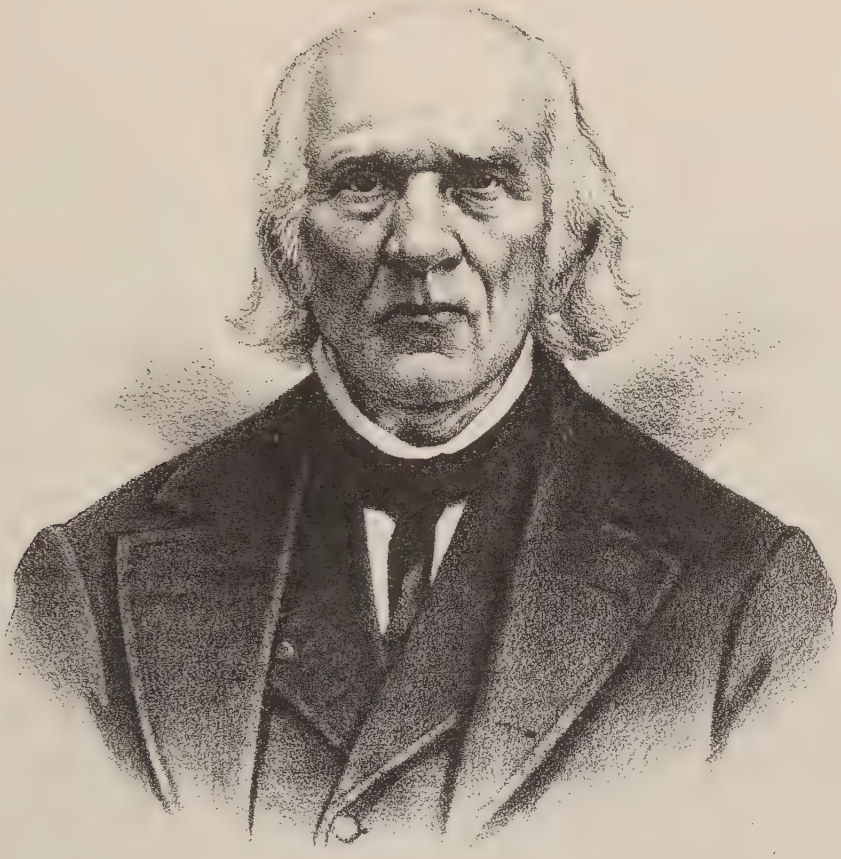
ARMSTRONG.—FORMATION—GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY OF MOSQUITO VALLEY—LUMBERING—WATER RESERVOIRS—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES.

BRADY.—EXTENT AND POPULATION—GEOLOGY—MAPLE HILL—JUDGE PIATT—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

WASHINGTON township was erected by decree of the court of Northumberland county, August 23, 1785, and is therefore one hundred and seven years old. It was decreed absolutely "that all that portion of Bald Eagle township above White Deer creek, commencing at a point above Widow Smith's on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, should be erected into a new township to be called Washington." The name of course was given in honor of General Washington, whose fame was then at its height. At that time all of the territory lying south of the river was known as Bald Eagle township. The western boundary was unknown, but it is supposed to have started from a point opposite the mouth of Pine creek. From the original territory of Washington the townships of Brady, Clinton, Armstrong, Limestone, Susquehanna, Bastress, and Nippenose have been formed within the present limits of the county, besides several outside. This territory alone embraced an area of 95,180 acres, which gives the reader a pretty clear idea of its extent.

As now constituted Washington is the thirteenth in size and contains 22,400 acres, with a population of 937 by the census of 1890. It is bounded on the east by Brady township and Northumberland county, on the north by Armstrong, on the



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west by Limestone township and Clinton county, and on the south by Union county. In its prolongation it is much further south than any other part of the county.

Washington consists, geologically, of Medina and Oneida sandstone and conglomerates, (No. IV,) which form the north and south White Deer ridges and occupy the high crest of the mountain in the western part of the township. Next follow Clinton shales, (No. VI,) etc., forming the rim and surface of the greater part of White Deer valley. Then follows lower Helderberg limestone (No. VI) in the middle of the lower end of the valley, to which succeeds a small area of Chemung measures (No. VIII).

White Deer Valley is a fine agricultural region, noted for its good soil, excellent farms, and charming surrounding scenery. Viewed from the northern slope of Bald Eagle mountain, on descending the fine turnpike, the scene in summer time resembles a vast moving panorama, in which are green fields, dotted with handsome farm houses and out-buildings, and thousands of acres of golden grain waving in the breeze. Limestone is quarried for use in the valley. The west end is mountainous and barren, forming a marked contrast to the fertile lands of the valley proper.

Washington township is watered by White Deer Hole creek, which flows along the north side of White Deer mountain. It has two branches—one called South creek, the other Spring creek. These two streams unite with the main creek about three miles west of the river.

There has always been much speculation regarding the origin of the name "White Deer Hole valley." Tradition says it was given to it because a *white deer* was killed near the creek by an early settler. John Farley, who was eighty-eight years old in 1870, was asked regarding this tradition and he said:

I was four years old when my father came here in 1787. We had plenty of red deer at that time. They could be seen every day when we stepped out of our cabins and went along through the valley or over the mountains. I never saw any *white deer* here, but a white deer is said to have been killed at an early day in a low hole or pond of water that once existed where my father built his mill, and that was the only *white deer* ever known in this valley.

Mr. Farley was mistaken. S. S. Miller, now living in that part of the township called "Texas," says that in 1850, he saw *two* white deer; and there are others who have seen them also. And Samuel Sunderland once shot a black deer.

Concerning the word "hole," which is attached to the name of this magnificent valley, Mr. Farley, on being interrogated, said:

There was a large circular basin of low ground of some ten acres in extent that originally existed where my father built his mill. This basin was pretty high at its sides and lowered gradually towards its center, where there was about an acre of ground that was always dry and covered with bushes, but more or less surrounded at all seasons of the year by standing water—a sort of pond. But after my father's mill and dam were built the water of the dam overflowed and covered the most of the hollow basin of ground.

The two foregoing circumstances gave the name of "White Deer Hole valley" to this charming section of the counties of Lycoming and Union. The word "hole" is being gradually dropped, and it will soon disappear altogether, leaving the name simply "White Deer valley," which is as appropriate as it is beautiful. The valley is bounded on the east by the river, on the north by Penny Hill and Bald Eagle mountain, on the west by Bald Eagle, and on the south by White Deer mountain. It comprises the townships of Washington, Brady, and Gregg, the latter being in

Union county. In 1861, after a bitter fight, about three-fourths of Brady township were struck off and annexed to Union and called Gregg township. The valley proper is about seventeen miles long, with an average width of eight miles.

First Taxables.—The following is a list of the taxable inhabitants of Washington township when erected: Bennet, Ephraim; Bennett, Justice; Bennett, Thaddeus; Bennett, Abraham; Bennett, William; Bently, Green; Brown, Charles; Brown, Judson; Brown, William; Caldwell, William; Creal, Michael; Coats, Widow; Eason, Robert; Emmons, John; Emmons, Jacob, (single); Gray, William, Jr.; Green, Ebenezer; Farley, John; Hendricks, Nathan; Hickendoll, Herman; Hood, Moses; Huling, Marcus; Hunter, Widow; Landon, Nathaniel; Layn, Abraham; Layn, Isaac; Low, Cornelius, senior and junior; McCormick, Seth; McCormick, Thomas; Mackey, William; Mitchell, John; Ramsey, John; Reynolds, Joseph; Shaffer, Nicholas; Stephen, Adam; Stricker, John; Sunderland, Daniel; Tenbrook, John; Townsend, Gradius; Towsend, Gamaliel; Weeks, Jesse. Assessors: William Gray, Joseph Allen, and Thomas McCormick.

Among the earliest township officers were the following: Constable, Jacob Emmons; overseers of the poor: Nicholas Shaffer, Thomas McCormick; supervisors: Seth McCormick, Justice Bennett.

Several of the foregoing names will be found among those who settled on the territory afterwards included in the townships of Clinton and Brady. Prominent among these may be mentioned Marcus Huling, who occupied a cabin on the river bank. He was a blacksmith, and had a wife and five children. He changed his location several times and finally left the valley. It is supposed that he was a cousin of Marcus Huling, also a blacksmith, who lived at Milton about the same time.

Seth and Thomas McCormick, brothers, lived near each other. Seth died, January 17, 1835, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, and was buried in the graveyard at the "Stone church." He left a wife and nine children. His son, Seth T., was the father of Hon. H. C. McCormick, Dr. H. G. McCormick, Frank H. McCormick, and Seth T. McCormick, all residents of Williamsport. Thomas McCormick was a justice of the peace for several years. He died, October 6, 1826, aged seventy-two years, and was buried at the "Stone church."

John Farley was from New Jersey. He built a log grist mill, which was the *first* in the valley. His family consisted of a wife and seven children, and they are all buried in a private lot, enclosed by a stone wall, on a high knoll overlooking White Deer Hole creek.

Catharine Smith was a very old settler on White Deer creek. She was a woman of great business tact and energy, though she was the child of sorrow and affliction. The story of her life is briefly told by herself in a petition to the Assembly under date of December 8, 1785. (See Linn's Annals of Buffalo Valley, page 240.) In that petition she states that she was left a widow with ten children, with no means to support her family, except a location for 300 acres of land, including the mouth of White Deer creek. There was a good mill seat at this point, and as a grist and saw mill were much wanted, she was often solicited to erect them. Finally, in 1774, she borrowed money, and in June, 1775, completed the mills, which were of great advantage to the country; and the following summer she built a boring mill,

where great numbers of gun barrels were bored for service in the Revolutionary army. She also built a hemp mill. During the Indian war one of her sons, her greatest help, went into the military service and never returned. When the Indians invaded the valley, July 8, 1779, they burned her mills and she was compelled to fly with her children. She returned in 1783 and was again solicited to rebuild the grist and saw mill, which, after much difficulty, she succeeded in doing. Before she had her business fairly under way, a suit in ejectment was brought against her by Claypole & Morris, who claimed a prior right to the land. She appealed to the Assembly for assistance, as she was now in such reduced circumstances that she was unable to support actions at law. The facts set forth in her memorial were certified to by William Bly, Charles Gillespie, Col. John Kelly, James Potter, the younger, and many other citizens of Northumberland county.

The Assembly, of course, could grant her no relief and the petition was dismissed. How long litigation was continued is unknown, but that Mrs. Smith was finally dispossessed is shown by the fact that Seth Iredell took possession of the premises as tenant for Claypole & Morris in 1801. Her struggles were heroic but the hand of fate was against her. While litigation for possession was pending she is said to have walked to Philadelphia and back *thirteen times!* The little stone house in which she lived and died is still standing, but the date of her death is unknown. The spot where she was buried is still pointed out, but the grave has long since been leveled by the plow. In making improvements years afterwards her bones were disturbed and her cranium, on account of her projecting teeth, was recognized by one who knew her well in life. It was the opinion of many at the time that gross injustice was done her by those who administered the law.

There is something unspeakably pathetic in the history of this woman. Her struggles in widowhood; what she accomplished for the benefit of the early settlers; the fact that she furnished a mill for the manufacture of gun barrels to aid in the achievement of our liberties; her misfortunes, and her last appeal to the law-making power for assistance; her death, burial, and the final disturbance of her bones, afford a theme for a volume. Part of the foundation wall of her grist mill is still pointed out and is carefully preserved as a relic of Revolutionary days. The large flouring mill which now stands over this historic foundation is owned by Capt. David Bly, of Williamsport, whose ancestors were neighbors of Catharine Smith and sympathized with her in her misfortunes. The spot is hallowed by associations that revive the sad memories of the past and call forth strong expressions of sorrow for one who did so much, and yet through the stern decree of fate was deprived of the comforts which she so richly merited. Her patriotism and heroic struggles stand without a parallel in the history of this valley; and at no other point in this part of the State were arms manufactured for the Continental Army.

And although this historic spot is now just outside the limits of Lycoming county, caused by changes in subdivision lines in recent years, it belonged to Washington township in its beginning and long afterwards. It is therefore proper that its history should appear in this connection.

There were many other settlers in White Deer worthy of mention. Prominent among them were Robert Foresman, whose descendants became numerous and who came in 1790; Charles, William, and John Brown, and William Sedam. The latter

was one of the representative men of his time, and his hotel, known as Road Hall, was a favorite place of resort. The old house still stands, but the sign has long since been taken down and it is no longer a public house. Mr. Sedam, who was born in 1797, died February 13, 1877, aged seventy-nine years, one month, and eighteen days. The Schneider family were the original owners of the site of Elimsport. James Hammond located on the farm now owned by Samuel Scott. The Oakeses, too, were early settlers, and their descendants are numerous. The Moores, Cutters, and Coates and Robert and John Eason were also among the first to found homes in the valley.

Another prominent early settler in White Deer was Matthew Brown. He was of Scotch descent. In 1720 his parents came to Pennsylvania and settled on the Swatara near Middletown. Here Matthew Brown was born, July 15, 1732. He was educated in the school of Rev. Francis Allison. In 1760 he settled near Carlisle, but soon after removed to White Deer valley, and his name appears on the tax list for 1775 as the owner of sixty acres of land. He was one of the first overseers of the poor for White Deer township. In February, 1776, he was a member of the Committee of Safety for Northumberland county, and in June following he was a member of the Provincial Council that met in Philadelphia to dissolve our political relations with Great Britain. In July of the same year (1776) he was a member of the convention that formed our State Constitution, which he signed, September 28, 1776.

Mr. Brown also entered the army this year, and while serving as a soldier was striken with camp fever in the autumn. He managed to reach his home in White Deer while on sick leave, but died there in the spring of 1777. His remains were buried in a field near his house. The grave was enclosed by a stone wall by direction of his widow, Eleanor Brown. She survived him for thirty-seven years, and when she died was laid by his side. The walled enclosure was about ten feet square. It was torn down a few years ago and replaced by a wooden fence, but that is falling into ruin. Two upright marble tombstones were placed there by their children and bear these inscriptions:

Matthew Brown, Died April 22, 1777.	Eleanor Brown, Wife of Matthew Brown, Died Aug. 9, 1814.

Mr. Brown was in the forty-fifth year of his age, but as the date of the birth of his wife is not given, her age is unknown. But as she survived him thirty-seven years she must have reached old age. In the closing years of her life she was familiarly called "Nellie Brown." Her cabin stood on the bank of White Deer Hole creek, about two and a half miles west of its mouth. She died at the cabin of her son, William Brown, about half a mile west of her own.

The graves of these historic characters, on account of the reduction of the original limits of Washington, are now just across the line in Gregg township, Union county. The tombstones are in fair condition, but as the burial ground is in the midst of a cultivated field, the *plow* of civilization will soon pass over it and all trace of the sacred spot will be lost. Few are aware that the ashes of one who took an

active part in the beginning of our Revolutionary struggle, and was a member of the first Provincial Conference, lie there. The farm on which this private burial ground is located belongs to Leonard G. Meek.

Matthew and Eleanor Brown (see Egle's Hist. Register, 1884, page 50) had eight children, viz: Hannah; Mary; John; Sarah; Jean; Thomas; William, and Matthew. Thomas was born in White Deer in March, 1772; he married Margaret Ainsworth, and died February 17, 1857, at Paxtang. Matthew, the youngest, was born in 1776, and with his brother Thomas was adopted by his uncle William, of Paxtang. He was educated at Dickinson College, where he graduated in 1794; he studied theology and was licensed to preach by Carlisle Presbytery, October 3, 1799; he was some time pastor at Canonsburg, first president of Washington College, 1806–16, and president of Jefferson College, 1822–45. He died at Pittsburg, July 29, 1853. Several of the descendants of Matthew and Eleanor Brown still live in the valley.

Mills.—In 1791 or 1792 John Farley, referred to above, built a small two-story log grist mill near where the Gudykunst mill stands, not far from Uniontown. This was the first mill erected in this part of the valley. It had but one run of stones, but it was of great service to the settlers.

About 1798 Frederick Follmer erected the second grist mill on the same stream, and on the site now occupied by what was known for many years as Hunter's mill, and later as Spring Garden mill. In 1815 Samuel Foresman built the third mill on South creek, on the west side of Elimsport. But this mill long since disappeared and the ruins of its race and dam are the only traces that remain. In 1817 John Brown built the fourth grist mill near the present residence of Daniel Follmer on White Deer Hole creek, but this mill has also succumbed to the ravages of time. In 1842 Isaac Hains built the fifth mill on Spring creek. It is a substantial brick structure and does much work. When these early mills were erected rude saw mills to manufacture boards and building stuff for the settlers soon followed, but they too have disappeared. The Hains mill is now owned by the Savings Institution of Williamsport, and is operated by John Braun & Brother. It is now in Brady township.

Elimsport is the only postvillage in the township. The history of how it got its name, as related to the writer by Robert H. McCormick, Esq., of Watsontown, (a native of the township) is interesting. About the year 1837 a German Methodist preacher—then called Albright, now Evangelical—located near the head of the valley. His name was George Schneider. "He started a small store and during the secular days of the week," says Mr. McCormick, "he attended to the physical, and on Sundays to the spiritual, wants of the people. He conceived the idea about the time he came that the people required a postoffice, consequently he made application to the department and asked to have the office named *Elim*. There being a postoffice named *Elam* in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and the regulations not allowing two offices of the same name in any State, it was christened *Elimsport*.

"By referring to the Bible it will be learned that the name is derived from a place in Arabia called *Elim*. This was the second stopping place of the Israelites after they crossed the Red sea. The discontented and growling Jews were mad at Moses for taking them into the wilderness, and God stopped their growling by

leading them to *Elim*, where there were twelve wells of water and seventy palm trees. It is now supposed to be called Wady-Ghurandel, the most extensive water course in the western desert (See Exodus XV. 27). It is supposed Mr. Schneider suggested the name on account of the place being well watered and shaded with trees."

In April, 1841, Mr. McCormick took charge of a small store at that place for R. & W. Brown, and became Mr. Schneider's successor as postmaster of Elimsport. The first contractor to carry the mail on that route, which extended from White Deer, (now Allenwood,) was Bernard Duffey, who lived at Larry's Creek. It was carried weekly.

The postoffice was established at Elimsport March 24, 1838, and George Schneider was appointed postmaster. His successors were appointed and served as follows: William Brown, October 21, 1841; Robert H. McCormick, January 25, 1843; Ingram McLees, January 31, 1850; Robert F. McCormick, October 6, 1853; Robert Foresman, January 23, 1865; David A. Clark, June 26, 1865; Robert Dunbar, April 11, 1868; Robert Foresman, February 19, 1873; Stephen L. Mull, June 12, 1882; Robert Foresman, October 28, 1889; Stephen L. Mull, April 11, 1890, present incumbent. When President Harrison came into office Mr. Mull was the *first* fourth-class postmaster appointed in Pennsylvania.

Although a small village, Elimsport has several industries. The most important is the spoke manufactory of C. Bailey & Company. It was first started as early as 1860 as a wagon factory, by Bailey & Balliet; then it was run by Weaver & Bailey; then by J. F. Weaver & Company, until the present firm took charge. The machinery is driven by steam.

Robert Dunbar operates a steam saw mill; Neyhart, McCormick & Allen, and Elias Neyhart, run water mills. They manufacture boards and building stuff.

William S. Fegley has been the "village blacksmith" for fourteen years. There are two stores, one of which is kept in the postoffice building.

The Elimsport Hotel was started by Robert F. McCormick about 1843. He was succeeded by D. Kent in 1866, who kept it until 1884, when William Trump, the present landlord, took charge. Since it was first erected it has been enlarged and improved from time to time. It is now a "landmark," and is noted for its good cheer. Before it was founded George Foresman kept a hotel a short distance west, but it long since disappeared.

Schools.—The first school house in the valley was a rude log building that stood near what was afterwards the residence of Thompson Bower. It was built about 1800, possibly a year or two earlier. The first teacher was an Englishman named Richard Fossit. Soon after this John Crawford taught in a log building erected farther up the valley. And still later Jack Dundas taught in a building that had been put up on the public road leading from Uniontown to Follmer's mill. These school houses were all built of round logs, and had open fire places and backless benches. Thomas Dickson and Edward Bush were among the old teachers. Thomas Rhorick taught in the old Baptist church. It was torn down before the close of the school and the term was finished in Piatt's tan shop. Reading, writing, and arithmetic were the only branches taught for many years. Great changes have been made since those days. The township now has seven school houses,

named as follows: Pleasant Green, Elimsport, Side Hill, Texas, White Hall, Ridge, and Pike's Peak. The enrollment shows 127 male and 198 female scholars taught by two male and five female teachers. Financially the township stands well. There is no school debt, but the resources are reported at $341.

Churches.—The Methodist Episcopal church is an attractive brick building erected in 1885, at a cost of $6,000. The church evidently owes its origin to the labors of Rev. Schneider as early as 1838.

The Baptist church was founded in 1840. The building has recently been remodeled. It is a frame structure and cost about $2,000. The Rev. J. Green Miles is pastor.

The above two churches are in Elimsport. A short distance east of the village is located what is called the "Frame church." It was founded as early as 1842 or 1843 by the Lutheran and German Reformed societies. The ground for the church as well as the cemetery was donated by Daniel Bear.

Cemeteries.—It was probably as early as 1829 that Jacob Bailey, one of the early settlers, gave the ground for a graveyard a short distance west of the village. In the course of years it had to be enlarged, when it was properly laid out and the friends of those buried there began to adorn it. To-day it is a very pretty little cemetery. The remains of many of the early settlers in the western part of the valley rest there, and the neat tombstones and monuments testify to the love and affection of their living descendants.

CLINTON TOWNSHIP.

At May sessions, 1825, a petition was presented to the court praying for a division of Washington township, and the court appointed Andrew D. Hepburn, William Wilson, and Joseph J. Wallis as viewers. They carefully considered the matter and reported in favor of a division at December sessions, 1825, whereupon the court entered a decree for a new township and named it Clinton, in honor of De Witt Clinton, then Governor of the State of New York.

Clinton is the twenty-first in size in the county and contains 12,160 acres, with a population of 1,326 by the census of 1890. It is bounded on the east by the river, which gracefully sweeps around the eastern end of Bald Eagle mountain and then flows due south; on the north by the river, which is here flowing from the west; on the west by Armstrong and Washington, and on the south by Brady township.

Geologically the township consists of formation (No. IV) (Medina and Oneida), forming Bald Eagle mountain, while on the north and south flanks occur Clinton shales, (No. V,) which form a long loop around the valley, to which Lower Helderberg limestone (No. VI) succeeds in forming the center of the valley for almost its entire length; while next to this succeeds Chemung (No. VIII) in the southeast corner of the township along the river.

Black Hole Valley is a very rich and beautiful part of the county. The land is unsurpassed for fertility and the farms are well kept and models of neatness. How such a peculiar name came to be applied to the valley is not clearly explained. One tradition is that in early times a party of prospectors became mired in a swamp near the base of the mountain, and it was with considerable difficulty that they extri-

cated themselves. The swamp was composed of a very black muck, and when the adventurers got out they vehemently declared that they would not be caught in that "black hole again!" From this circumstance, it is said, the name was applied to the valley.

Another tradition is, that when first seen by pioneers from Muncy Hills, on the east side of the river, the valley was covered with a heavy growth of pine, and lying under the shadow of Bald Eagle mountain, it presented such a dark, sombre appearance that they instinctively called it "black hole!" And from that expression it came to be known as "Black Hole valley."

Of the two traditions it is believed that the one relating to the swamp is the more likely to be correct. That swamp is still there, but probably not as bad as it was when the adventurers fell into it. Clearing away the timber has been the means of reclaiming much of it. Cranberries have been found growing in this swampy district from the earliest times. There is a patch on the land of Peter Rentz, one on the farm of Daniel Hartman, and Col. C. R. Lilley has one. Possibly there may be others.

Penny Hill.—Another peculiar natural feature of the township is a bold promontory called Penny Hill. Its eastern escarpment is almost perpendicular where it overlooks the river, and its rocky cliffs overhanging the railroad track at its base afford some wild and picturesque views—especially in winter time, when great icicles hang from the rocks. It evidently was a continuation of Muncy Hill at one time, but through some great convulsion of nature it was separated and a channel for the river was made by the fracture. The origin of its peculiar, yet simple, name excites inquiry. But tradition answers the question. On the western side, where the hill gradually recedes to the valley, a few yards east of Road Hall, once dwelt a man named David Torbert. This is supposed to have been about 1790. He was the owner of a small dog named Penny. This dog had acquired the habit of going to the summit of the hill and sitting there for hours apparently viewing the beautiful landscape spread out before him. Penny evidently possessed a poetic soul, or he could not have appreciated the sublime scene which was unfolded to his canine eyes. From this fact tradition informs us that the natives named it "Penny Hill."

Early History.—The early inhabitants of this township, on account of its having been a part of Washington, passed through the stormy times of the Indian wars and the Revolution. Cornelius Low was one of the first settlers in Black Hole valley. In 1778 he leased 320 acres of land from the celebrated Dr. Francis Allison. The lease was what might be termed an "iron clad" document, and bound him under strict conditions to remain five years and make many improvements.

It does not clearly appear when Low and his family occupied the land, but it probably was soon after the execution of the lease, as there were a number of settlers already located in that section of the new country. But the Red Man seriously interfered with its terms; and although there was no reservation of that kind made, he prevented Low from carrying out the terms on his part. Indian troubles soon commenced and Low was advised by the friendly Indian, "Shaney John," to fly. He at once sent his family and stock down the river, but remained to see what the outcome of the rumors would be. The "Big Runaway" had commenced and he barely escaped the vengeance of the pursuing savages. In a few days he

Henry Decker

rejoined his family at Fort Augusta and they straightway continued their flight to New Jersey, whence he never returned. His experience in the Indian country satisfied him. Some of his sons returned, however, because Cornelius Low, of Williamsport, was a grandson. And it might be mentioned as a singular circumstance that a great-grandson now lives across the river almost within sight of the farm where his great-grandfather had such a rough experience in 1778.

Allison sold the land to John Bell. About 1783 it was purchased by William Mackey, but he did not occupy it. In 1786 Maj. John Ten Brook, of New Jersey, came to the valley and took a ten years' lease of the farm. Ten Brook was born near Trenton and was a posthumous and only child of Cornelius Ten Brook, and inherited a fair estate from his father. He commanded a battalion of New Jersey militia at the battle of Monmouth with the rank of major. His first wife was a Miss Katie Low, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. (The Lows, therefore, and Ten Brook were related. Ten Brook was of Hollandish origin, and the name originally was spelled *Broeck*, the "ten" being a prefix, like "van" and "de.") His second wife was Miss Katie Emmons. Major Ten Brook sold his farm near Trenton in 1785 and took his pay in Continental money, and in six months it became worthless and he was almost penniless. He had kept a tavern in connection with his farm. After the battle of Saratoga the Hessian general Reidesel and his famous wife and their attendants were assigned to his keeping as prisoners, because he could speak their language.

After occupying the Mackey farm for ten years Ten Brook renewed the lease for another ten years. Early in November, 1787, snow fell to the depth of four feet, and it lay on the ground till late in April, when a destructive flood in the river followed.

The winter of 1787 was an unusually severe one. There were not enough teams in the settlement to keep the roads broken. Nearly all the stock froze or starved. Men could only get from place to place on snow shoes. The settlers had had but meager crops, their stocks of provisions were low, and the outlook was discouraging. Game was plenty, but it, too, starved or was frozen to death. The hunters searched the woods on snow shoes; sometimes they fell through the crust over deep drifts, and they had to "tramp, tramp, tramp" under them till they packed the snow into a stairway to get out. Major Ten Brook was a good marksman and hunter, and he kept several families in venison through the winter. The snow had bent down many small trees and broken large ones. The bent and broken trees formed a sheltering place for the deer, where they huddled, starved, or froze to death during the long and rigorous winter. On one occasion Major Ten Brook killed two deer at one shot under one of these retreats. In the spring he had only one mare left of all his stock. With this animal and a neighbor's yoke of oxen they put in and tended their crops.

As soon as the roads could be traveled in the spring Mr. Emmons, Ten Brook's father-in-law, came to the valley with a four-horse wagon load of salt, seed, wheat, corn, and garden seeds. The settlers had eaten up everything during the winter they had raised the season before. He also brought a fishing seine several hundred feet long. With this seine the settlers went to the fishery at Lawson's island, about two miles above the mouth of Black Hole creek, and at the first haul caught

2,500 shad, each weighing from four to eight pounds! The half-starved people thought this haul almost as miraculous as when the net was cast in the sea of Galilee! The statement was cut in the bark of a soft maple standing on Lawson's island, which could be plainly read twenty years afterwards.

In the spring of 1788 Mr. Emmons and his son came again from New Jersey with another four-horse wagon load of salt, seeds, and provisions, which they distributed among the needy. In return for their kindness the people turned in and assisted them with the big seine to catch a wagon load of shad, which they dressed, salted, packed in barrels, and took back with them.

While traveling Mr. Emmons camped by the roadside and slept in his wagon. One night while thus sleeping, with his son, a tree fell across the wagon—whether from being blown down, or burned at the root by his camp fire is unknown—and the sharp end of a limb was driven through his head, killing him instantly. Thus died the kind hearted man while returning from an errand of mercy to the starving settlers of Black Hole valley.

As Lawson's island was the only good fish landing at that point in the river, there was much contention about the right to use it for seining. There were always some parties using it when others came. Disputes therefore often arose and to settle them fisticuffs were resorted to. On one of these occasions Andrew Ten Brook, son of Major John, and one David Macy had a fight. Macy's party had possession when Ten Brook and his party arrived, and they were obliged to do the best they could on the ripples. Ten Brook being of Holland descent spoke broadly and called out to his party along the seine, "this carrant is taa strang," meaning "current," and "strang" for "strong." Macy was the champion pugilist and ever ready to pick a quarrel, and he began mocking Ten Brook. This incensed the latter, and when they landed they had a terrible fight and Macy was whipped.

Lawson finally purchased the island and monopolized the fishery. When the canal was built the riprapping along Muncy Hill so changed the current that in time it cut the island entirely away, and Lawson's heirs recovered damages from the State. It contained from seven to ten acres.

Years afterwards Major Ten Brook, with two of his sons, moved to White Deer valley and purchased a farm, where he died between 1816 and 1820, aged about eighty years. Andrew, who whipped Macy, lived and died in White Deer. The other brothers emigrated west.

William Mackey permanently settled on his farm after Ten Brook left it and he became one of the leading men of the township. He died in 1821. No descendants remain.

Nicholas Shaffer settled in Black Hole bottom in 1784. In 1795 he built a grist mill. It was destroyed about 1820, but rebuilt in 1834, when it passed into the hands of Robert Porter. Mr. Porter was born in County Donegal, Ireland, March, 1790, and died January 17, 1880. His father, George Porter, and mother, Catharine Riddell, came to America in 1793 and settled where the borough of Jersey Shore now stands. There Mrs. Porter died at the age of eighty-three. Three years later her husband removed to Armstrong township, where he died on the 23d of February, 1842. He was a farmer by occupation. In 1825 Robert, the son, married Nancy

Porter, daughter of James Porter, of Loyalsock township. Though of the same name they were not related. After marriage they settled in Clinton. Mrs. Porter died, August 23, 1859, aged nearly sixty. They left six children, three sons and three daughters. Hon. Frank Porter, of Montgomery, is the youngest son.

Peter Stryker settled near the site of the present Lutheran church in 1784. He died in 1795 and was buried in the Lutheran graveyard, this being the first interment.

In 1790 the Coleman family came into the valley and built a mill on the site of the one now owned by the Thomas Brothers. They purchased large tracts of land, but they have long since passed out of their hands and are now owned by strangers. Those who settled in what is now Montgomery will be referred to in the sketch of that borough.

David Bear and family came in 1798 and made a fine improvement on the river. The Bear and Mackey families were related. Dr. Bear, of Jersey Shore, is a descendant. One of the oldest settlers was Conrad Miller. He came about 1784 and settled where his daughter, Mrs. Moore, afterwards lived. In 1795 he built a mill. It was a primitive affair, but served the purpose for which it was erected for a long time. It is related that each customer had to turn the bolt by hand and bolt his own grist. Near the sight of the old mill Benjamin Frick and Peter Sheddy built a wool carding mill in 1828. It was operated for several years when it fell into decay and disappeared.

One of the oldest men who ever lived in the township was Adam Hart, father of ex-State Senator Hart, of Williamsport. He was born on Warrior run, Northumberland county, May 6, 1788, and died May 8, 1890, at the great age of one hundred and one years, ten months, and two days. Mr Hart came to Black Hole valley when quite a young man, settled, and remained there to the close of his long life. He was a farmer by occupation, and was able to go about his farm until within two or three years of his decease. He was the father of nine children, six of whom are living. His wife died about twenty-four years before him at the age of sixty-eight.

Streams and Mills.—Black Hole creek is the principal stream in the township. It rises in Loyalsock gap, flows through the borough of Montgomery, and falls into the river less than a mile away. A small stream named Turkey run empties into the river in the eastern part of the township.

A mill was built at Clintondale in 1832 by Col. L. C. Kinsey, the same year that Chicago was founded. Afterwards it was owned and run by Frank Porter. It was destroyed by fire, September 12, 1890.

Postoffices.—The only postoffice in the township at present is located at Muncy station on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad. It was established June 11, 1860, and John Rinehart was appointed postmaster. His successors have been Henry W. Petrikin, appointed October 22, 1866; John H. Bibby, January 13, 1875; Mrs. Elcie M. Rothrock, February 2, 1875; John Kift, March 27, 1882; Henry Fry, November 28, 1883; John Kift, March 24, 1886, present incumbent.

A postoffice was established at Eagleton, January 19, 1888, and Luke Eger was appointed postmaster. It was discontinued January 31, 1891.

Churches.—The Lutheran and Reformed societies jointly built a church in

1817, where the present Lutheran house of worship stands. The old house was destroyed by fire in 1848, and the present structure was afterwards erected. The first Lutheran minister was Rev. Eyer; first Reformed, Rev. Engle. The Baptists erected a church in 1836. The first Baptist minister was Rev. Thomas Smiley. He was followed by Rev. George Higgins.

Schools.—Educationally the inhabitants of Clinton are abreast of the times. They have six school houses, bearing the following local names: Muncy Station, Mountain, Baptist, Clinton Mills, Pine Street, and Mountain Grove. The report for 1891 shows an average of six months taught by three male and three female teachers, for which they were paid an average of $35 per month.

ARMSTRONG TOWNSHIP.

The territory of Armstrong was first embraced in Washington township. In 1787 part of its territory was given to Lycoming township, and in 1825 it was organized into a new township and called Clinton. In 1842 enough territory was taken from Clinton to form a new township, and it was called Armstrong, in honor of James Armstrong, a prominent member of the bar, and afterwards a Supreme court justice.

Armstrong township is the eighteenth in size in the county and contains 13,440 acres, with a population of 7,385 by the census of 1890. It is bounded on the east and north by Clinton township and the river, on the west by Bastress, Susquehanna, and Limestone, and on the south by Washington and Clinton townships. Three-fourths or more of its surface are very hilly and broken, and the great Bald Eagle mountain crosses it from east to west, leaving but a narrow strip of tillable land on the south side of the river at its base. Mosquito valley, or more properly a great basin, lying southwest of the borough of DuBoistown, is hemmed in by high mountains. It is reached by a narrow ravine from the latter borough, through which Mosquito run, a stream of pure mountain water, dashes. A road runs through the ravine up the valley and over the mountain into Nippenose valley, another peculiarly shaped basin in Limestone township.

Mosquito Valley contains a number of good farms and is pretty thickly settled. Its soil is noted for the production of grass. Fruit trees grow well and there are several fine orchards. The surrounding mountain scenery is bold, attractive, and pleasing to the eye. On account of its secluded condition and pure water, several summer cottages have been built on the banks of the stream in the upper part of the valley, where the owners and their families spend the heated term very pleasantly. Fish ponds were erected a few years ago and an effort at raising trout made, which proved quite successful as long as they were protected and carefully looked after.

The great Indian trail from White Deer valley crossed the mountain and descended into the eastern end of Mosquito valley, passed down the stream through the ravine, and came out at DuBoistown. It was a famous path in Indian times and was much traveled, and over it many white prisoners, including women and children, were hurried along into captivity. In after years, when Culbertson built his mill at the mouth of Mosquito run, and the settlers in White Deer valley traveled it with their grists of grain on the backs of horses, it came to be known as Culbertson's path. It is distinctly visible in many places to-day, and can be easily followed over the mountain.

The geology of this peculiarly isolated valley and the bold mountains which surround it, affords an interesting study. Abraham Meyer, Esq., local geologist, writes:

Armstrong township consists of formation (No. III), Hudson river and Utica slates making the surface and rim around Mosquito valley, a small oval valley at an elevation of about 800 feet above tide. Next above this occurs formation (No. IV), Medina and Oneida sandstones and conglomerates, which form the greater part of its area, making a mountain crest on the north and the south at an elevation of 1,900 feet above tide. Next above these, geologically, is formation (No. V), Clinton shales, on the north slope of the river mountain, inclined at a high angle and well exposed in some of the railroad cuts. Succeeding these, but concealed, is formation (No. VI), Lower Helderberg limestone.

Mosquito valley has long been noted for its so-called marble quarry, which has furnished some good ornamental tiling, but no marble. It has been called the Trenton group, but a visit to the quarry will convince any one that it is a calcareous slate and not a true marble.

Another error has been made by many confounding the black shales and slates of this formation—(No. III), Hudson river and Utica slates—with Hamilton and Marcellus (VIII b) and (VIII c) of the Chemung, on the north side of the river. The Hudson river formation (No. III) is some 5,000 feet lower in the geological column than the (No. VIII) black shales. The topography of the two localities will show that (No. III), black shales, is 335 feet higher

The surface of this township is much varied and many striking phenomena are presented, which are well worth being studied by those interested in geology.

Mosquito valley in early times was covered with a dense thicket of underbrush and heavy pine timber. How it obtained its name is unknown, unless the early explorers and settlers gave it that title on account of the myriads of gnats and mosquitoes which evidently abounded there.

Settlement.—Among those who laid early land warrants were: Thomas Hartley, February 11, 1773, warrant for 277½ acres; Michael Graybill, 277½ acres; George L. Leffler, 283 acres; John Kern, 290 acres. According to the law of that time one man was forbidden from taking up more than one tract. It was evaded, however, by getting others to warrant land and then purchase it from them for a nominal consideration. Colonel Hartley evidently desired to become the owner of the entire valley, for on March 31, 1773, Graybill, Leffler, and Kern conveyed their tracts to him, which made a total of over 1,000 acres in his name. June 30, 1773, he conveyed one-half of the four tracts to James Rose, of Philadelphia; and August 21, 1795, Hartley conveyed to Seely Huling and Thomas Huling the four tracts named "Kelsoe," "Ledbury," "Grammont," and "Hartley," making 1,115¼ acres. The increased acreage probably resulted from more care in surveying. A mortgage for £3,375 15s was executed by the Hulings, August 26, 1795, to secure payment.

Marcus Huling, the father of Seely and Thomas Huling, who made this large land purchase, settled in the eastern end of Mosquito valley, near where the Indian trail passed a fine spring, in the year 1795. His family consisted of a wife and five or six children. He built a cabin, a saw mill, and a distillery, cleared land, and was a man of enterprise. When he and his wife died they were buried on a piece of ground overlooking what are now the ruins of the marble mill. Their son Thomas, who afterwards conducted the distillery and carried on an extensive business, was buried by the side of his parents when he died, as well as his wife and many others. To-day a few rude stones in a thicket, in the midst of a large cultivated field, mark the site of this early graveyard.

When Thomas Huling died the other members of the family had left the valley, and the property, which had not been paid for, fell back into the hands of the original owner, and it again lapsed into a wilderness and virtually remained in that condition until reclaimed by German settlers in 1832. When Colonel Hartley died, December 21, 1800, his administrators experienced much difficulty in settling his estate, and the litigation which ensued probably retarded settlements in Mosquito valley.

Lumbering.—Owing to the heavy growth of choice pine, lumbering became one of the earliest industries. Huling's saw mill, built where he settled, was the second one on the stream. It was erected about the beginning of this century. Much of the lumber manufactured at these mills was hauled to the river, made into rafts, and floated to market. Altogether, from the mouth of the stream and through the valley, there have been eleven saw mills. The pine in the valley has long since been consumed, the mills have rotted down, and the sound of the saw is no longer heard.

Storage Reservoirs.—The eastern part of Armstrong township, lying on the river, is very rich agriculturally, and the well tilled farms are admired by all who see them. The township has contributed much of her best land for the formation of two boroughs—DuBoistown and South Williamsport. The two principal streams in the township—Mosquito and Hagerman's runs—drain an extensive territory on the north side of Bald Eagle mountain, and fall into the river, the first at DuBoistown, the latter at South Williamsport. Both furnish water for the City of Williamsport, which is conducted across the river by mains. The reservoir of the water company in Mosquito valley has a storage capacity of 21,000,000 gallons; the second, on Hagerman's run, has a capacity of between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000. Two fine roads cross the mountain into White Deer valley.

Schools.—There are but two school houses in this township, viz: Mosquito valley and Gibson's. The latter is located on the river below Williamsport.

Churches.—There are no churches in Mosquito valley. The early German settlers were mostly Lutherans, while those living in the southwestern part are Roman Catholics and worship at the church in the adjoining township. About 1856 a Methodist chapel was erected near Remington's, but it fell into disuse and was finally burned. Latterly religious services have been held in the fine brick school house about the center of the valley.

BRADY TOWNSHIP.

This township was set off from Washington, January 31, 1855, and named after the distinguished Brady family, members of whom lived within its limits. The reviewers appointed by the court were William F. Packer and Charles D. Eldred. It is a small township, being the fortieth in size, with an area of 4,280 acres and a population of 475 by the census of 1890. Brady lies in the southern part of the county and is shaped like a triangle. It is bounded on the east by Clinton and the river, on the north by Clinton, on the west by Washington, and on the south by Union county.

Geologically the township consists of a synclinal valley, commencing with the inferior measure which here forms the rim of the valley, formation (No. V.)

Clinton occupies the side of the mountain, while next in the folds occurs Lower Helderberg limestone (No. VI), the lowest along the stream, while the Chemung measures (No. VIII), occupy the south side of the valley, called Little White Deer, or the upper end of Black Hole valley. The limestone (No. VI) is quarried and burned for lime, and specimens of the fossil ore have been shown. A very interesting piece of copper matte was given to Abraham Meyer, local geologist, in 1873, which had evidently been smelted by some of the aborigines who understood the metallurgy of copper. It was about three and a half inches in diameter and was found by Enoch Fritz. The gray Oneida measures are known to contain copper in Ulster county, New York, but as no workable beds of copper have as yet been found in this county, there have been many conjectures as to where the copper ore was found from which this mass was smelted.

Some good exposures of the Chemung measure (VIII a) occur in the railroad cuts below Montgomery, where fossil casts can be obtained.

Spring creek is the only stream in the township. It sinks at Maple Hill, at what is called the Big Meadows, and then flows to the river.

Maple Hill postoffice, the only one in the township, was established August 9, 1869, and George H. Stanley was appointed postmaster. He has had the following successors: Joseph G. Myers, appointed October 1, 1873; Emerson G. Shaffer, March 22, 1878, and Charles E. Shaffer, April 2, 1889, present incumbent.

Judge Piatt.—One of the representative men of the township was William Piatt. He was born there, January 29, 1795, and died, January 6, 1876. His father, John Piatt, came from New Jersey. He was a tanner by trade and followed that business until the close of his life. William learned the trade with his father and followed it during his lifetime. When he grew to manhood he took much interest in politics. In 1830 he was elected a member of Assembly, and again in 1832 and 1833. In 1855 he was chosen an associate judge and served a full term of five years. In addition to these offices he at one time was elected county auditor, was president of the Loyalsock Turnpike Company from its organization, and president of the Uniontown Bridge Company.

Judge Piatt was married three times. His first wife was Anna, daughter of Capt. John Brady. By this marriage he had four sons and three daughters. McCall, one of the sons, now resides on the old homestead, which is one of the finest in the township. Mrs. Piatt died, April 26, 1847. His second wife was Lucy C. Oakes, whom he married in 1849. She died, September 15, 1860, and September 10, 1862, he married Sarah Oakes, a cousin to his second wife. Judge Piatt lived and died on the farm where he was born. Near the spot where their first house or log cabin was erected stands an old apple tree with decaying trunk and gnarled branches, that was planted by his father more than a hundred years ago. In 1891 it bore a fair crop, which was gathered by McCall Piatt, grandson of him who planted it. And although no such stirring events as those under the famous apple tree at Appomattox have occurred beneath its shade, it is undoubtedly older. Indeed there is little doubt that it is the oldest tree of the kind in the county.

John Piatt, in addition to Judge Piatt, had the following children: John, Jr., father of Sheriff John Piatt; Herman, who at the time of his death was prothono-

tary of Lycoming county; and Elizabeth, Jane, Julia Ann, and Lydia. All are deceased. Judge Piatt also had a taste for the military and he raised the first troop of horse in Lycoming county and served as captain for more than twenty years.

When Judge Piatt died he was buried in a private lot, which he had selected on a high knoll, in one of his own fields, overlooking the country for miles around. By his side are also buried several members of his own family. The outlook from his tomb is exceedingly grand—the winding river and the receding hills are seen in the distance; in the foreground appear the well tilled fields and neat buildings of the ancestral estate, while at the base of the hill is Road Hall, the old time inn, and the home of the late William Sedam.

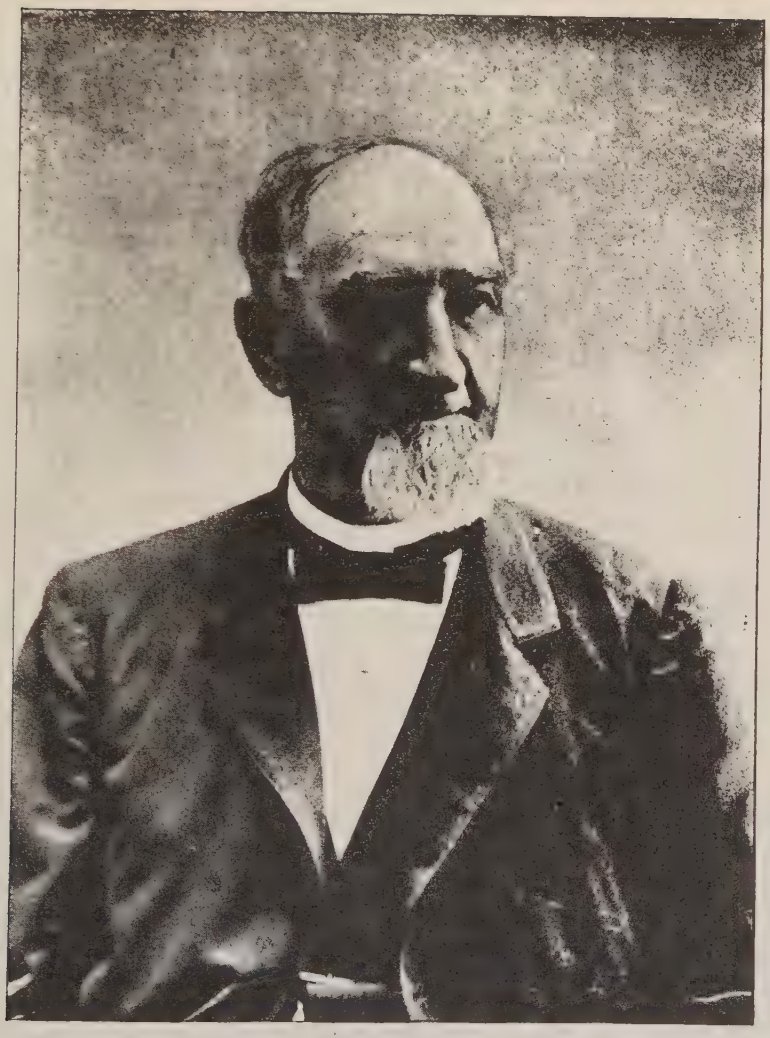
Schools.—There are three school houses in Brady, viz: Maple Grove, Stone, and Somerset. The reports show one male and two female teachers. They are paid $34 per month, and the schools are kept open six months in the year. Eighty-four male and sixty-nine female pupils are enrolled.

Churches.—There are two churches in the township—Mount Zion, Methodist, at Maple Hill, and the "Stone Church," Lutheran. The site of the stone church is invested with much historic interest. Here the Washington township Presbyterians founded a church as early as 1795, altough is believed Rev. Hugh Morrison organized a congregation about 1787. A long line of distinguished Presbyterian clergymen officiated there, among them being Revs. Isaac Grier, Thomas Hood, William B. Montgomery, George Junkin, David Kirkpatrick, John A. Boyd, M. A. Patterson, and James Boal. In the meantime there were others who assisted. Among the most eminent, on account of his great success as an educator, was Dr. Kirkpatrick. Many pupils who attended his famous school at Milton afterwards attained distinction in life.

The original church was a log building, but just when it was erected is unknown. It stood where the stone church now stands. Tradition says that it was quaint but substantial. A second building was erected about 1830. Dissensions having arisen in the congregation, the church and ground were sold to the Germans sometime between 1830 and 1840, one of the conditions being that they keep the burial ground in good order and the graves of the Presbyterians neatly trimmed, which part of the contract has been faithfully carried out. Under the administration of Mr. Boal the idea of building a Presbyterian church at Allenwood, not far away, was conceived.

When the Germans became the owners of the site of the historic Presbyterian church, the stone church was built in 1847, under the ministry of Revs. George Parson, Lutheran, and Henry Weigand, Reformed. It was dedicated in 1848, and was used respectively by those two denominations. After the retirement of Mr. Parson it has been used solely by the Lutherans. The congregation is in a flourishing condition, and the stone church recently underwent extensive repairs.

The cemetery is one of the oldest in the county and contains the remains of many pioneers in White Deer valley who died before and after the Revolutionary war. The valley was settled at a very early date, as Washington township, of which Brady was a part, was erected in 1785. Many of these settlers were sturdy Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, who have left their impress on the country where they located.



E. D. Trueman

CHAPTER XL.

NIPPENOSE, LIMESTONE, SUSQUEHANNA, AND BASTRESS.

Nippenose.—First Township Officers—Origin of the Name—The Antes, McMicken, and Stewart Families—Industries—Jersey Shore Station—Railroad Excavation—Nippono Park—Schools.

Limestone.—Formation—Varieties of Limestone—Nippenose Valley—First Settlers—Mills—Postvillages—Churches—Schools.

Susquehanna.—Area and Topography—Settlement—Nisbet—Schools.

Bastress.—Erection—Geology—Bastress Postoffice—German Catholic Settlement and Church.

NIPPENOSE TOWNSHIP.

ALTHOUGH one of the oldest townships in the county, next to Muncy and Washington, Nippenose has been greatly shorn of its original territory, and now stands the twenty-eighth in size with an area of 9,280 acres. At May term of Northumberland court, held at Sunbury in 1786, it was decreed that a new township should be formed out of Bald Eagle and Upper Bald Eagle, and called Nippenose. Bald Eagle was the original township, created in 1772.

The records show that the *first* township officers were: Constable, Michael Quiggle; overseers of the poor, John Carson and George Grier; supervisors, Henry Antes and John Clark. In 1791, five years after organization, the officers were: Constable, Francis Clark; overseers of the poor, Charles Stewart and Michael Quiggle; supervisors, J. Whitman and R. Crawford; viewers of fences, W. McGrady and George Brain.

The boundaries of Nippenose when first organized were thus defined:

> Beginning at the mouth of Bald Eagle creek, following down the south bank of the West Branch to join Washington township, to run a south course along the line of said township to meet the boundary of Potter township.

This was a wide scope of territory, out of which townships in Lycoming, Centre, and Clinton counties have since been made. Contrasted to-day with its original dimensions, Nippenose is a small spot on the map. By the census of 1890 it had a population of 588. It is now bounded on the east by Bastress and Susquehanna, on the north by the river and Piatt, on the west by the river and Clinton county, taking in Long Island in the river east of Jersey Shore borough, and on the south by Limestone township. It is peculiarly situated, the best part of its territory on the north lying in the great ox-bow bend of the river, while the southern part is largely composed of Bald Eagle mountain, pierced by a great cañon or gorge, through which flow the waters of Antes creek, forming the outlet from Limestone township, or Nippenose valley, as it is called.

It is difficult to explain the meaning of this peculiar name. Many writers have attempted it, but none are absolutely certain that they are correct. Some are of

the opinion that it is a corruption of the Indian phrase, "Nippeno-wi," signifying a warm, genial, summer-like place. The valley, on account of its secluded position, surrounded by high mountains, was (and still is) a charming spot, and must have appeared to the original explorers and settlers like an Elysian field, and impressed them with the softness and beauty of the surrounding mountain scenery. Tradition has ascribed another cause for the origin of the name. It is related that an old Indian hunter who lingered long in the valley had his nose nipped by the frost, and the early settlers called him "Nippe-nose," in consequence of this misfortune, and from that fact the name was derived. But as the Indians generally applied names to places that were singularly appropriate and beautiful, and free from anything of a light or frivolous nature, it is more likely that the name was given to the valley on account of its soft, sylvan beauty, and it really meant a "Nippe-no-wi," or an attractive and delightful retreat.

Antes creek from time immemorial has been noted as a trout stream. It is only about three miles in length, but it carries off a large volume of water, the accumulation in Nippenose valley. There are three fish cottages on the stream, owned by Williamsport and Jersey Shore parties, where they spend a portion of their time in the trouting season and the summer months. The wild gorge is a delightful place, hemmed in by high mountains. A fine road runs through it and the railroad station is within easy distance.

Owing to the peculiarity of the face of the country, the geological study of this township is not without interest. It consists of Medina sandstone and conglomerates (No. IV) on the southern line, forming the mountain along the river. Next occur Clinton shales (No. V), occupying the face of the mountain along the river, at a high angle, and finely exposed in the Philadelphia and Erie railroad cuttings near Aughanbaugh's. Following this occurs Lower Helderburg limestone (No. VI), occupying some folds in the slates (No. V) but mostly concealed except in the "deep cut" of the railroad, above Antes Fort, where the workmen uncovered it. There is also an exposure of slates and shales along the bank of the river, below the bridge leading to the island, and again about one mile above.

Fossil iron ore has been mined above and below Antes creek, which is of a good quality, but is difficult of access, by reason of the amount of *debris* lying upon it from the superior formation.

Morgan's valley is a mountain valley in the Bald Eagle range, on the edges of Medina sandstone. It contains some settlements, but is very much secluded. A little stream of water drains this valley, which empties into Antes creek.

Settlements were made in this township at an early period in our colonial history, as the land was not in dispute. In 1769 we hear of the provincial surveyors being at work locating land for applicants. The enumeration lists for 1800, printed in Chapter XV, will tell the reader who the taxable inhabitants were at that time. Henry Clark is claimed to have been among the first to settle in the township. Sterrett lived on Long Island and was accused of "splitting rails and working on Sunday," which so incensed some of the settlers that they made complaint to the authorities.

The most prominent of the early settlers, whose name is closely interwoven with the history of colonial times, was Col. John Henry Antes. As so much has been

said about him and the part he bore in early days in the opening chapters of this work, it is not necessary to repeat it here. That he came probably as early as 1772 there is little doubt. His stockade fort on the promontory just below the mouth of the creek bearing his name has been described.

When Colonel Antes found himself growing old he built a brick house on the river bank, (afterwards known as "the McMicken house,") where he retired. He then invited his son-in-law, Elias P. Youngman, to remove from Mifflinburg to the old homestead at the mill. Here Mr. Youngman opened a public house and erected an oval sign bearing the words, "Nippenose Inn," which he conducted for five years, or until the death of Colonel Antes, when the whole mill property went to his son John by will, and Mr. Youngman moved to the property in Nippenose Narrows.

Colonel Antes was twice married. His first wife was Anna Maria Paulin. She died in March, 1767, leaving five children. The eldest, John Henry Antes, Jr., married Elizabeth Shoemaker. They had nine children, and the fourth, Amelia, married Elias P. Youngman. They had thirteen children, the eldest of whom is George W. Youngman, Esq., now one of the oldest members of the Williamsport bar. Caroline, the second daughter, married John M. McMinn, Esq., the well known civil engineer, who died, September 11, 1870. His widow and seven children—five sons and two daughters—survive him and are well known.

Colonel Antes married as his second wife Sophia Snyder, by whom he had eight children, all of whom long since passed away. He died, May 13, 1820, at the homestead near the mouth of Antes creek, aged eighty-three years, nine months, and five days, and was buried in the cemetery on the hill near the site of his stockade fort. No memorial stone marks his grave, nor is there one of the name of Antes now living in Nippenose township.

Settlers in the Ox-Bow.—Nippenose bottom, lying in the ox-bow bend of the river, was settled by hardy Irish Presbyterians. James McMicken came from Bucks county in 1784 and first settled on the Loyalsock. In 1799 he purchased land in Nippenose and located there. Here a homestead was founded and the "McMicken farms" became well known landmarks. He was born, December 29, 1756, and died in March, 1835. A marble slab over his grave in the Jersey Shore cemetery contains this inscription:

> He entered into the service of his country at the commencement of the Revolution, and by his bravery and patriotism was promoted to a lieutenancy, and he was honorably discharged at the close of the war. His wife, Elizabeth, born May 17, 1757, died December 29, 1807, aged fifty years.

They had three sons: David, James, and Charles. The second never married. Charles married Jane Smith, a daughter of Hon. Isaac Smith, whose history will be found in the review of Piatt township. Descendants are living in Williamsport.

David McMicken, the eldest son, was born in Bucks county, May 12, 1779, and came with his parents to Loyalsock when a very small child. He grew to man's estate on the West Branch and became inured to the toils and privations of pioneer life. His early training and associations developed a spirit of manhood which eminently fitted him for the career of activity and usefulness he entered upon soon after attaining his majority.

In early life he evinced a military taste, and in 1808 Governor McKean com-

missioned him first lieutenant of the troop of horse attached to the Fourth regiment of State militia, First brigade of the Tenth division, composed of the counties of Lycoming, Tioga, Potter, Jefferson, McKean, and Clearfield. He was commissioned major in 1811, and lieutenant colonel in 1814 by Governor Snyder.

Political honors now awaited him. He was appointed deputy sheriff for Lycoming county in 1815, and served under Sheriff Cummings. In 1819 he was nominated for sheriff and elected. Soon after this he was advanced in military rank by being appointed and commissioned brigadier general of the First brigade, Ninth division, State militia, by Governor Hiester. General McMicken was sedate and dignified, a close observer of what was passing around him, and he proved himself a useful and representative man in the county. He died, May 4, 1857, aged seventy-eight years.

General McMicken was twice married. His first wife was a daughter of John Bennett, who was twice sheriff of the county. His second wife was Eleanor Smith, daughter of Hon. Isaac Smith, already referred to. She died, February 1, 1850, in the fifty-seventh year of her age. John B. McMicken, who died in Williamsport a few years ago, was a son by the first marriage. Like his father he also served one term as sheriff of the county. Dr. Joseph B. McMicken, who died at Mill Hall, was a son also by this marriage. The living descendants of General McMicken are now few in number, and strange as it may seem, none are now living in Nippenose.

Another family that attained much prominence also belonged to the early settlers. Charles Stewart, the head of the family, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1743. In 1762, when only nineteen years of age, he came to America and joined his uncle, Samuel Hunter, who lived near the present town of Dauphin, a few miles north of Harrisburg. About 1767 he married Elizabeth Hunter, his cousin, and they settled in Cumberland county on a farm he had purchased. Before the treaty of 1784, his attention was directed to the West Branch valley by the flattering reports that reached him of the beauty and fertility of the land lying along the river. Having disposed of his land for Continental money, he made a journey up the river in 1783. This journey proved eventful as well as lucky. He was pleased with the beauty and richness of the land and straightway purchased 714 acres in Nippenose bottom, lying in the great ox-bow bend of the river, and extending back to the base of the mountain, which he paid for in the money he had received for his Cumberland county farm. This is wherein his journey proved lucky in two ways—first, because of the excellent quality of the land he purchased; and, secondly, his good fortune to pay for it in Continental money, for it soon afterwards became worthless. In course of time this magnificent estate was increased by other purchases, and it steadily grew in value as the country improved.

Charles Stewart at once set to work to clear up a farm, and when he had everything arranged he returned for his family in 1784. He owned a few slaves which he brought with him. His wife, children, and household goods were transported up the river in a flat-boat and his stock was driven by land. Some of the descendants of his slaves live in Williamsport to-day.

Charles Stewart and wife had four sons and two daughters: Samuel, who was sheriff of Lycoming county in 1800, subsequently a member of the State legislature, and again sheriff of the county for three terms; Charles a farmer by occupation,

who served as treasurer of Lycoming county and was a contractor on the Pennsylvania canal; John, who was lieutenant in the regular army, and died from the effects of a pistol-shot at Natchez, Mississippi; Mary, who married James Beard; Katie, who married John Knox, and Alexander, who was sheriff of Erie county, Pennsylvania, in 1800, from which place he moved to the Nippenose valley; he first married Elizabeth Hepburn, and after her death he married her sister, Matilda Hepburn, and moved to Linden, where he became a prominent farmer, and the father of two children: Charles and William. An exhaustive history of this famous family may be found in Gernerd's *Now and Then*, Vol. III, No. 1, 1890. Charles Stewart died September 25, 1809, aged sixty-six years. His wife followed him, March 22, 1813, aged sixty-three years. They were buried in a private lot on their farm near the river, which was used many years afterwards as a place of interment for their descendants.

Samuel Stewart, born December 4, 1770, died April 6, 1844. He married Jane West Stevenson about 1809, and she died August 19, 1849. He was in some respects the most remarkable man of his time. At the age of twenty-three he was appointed a deputy surveyor and served for two or three years. When Lycoming county was formed he was elected the first sheriff, October 16, 1795, and served three years. During the closing year of his term (1798) he sold the lands of the celebrated Robert Morris in this county for debt on executions issued in Philadelphia. Over 100,000 acres were thus disposed of. Some of these lands lay on the Clarion river and some in Muncy township. In 1805 he was appointed treasurer, and in 1808 he ran for the State Senate on the Federal ticket, but was defeated by Gen. John Burrows. During 1812–13 he was brigade inspector of the militia with the rank of major, and in 1814 he was elected a member of the Lower House of the legislature. He filled, meantime, a number of minor civil offices. Stewart was a giant in stature. He stood six feet four inches in height and was proportionately framed. His strength and endurance were great. He had a remarkable head and heavy eyebrows and presented a unique as well as commanding appearance. In speech he was plain, blunt, and often rough, but possessed a warm, sympathetic heart, was devoted to his friends, and noted for his hospitality.

On Sunday, December 16, 1805, he fought a duel with pistols with the celebrated John Binns. The affair grew out of some comments by Binns in his newspaper on Stewart's public acts. The latter was greatly offended, and meeting Binns in a ball alley at Sunbury assaulted him. Binns challenged him to fight a duel according to the code. Stewart accepted, seconds were chosen, and they met in the marsh near where Montandon now stands and exchanged shots. Neither was hurt. Before proceeding to a second fire the seconds made a proposition for compromise, which was accepted, when they shook hands and parted friends. Binns in his autobiography (page 186) gives a full and impartial account of this affair, and states that he and Stewart afterwards became warm friends. This duel was the only one ever fought in the West Branch valley according to the code, and caused a great sensation at the time. It led to the passage of the act of March 31, 1806, forbidding dueling under severe penalties in the State.

When Samuel Stewart died he left a landed estate of 800 acres, which bordered on the river for two miles, and embraced some of the finest farms in the bottom. It

was divided among his children, as follows: Ann E.; Jane W.; John A.; Mary P.; Samuel C.; Charles H.; George W., and James S. All are deceased but James, and he is the last representative of the first sheriff of Lycoming county. He is a bachelor and lives on his share of the estate.

Many incidents in the life of Samuel Stewart are preserved which illustrate the character of the man. Although he possessed many noble qualities, he was often inclined, on account of his great physical strenth, to be of an imperious nature and thought that he was born to rule. Nearly opposite the mouth of Pine creek, on a plateau or bench of the mountain, lived two brothers, William and Jacob Antes. Jacob was over six feet in height, well proportioned, and a man of great strength, but one of the most peaceable men in all that part of the country. They were nephews of Col. John Henry Antes. Stewart and Antes were both what we would call stalwarts. The former was of Irish extraction, the latter of German.

In those early days personal quarrels and fights were not uncommon. It was a custom of the times for the men—especially on Saturdays—to come in from the surrounding country to the village to hear the news, compare notes in reference to farming operations and other matters of interest. Many, during their stay, indulged in drinking carousals which often ended in one or more fights. Stewart had been engaged in several fights and had always been the victor, and he thought he had no peer in that part of the country. Indeed, he came to think that he was invincible.

Stewart had an antipathy to the Anteses, called them "low Dutchmen," and frequently boasted what he would do with them if an opportunity offered. They knew of his threats, but did not fear him. On one occasion Stewart took a grist of grain to the mill, but the Anteses would not receive it, telling him to send one of his "niggers," and they would deal with him. And it is said that he was compelled to do as they said, as he must have the grist ground; but the offense was one that he was bound to resent. On a certain occasion he met Jacob Antes at a tavern in Jersey Shore kept by Leonard Pfoutz, and he concluded that he would try the mettle of Antes, and he commenced hectering and insulting him. He continued until Antes became angry and determined that he would stand it no longer, and then the fight commenced. The battle raged and the struggle was terrific and fearful between the two giants. Antes finally obtained the mastery and was declared the victor. The last blow he delivered missed Stewart and was received by a door which was shivered in pieces. It was believed that if Stewart had received the blow it would have caused his death, as it was delivered with such terrific force. It is said that Stewart received injuries in this contest from which he never fully recovered. This was his last battle, he being willing ever afterwards to let fighting alone, and he became friendly to the Antes families.

John Stewart, born November 14, 1789, was killed in a duel near Natchez, Mississippi, May 5, 1811. When a young man he entered the United States Army as a lieutenant and became a popular officer. While serving in the South he got into a difficulty with Captain Cheny, who challenged him. He accepted and fell at the first fire.

Alexander Stewart, born April 30, 1773, died May 10, 1850.' He was a surveyor and was appointed to survey "the triangle" at Erie. When Erie county was erected, March 22, 1800, he was chosen the first sheriff of the county. At the

close of his term he returned to Lycoming county and settled on Queneshaque near Linden. He was twice married, to sisters. His first wife, Elizabeth, was a daughter of Hon. William Hepburn. She died, March 29, 1817, in her twenty-ninth year, leaving two sons, Charles and William. The former died at his home in Williamsport on Christmas morning, 1889, in the seventy-third year of his age. The latter survives. His second wife, Matilda Hepburn, born October 3, 1784, died October 30, 1866, without issue.

Charles Stewart, born September 22, 1775, died March 5, 1846. He was twice married. By his first wife, Elizabeth Crane, he had a son and a daughter—George and Eliza. His second wife, Mary McCormick, had four sons and five daughters. One of the daughters, Rosetta, married John F. Cowden, a noted land speculator, and at one time they lived in Williamsport. On her death he married her sister Josephine.

Catharine, born April 27, 1780, died January 5, 1842. She married John Knox and they settled on Larry's creek. See sketch of Piatt township.

Michael Curts, born December 27, 1819, at Myerstown, Pennsylvania, came to Nippenose township when he was ten years old and has lived there continuously since 1829. He is now the oldest resident, but John Bubb is the *oldest* man. Mr. Curts served as a justice of the peace from 1857 to the spring of 1892. He received his first commission from Governor Packer.

Industries.—Colonel Antes built a grist mill at the mouth of the creek certainly as early at 1777, for we are informed that when the scouts returned after the "Big Runaway" they found it burned and the aroma of roasted grain still tainted the atmosphere. When peace was restored and the country had become tranquil he rebuilt the mill in 1792. For a long time it was patronized by the settlers within a radius of thirty or forty miles, and it only succumbed to time in 1873, when it was torn down by Russell & Williamson and a more modern mill was erected. It is now owned and run by William Welshans.

In 1810 Colonel Antes built a fulling and carding mill on the creek about midway through the gorge in the mountain. It was run for many years by Elias P. Youngman, his son-in-law. About 1835 he attached machinery for cleaning clover seed, which was run for a long time. At that time clover seed was very costly and comparatively few farmers could afford to purchase much at a time. It is related that George W. Youngman, Esq., sold a bushel of seed to the Hon. Anson V. Parsons, of Jersey Shore, for $24. The primitive fulling and carding mill was regarded as a valuable improvement at that time, and for many years it enjoyed a wide patronage. The old mill long since disappeared, but one of more modern style and construction occupies the site and is now owned by William L. Youngman and operated by H. C. Halfpenny.

The night before the great flood of June 1, 1889, a mighty torrent of water, carrying death and destruction in its course, swept down the creek. The dwelling houses of the two Youngman brothers, who were operating the woolen mills, were carried away, and their wives, five children, and two young ladies were drowned. The calamity was one of the saddest of the many which occurred at that time.

Jersey Shore Station.—About the time the railroad was projected Jonathan White had a town plat surveyed, and named it Granville. He purchased the land

from the Stewart estate. From some cause the name never took root, as it were, the people preferring to call it Jersey Shore Station, because it was the station for that borough, although it is two miles away, on the other side of the river.

Jersey Shore Station, or Antes Fort, is not an incorporated borough, although it is regularly laid out with streets and alleys. The streets running east and west are named First, Second, and Third; north and south, Pine, Main, and Walnut. It has three stores, kept, respectively, by Michael Curts, W. E. Gheen, and Bailey Brothers; one hotel, by W. M. Wright, a grain and tobacco warehouse, by W. E. Gheen, and a grist mill, by Napoleon Brosha. The Baptists erected a church as early as 1867. Antes Fort, the only postvillage, was the outgrowth of the completion of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad through the township. It is better known, perhaps, as Jersey Shore Station. The postoffice, which was established August 5, 1861, with George Treon as postmaster, was named Antes Fort in honor of Col. Henry Antes's stockade, which stood half a mile west of the place. Treon's successors have been as follows: John Griggs, Jr., appointed November 13, 1865; W. L. Stetson, May 10, 1869; Robert Potter, April 5, 1872; Michael Sypher, December 19, 1873; John Griggs, Jr., January 16, 1882; Shem Spigelmyer, February 26, 1884; William E. Gheen, August 24, 1885, present incumbent.

Railroad Excavation.—The construction of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad through the township involved much heavy work. The cutting just west of Antes Fort was a big job, on account of the amount of earth to be removed, and several contractors failed before it was completed. It is better known as the "deep cut." In 1854 J. B. and W. G. Moorehead secured the contract to grade the road between Williamsport and Lock Haven, and the same year they sublet the "deep cut" to Dull & Creswell. The job proved heavier than they expected, and after working a short time they threw it up to save themselves from loss. The contract was then given to Killen & Moorehead, but after working a short time they threw it up, as they found they were losing money. This was still in 1854. Another letting took place, when Oliver C. and George Chapman, in connection with Sidney Dillon, got the contract. This was in the spring of 1855. On the 12th of July of that year they commenced work. They introduced a steam excavator, which was a great curiosity at that time, and people came a distance of twenty miles to see it scoop up the earth. With this great labor saving machine the work was carried on rapidly with about twenty-five men.

The winter of 1855 was a memorable one on account of the severity of the cold. The frost penetrated the ground to a great depth, and to facilitate the work of excavation blasting was resorted to. The Crimean war was in progress at that time and the demand for powder was so great that the lowest grades commanded $8 a keg. When spring returned the work was pushed more vigorously, and on the 27th of July, 1857, the "deep cut" was completed, and to-day it stands as a monument of the pluck and enterprise of Chapman & Dillon.

The excavation, which curves through a bench of the mountain, is about 2,200 feet in length, and sixty-five feet at the deepest point, and involved the removal of 300,000 cubic yards of earth. This was carried away by cars and an engine, and used to make the embankment over Antes creek. The first contractors had removed about 50,000 cubic yards, leaving 250,000. The excavation cost about $120,000, and was the heaviest and most expensive section on the line.

James H. Hepburn

G. P. Smith, of Amherst, Massachusetts, came with the last contractors as bookkeeper and cashier, and when the work was completed he married and settled in the township, and still resides there. His comfortable house and well kept farm are in sight of the great work where he was employed thirty-seven years ago.

Nippono Park, a very attractive place for picnic parties, is located at the base of the mountain, on the river bank, in the eastern end of the township. There are buildings for the accommodation of visitors, a dancing pavilion, and a number of persons have erected cottages, where they spend the warm season. A steamboat runs on the river between the park and Williamsport, and nearly all trains stop at the station. For the convenience of summer residents and others living near by, a post-office called Nippono was established March 3, 1892, and Dr. Jacob Stickel was appointed postmaster.

Schools.—The inhabitants of Nippenose give careful attention to the cause of education. The township is supplied with six school houses and the report for 1891 shows six months taught with four female teachers, who received an average of $33.75 per month.

LIMESTONE TOWNSHIP.

A petition for the erection of a new township out of parts of Nippenose and Wayne was presented at May sessions, 1824, and the court named as viewers Solomon Bastress, William Babb, and Robert Allen. They made a survey and submitted a report recommending the division as prayed for. The court confirmed the report and ordered "that the new township as struck off from Nippenose and Wayne shall be called Adams." The decree was made December 4, 1824, and it was named in honor of John Adams. Under this name the township was known for over eleven years, when the inhabitants became politically dissatisfied, and applying to the legislature had an act passed changing the name to Limestone, a more appropriate title. which was (See P. L., 1834–35, page 274) approved April 14, 1835.

After the change in name from Adams to Limestone township in 1835, the inhabitants enjoyed comparative peace until 1870, when a movement was started to divide the township by cutting off enough from the eastern end to form a new one. A petition to this effect was laid before the court at August sessions, 1870. On the 7th of October following the court appointed John S. Laird, Edward D. Trump, and Thomas Waddle, viewers, to consider the application. They reported December 7, 1870, in favor of division, and an election to test the sense of the people was ordered to be held March 29, 1871. The movement for division had strong advocates, and the opposition was just as determined. The contest was a sharp one and resulted in a pretty full vote being polled as follows: For division, 109; against, 115. A majority of only six against division shows that the sentiment of the people was pretty evenly divided.

Limestone is the eleventh in size in the county and has an area of 23,280 acres, with a population of 1,096 by the census of 1890. It is bounded on the east by Washington and Armstrong, north by Bastress and Nippenose, west by Wayne township, Clinton county, and south by Washington township. It is known more generally as Nippenose valley, and consists of Trenton limestone (No. II), which occupies the greater part of the center of the township. Going over the measures

about fifty feet of limestone are exposed along the public road just beyond Millport, and in all some 300 feet are exposed in different parts of the valley. Hudson River shales and slates (No. III) seem well exposed in the stream just above Millport, on the north side beyond Jamestown and against the foot of the mountain. Medina sandstone and conglomerate (No. IV) are observed on the north side of the township at Millport, inclined at a high angle; and again on the south side forming high mountain peaks, making North White Deer ridge and Bald Eagle mountain, the whole enclosing an interesting valley about ten miles in length and ranging in width from three to five miles.

The Trenton group (No. II) embraces subdivisions of Black River group eighteen feet thick, incrinal and coralline limestone eighteen feet thick, blue massive limestone alternations, blue argillaceous limestone thirty feet thick, grey coralline limestone (magnesian) thirty feet thick, with many fossil corals and seams of Calcite, with black and grey shelly limestones thirty feet thick and black and massive variegated limestone; while at the very top of the measures observed on the line of Clinton county, west of Rauchtown, are layers of black fossiliferous and grey limestone, with intermediate fossil layers thirty feet thick. There were observed many fossils in a fine yellow slate overlying very fossiliferous—possibly Hudson River—(No. III), and also black graptolitic shales with pyritous shales, (Utica,) soft shales and trilobitic slates six feet thick; and fossiliferous black limestone, with bands of soft shales, thin bedded, overlaid by yellowish slates and shales seventy-five to 100 feet thick, with layers of nodular iron ore.

Nippenose Valley is an oval limestone basin. The mountains surrounding it rise from 600 to 900 feet high, with a border of mound-like hills not so high as the mountains, but forming a sort of scalloped terrace. There are but two breaks in the mountain ridge—Rauch's gap and Nippenose gap, almost opposite each other in a north and west direction.

The great natural phenomena in the valley are the immense "sink holes" in the limestone floor of the basin, which occur in various shapes and sizes, but at a comparatively common depth of eighty or more feet. Some are rectangular with vertical sides; others are quite conical. On this account there are no running streams and no wells in the valley. All the water flowing from the mountain sides sinks and accumulating in the subterranean caverns, finally gushes through one of these holes in the western end of the valley, just above Millport, in the shape of a spring of immense volume which forms Antes creek and flows northward through the great ravine in Bald Eagle mountain to the river. The water flowing from this spring is of sufficient strength to drive a grist mill less than half a mile away, and a large woolen mill but a mile distant. On a rocky ledge overlooking the spring G. L. Sanderson has a summer cottage, which is a delightful place of private resort in season. The stream has always been noted for trout, and to take them with a fly is a source of much pleasure to sportsmen.

The origin of the name of this peculiar and beautiful valley is discussed in the review of Nippenose township, to which it originally belonged. The first white visitors supposed the land to be barren, as there was no timber on the flats excepting an occasional yellow pine, the surface being covered with a dense thicket of white thorn that had grown over a burned wreckage of fallen yellow pine. The

pine knots were so plentiful that in after years parties went in and built kilns for making tar and lampblack for a livelihood. Immense quantities of "rich pine" were hauled away for use in "gigging" on the river for fish, and for kindling wood at the old-fashioned fire places, and for light. The land at first sold for fifty cents an acre, and the grubbing was contracted for at $10 an acre. After it was discovered that the land was rich and raised marvelous crops of wheat, the value advanced to $5 per acre in a short time. Much of that land could not be bought to-day for $100 per acre.

For many years after its settlement a wheeled vehicle was unknown in the valley, all the produce being taken to Jersey Shore (the nearest market town) on horseback, or on the heads of women, who carried burdens of marvelous weight. When the Indians owned the valley they had three places of ingress and egress, one by a path over the mountains from White Deer Hole valley on the east, one over the mountains in the west through Love's gap, and one down Antes creek to the north. Public roads were made over all the paths by the whites.

First Settlers.—Adventurers and prospectors penetrated the valley quite early, and there is some dispute as to who was the *first* actual settler. By some it is claimed that William Winland settled there as early as 1789, and his son Joshua was the first child born in 1791. John Williams came next and settled near Windom. Col. Jacob Sallade, in his reminiscences of early settlers, says that Francis Clark came next. This was in 1795. He settled in the western end and cleared the first field on a tract of land containing several hundred acres, which later on became the property of Michael Showers. After his death his son-in-law, Jacob P. Sallade, became the owner by purchase from the heirs. As Colonel Sallade was born in the valley, February 26, 1817, and when a young man knew every old settler personally, his recollections (written in 1883) should be accepted as reliable. When Mr. Showers became possessed of this farm it was located in Wayne township, now Clinton county. The farm was afterward sold to Mr. Shaw, from whom Col. Jacob Sallade, Jr., purchased it in 1862.

At the time of Showers's settlement there were not over thirty families living in the valley. Their names and places of settlement are herewith given: Francis Clark, on the farm now owned by the Messrs. Welshans; Charley McElhaney, on the farm lately occupied by Daniel Shadle; Thomas Gheen, on the farm now owned by his descendants; Peter Pence, the famous scout, who killed four Indians in a hand-to-hand encounter on the North Branch, assisted by Van Campen (Little is known of the early history of Pence. In June, 1775, he enlisted in Capt. John Lowdon's company and marched to Boston, where he did good service. When peace was restored he settled in Nippenose valley, as already stated, where he died in 1812. He left several sons and daughters. In 1810 the legislature granted him a pension of $40 *per annum*); George Shadle, who lived on the Jacob Stahl farm; Daniel Antes, son of Col. Henry Antes, on the farm at Millport, now owned by G. L. Sanderson; John Sypher, on the farm adjoining that of Daniel Antes; Abraham Sypher, on the farm afterward owned by Matthew Gamble (Mrs. Barnes, the widow of Abraham Sypher, was the last survivor of the original settlers. She outlived all her children and died recently at the house of her granddaughter, Mrs. Christopher Bubb, near Antes Fort, at the great age of about one hundred years); Mich-

ael Shadle, who lived on the farm now owned by Jesse Gheen; John Pence, where William Welshans now lives; Thomas Clark, on the farm now occupied by Jacob Shadle; Peter Epler, on the Tate farm; John Gann, on the farm now held by his heirs; William Shaw, on the Buffington farm; William Clark, on a farm near Collomsville; Samuel Gibson, on the farm afterward owned by Mr. Ludwig; Jonathan Phillips, on a small tract near the head of Antes creek; Michael Showers, Jr., on the farm now owned by Mrs. Dunlap; Jacob Brocious, a son-in-law of Showers, Sr., on the farm just beyond; Christian Showers, on the farm now owned by Jesse Showers; Elizabeth Stine, a daughter of Showers, Sr., on a farm next to her father's, and now owned by her grandchildren; John Clark, on the farm now owned by his son Thomas; James Vandyke, a son-in-law of Thomas Clark, Sr., on the farm now owned by his sons; Jacob Casper, also Clark's son-in-law, on the farm owned by the McMurrens, whose grandfather settled in the valley more than seventy years ago; William G. Clark, on the place now owned by his descendants, near the Catholic church (He also kept a hotel at the foot of White Deer mountain, near Collomsville, which was long a favorite stopping place); Capt. J. P. Sallade, on part of his father-in-law's (Michael Showers) farm, lately owned by Col. Jacob Sallade. In 1812 Captain Sallade built a saw mill on this place. It was the first mill of the kind in the valley. It was here that Col. Jacob Sallade was born in 1817, and where he first commenced housekeeping when he was first married in 1838, and where he operated the saw mill as his father had done twenty-five years before.

In addition to the foregoing pioneers others came later and settled among them. Among those who came within the last seventy years may be mentioned Messrs. Smith, Moore, Clinger, Zerbe, Pfleger, Wentzel, Stuver, McClure, Kaufman, Bigler, Wagner, Seifrit, Moyer, Allen, Pursel, Welshans, Perry, Rauch, Ecke, Ludwig, Gebhart, and Zeigler. Later came Tate, Dunlap, Denworth, Meixell, Eonte, Dr. John H. Grier, and the entire Catholic settlement.

All of the first settlers are deceased, together with many who came after them, and their farms are now occupied by their children and grandchildren. Ninety years have wrought great changes in the valley. It has been thoroughly reclaimed from its wild condition, and its well tilled farms, ranging in size from 50 to 200 acres, are ornamented by fine houses and barns, and prosperity abounds on every hand.

In 1822 Col. Henry Antes commenced the erection of a covered bridge across the creek at Millport. When it was finished he placed a board on each end lettered as follows: "Commenced to build in 1822; finished in 1823." The bridge has since been repaired, but the lettering was destroyed by the flood of 1889.

Jacob Philip Sallade, one of the early settlers, was of French extraction. His grandfather, Philip Jacob, was a native of Basle, on the Rhine, and came to America with his family in 1749 and settled in Berks county. Here his son John—born in Basle, March 17, 1739—married in 1771, Margaret Everhart, and soon after moved to Gratz, Dauphin county, where Jacob Philip Sallade, the youngest in a family of four children, was born, March 1, 1788. When he grew up he located in Nippenose valley in 1811. He had married Catharine, a daughter of Michael Showers, a native of Snyder county, in March, 1809. In 1817, after the death of his

father-in-law, he came into possession of the Showers homestead, upon which he had previously built and operated a saw mill. He subsequently erected a saw and grist mill at Sallade's gap, which he carried on many years, and which is now in possession of his son-in-law, Christian Weidler. Soon after settling here he was appointed a justice of the peace for Wayne township, which included Nippenose valley. After the erection of Adams township in 1824 he was recommissioned for that township and served until 1835, when the name was changed to Limestone.

He was commissioned by Governor Snyder in 1809, lieutenant of Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-second Pennsylvania Militia, and afterwards captain, which commission he held during the war of 1812, but was not called into active service. He was a practical millwright and a contractor on public works. He built the first dam on the Potomac, above Washington City; the first dam on the outlet of Seneca Lake, New York, and the grist mill at Montoursville, known as the "State Mill," for General Burrows in 1828. He was one of the contractors and builders of Shamokin dam, Sunbury, and he built the section of the canal which passes Linden. He built the first grist and saw mills in Nippenose valley, and erected the grist mill at Millport for Daniel Antes. In connection with Abraham Sypher and Christian Showers he built the first school house in the valley. It stood near the Limestone church and was used as a church also until about fifty years ago. He held the offices of school director, assessor, collector, and supervisor. He collected tax in Wayne township when it included the whole valley; but seventy-five people were assessed and the taxes amounted to but $78.

In 1834 he built a saw mill on Larry's creek for a Philadelphia party in what was then a forest of white pine and hemlock. The party failed to pay him for his work and he took the mill. In the spring of 1837 he moved his family there and began lumbering for himself. In the same year (1837) he cleared land, built a grist mill, houses, and shops, and started the settlement. A few years later he laid out the town of Salladasburg, and built the first church on a lot he had set apart for that purpose. It is now a borough and perpetuates his name.

Captain Sallade was a generous, good natured man and had many friends. Physically he was a giant, standing over six feet in height and weighing about 245 pounds. His strength was great and he handled heavy timbers and mill-stones with ease, while working at his trade. He was not a quarrelsome man, but it did not take him long to quell a disturbance if one occured in his presence. While engaged one day in looking over some papers he was stricken with paralysis, which caused his death, October 21, 1853, at the age of sixty-five years, seven months, and twenty-one days. His remains were taken to Nippenose valley and laid in the family burial ground. His wife died, August 4, 1863, in her seventy-second year. A beautiful granite monument, erected by Col. Jacob Sallade, marks their resting place. Captain Sallade and wife had a family of seven sons and five daughters, all of whom are deceased but Jacob of Williamsport, Thomas of Virginia, Simon, who lives near Trout Run, and Catharine, wife of James Carpenter of Loyalsock township. The deceased are Lydia, who married Michael Fenstermaker; Phœbe, who married Michael Shadle; George; Nancy, who married Elias Moore; John; Elijah; Julia Ann, who married Christian Weidler, and Abner.

Mills.—It has been stated that the first saw mill in the valley was built by Cap-

tain Sallade. This was about 1812. He then built one for Christian Showers, up Rauch's gap, in 1821; then a grist mill for himself at the mouth of the gap in 1828, and in 1829 a saw mill near it. In 1835 he built the grist mill at Millport for Daniel Antes and James Murray, assisted by his son, Col. Jacob Sallade. In course of time the mill property passed into the hands of John J. Sanderson. This was about 1848. Mr. Sanderson had settled there as early as 1837 and engaged in the mercantile business, which he conducted for several years. The mill property is now owned by G. L. Sanderson, but the mill is not running.

At present there is one saw and grist mill in the valley, owned by John Angler. The mills are located on the stream coming out of the mountain on the Buffington place opposite Collomsville. The grist mill was first built by Henry Clinger about 1852.

Postvillages.—The first postoffice in Limestone was established at Millport, November 21, 1828, and called Nippenose. Daniel Antes was the first postmaster. It was discontinued, August 20, 1891.

Collomsville, located in the eastern end of the valley, is a postvillage of about 200 inhabitants. A postoffice, under the name of Collomsville, was established here December 20, 1841, and Jesse Bower was appointed postmaster, and Henry Clark, June 1, 1854. The office was discontinued February 19, 1855. Oval was then established to take the place of Collomsville, June 18, 1855, and George Clark was appointed postmaster. He served until May 15, 1862, when Oval was changed to Collomsville, and George Eonte was appointed postmaster. His successors have been David A. Clark, appointed December 7, 1876, and Hugh Denworth, December 6, 1883. Oval, situated about midway between Collomsville and Jamestown, was re-established, November 10, 1886; H. J. Moore was appointed postmaster, and he is still the incumbent.

Collomsville takes its name from Seth Collom, an early resident. Limestone is the only township in the county that enjoys the distinction of having a weekly newspaper. The *Weekly Ledger* was started at Collomsville, August 8, 1890, by H. J. Moore, and is still published.

Jamestown, a postvillage in the western end of the valley, was laid out by James Gamble about 1838, and takes its name from him. An office was established here September 30, 1872, (named Oriole) and Zebulon S. Rhone was appointed postmaster. He has had two successors, viz: George B. Wolf, appointed May 25, 1874, and J. H. Grier, October 26, 1875, present incumbent.

Churches.—There are four churches in the valley to-day—two Lutheran and two Methodist. The first church was built about 1815 in the woods on the ground now enclosed for a cemetery and adjoining the present Limestone Lutheran. It was built of logs, "chunked and daubed," had six small windows, slab benches, a small box in one corner for a pulpit, an old-fashioned ten-plate wood stove, and at night it was lighted by tallow candles. It was built by the early settlers and was designed for both a church and school house. The Lutherans, Evangelicals, Methodists, Baptists, Reformed, Presbyterians, and Tunkers made use of it. Rev. T. J. Frederick, in his history of the Lutheran church of the valley, says that Rev. Gustavus Schultze, a Lutheran minister, Rev. B. Schneck, Reformed, Rev. J. H. Grier, Presbyterian, and Rev. Tucker, Baptist, and others were the first ministers to hold services in this

primitive church. In the year 1841 Rev. Tucker held a protracted meeting here which was considered the first successful revival ever held in the valley. The ground whereon the church stood, and that included in the cemetery, was donated for a common burial ground by Christian Showers, Abraham Sypher, and Samuel Stewart, each one at different times giving a part. A daughter of Christian Showers, named Juliana, is supposed to have been the first one buried there. The grave was made while the ground was yet covered by timber. No fence enclosed the grounds. When the grave was filled up saplings were cut and a fence of one rail's length was made to enclose it. This enclosure was gradually enlarged as more graves were needed, until when the old log school house was no longer of any use, it was sold and the proceeds used to enclose the whole cemetery. Here the early settlers were buried.

In this log building Rev. B. Schneck, a Reformed minister, held catechetical lectures in 1826. A number of those attending his lectures were confirmed in the Lutheran church, and because there was no Lutheran minister in the valley at that time they frequently walked ten miles across the mountain to Sugar valley, and there received the rite of confirmation at the hands of Rev. George Heim, who was then Lutheran pastor in that valley. This is the earliest known circumstance which gave rise to the Lutheran church in Nippenose valley. Those two sister denominations existed for some time together, and united in church work until finally the Reformed congregation was absorbed by the Lutheran and ceased to exist as an organization in the western end of the valley.

About 1835, says Rev. Frederick, Adam Epler and Henry Klinger secured a corner of wooded land, now comprising the old cemetery at Collomsville, for the sum of $5. This purchase was made from Elizabeth Smith with the agreement that it was to be used for a burial ground, and the erection of a building for church and school purposes, but no night meetings were to be held there, and it must be for the exclusive use of the Lutheran, Reformed, and Presbyterian denominations. Before this time the people living in that end (east) of the valley buried their dead on a small piece of ground now owned by Samuel Buffington. These graves are still to be seen in their isolated condition.

An Irish Presbyterian lady by the name of Simpson was the first to be interred in the cemetery bought from Mrs. Smith. Soon after securing the lot the people agreed to build a church. The work was mostly done without charge by small parties at different times. The building was constructed of logs, was nearly square, and "chunked and daubed;" it had slab benches, a ten-plate wood stove, and a small stand boarded up for a pulpit. Fourteen feet were afterward added for the increasing congregation. This gave the building such an odd appearance that it was called the "bark house." Here Revs. Schultze, Grier, Weighand, Barnitz, and Evans held services. Thus the Lutherans and Reformed co-operated in the eastern end of the valley.

Soon after the first church was built Seth Collom organized a Sunday school, which was held in the old church. Collom wrote a constitution for its government and was its first superintendent, assisted by Jesse Bower. Rev. Gustavus Schultze was the first Lutheran minister in the valley. In 1838 the members and friends raised by subscription $39.70 to be paid him as his salary, but his receipts show that he only got $29.70. A sketch of this pioneer minister will be found in the review of Hepburn township.

Before the close of Rev. Schultze's ministry steps were taken to build a new church in the western end of the valley. The money was raised by subscription, and in May, 1842, the corner stone was laid. Colonel Sallade was the contractor. The building cost about $700, and as the foundation walls were built of limestone it was called the "Limestone church." It was dedicated in the fall of 1842. The building was frame, 36x40 feet, and stood on the opposite side of the road from the cemetery, and back of the present church. It was quite an improvement. This church stood until 1866, when steps were taken for the erection of a new one. The money was raised and a building 65x40 feet was erected and dedicated in 1867. The cost of the church and furniture was about $5,000. A parsonage was built at Jamestown about 1879 at a cost of $1,600. The Collomsville church was refitted and improved in 1877 at a cost of about $600. Since the time of Rev. Schultze in 1831 to the present, there have been seventeen or eighteen pastors in charge of these churches.

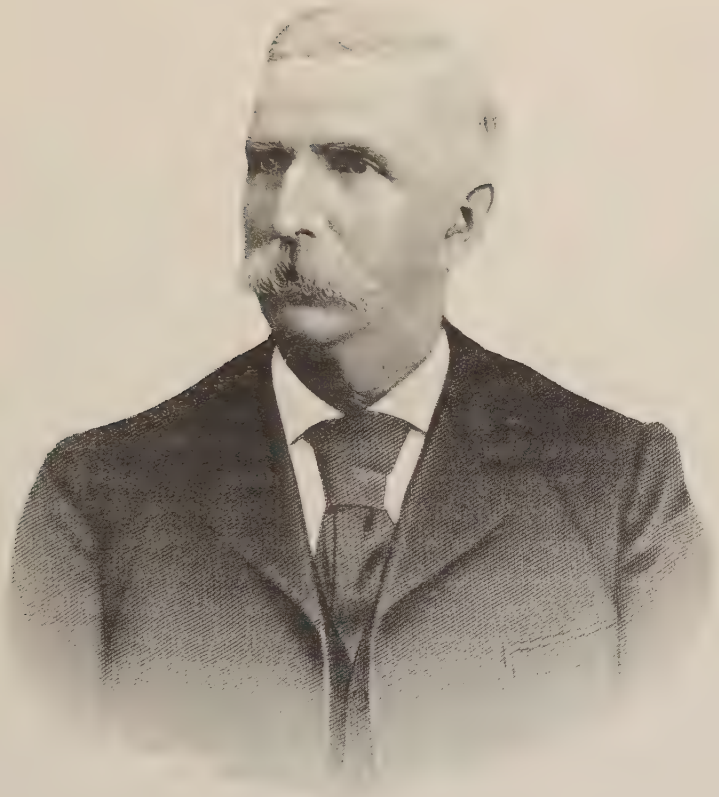
The Methodist churches are located at Jamestown and Collomsville (Oval). They are plain frame structures and cost about $2,500 each. They were built about 1845.

Schools.—The first school house, as heretofore noted, was built in 1824. There are now eight in Limestone township, named as follows: Reidy, Mosquito, Collomsville, (first grade and primary), Oval Normal, Jamestown, Ecke, and Moore. The report for 1891 shows six months taught with six male and three female teachers. The average pay of the males was $33.33 per month and the females $30.66. Number of male pupils, 150; females, 121; average attendance, 189.

SUSQUEHANNA TOWNSHIP.

This township was formed out of parts taken from Nippenose and Armstrong at December sessions, 1838. It is the forty-first in size in the county and contains 3,940 acres, with a population of 294 by the census of 1890. It is bounded on the east by Armstrong, on the north by the river, on the west by Nippenose, and on the south by Bastress. Geologically this township consists of Clinton shales (No. V) inclined at a high angle on the north face of Bald Eagle mountain, and reaching to its summit. Next occurs Lower Helderberg limestone (No. VI) concealed along the base of the mountain and in the river bottom. Many exposures of the shales and fossiliferous calcareous layers exist in the cuts of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad in its passage through the township. Fossil iron ore (Clinton No. V) has been opened on the face of the mountain. The surface of the township is rough and mountainous, except at the base of the mountain. Here the river makes a bend in sweeping around by Linden, forming a rich alluvial bottom of very fine farm land.

In 1769, when the surveyors were first at work on early applications, this was named the "Upper bottom," in contradistinction from the plateau on which the borough of South Williamsport is built, which was called the "Lower bottom." Samuel Wallis secured five tracts of land for which warrants had been granted to applicants on the opening of the land office. These tracts ranged in quantity from 310 to 338 acres, and footed up a total of 1,592 acres. The administrators of Samuel Wallis offered them at private sale to Robert Coleman for $4 an acre, but as he refused to give that price, they were sold by the sheriff on the 2d and 3d of May to Thomas Grant for $2,016.67. The best of these lands are worth to-day $200 an acre.



John Bankhead

The first settlers of whom it is possible to obtain any information were Anthony Moore, Thomas and John Miller, Alexander Beatty, and others. John Gibson, father of William H. and Robert, settled there about 1801 and commenced making improvements. They found a few cleared spots on the "bottom," but previous to their advent no special effort had been made to make anything like permanent improvements. The descendants of Mr. Gibson who live there to-day own choice farms, and the entire "bottom" is in a good state of cultivation.

There are no streams of any importance in this township, and no industries of any kind. Nisbet, a post hamlet of about a dozen houses, is near the railroad station of the same name. A postoffice was established here, November 23, 1867, and James Gibson appointed postmaster. He was succeeded, July 8, 1870, by John S. Gibson, who is the present incumbent. At an early date a factory for the manufacture of cloth was built by Mr. McKinley on a small stream called Mill run, where, previous to this the Gillespies had built a small grist mill. In later years G. F. Braun built a grist mill on the site of the first, but, like the others, it has disappeared.

There is no church in the township, although Rev. John H. Grier held religious services in the school house and private houses very early in the century. The first school teachers were a Mr. Pendergast and a Mr. Lee. There is only one school house to-day, and the report for 1891 shows eight months taught by one male teacher, who was paid $36.25 per month. The pupils numbered thirty-four males and thirty-three females, with a total average attendance of forty-two.

BASTRESS TOWNSHIP.

This is also one of the smallest townships in the county. At May sessions, 1854, a petition was filed praying for a division of Susquehanna township. The court appointed Samuel Torbert, Thomas Hughes, and Mark Slonaker commissioners to view the ground. They reported in favor of a division, and on the 13th of December, 1854, the court confirmed their report and ordered the new township to be erected and called Bastress. This was in honor of Solomon Bastress, of Jersey Shore, who was an associate judge and ex-member of the legislature.

Bastress township is the thirty-eighth in size in the county and contains an area of 6,400 acres, with a population of 236 by the census of 1890. It is bounded on the east by Armstrong, on the north by Susquehanna, on the south by Limestone, and on the west by Nippenose township. Geologically it consists of Hudson River shales and Utica shales (No. III) on the south side, forming part of the rim around Nippenose valley. Next above this occur Medina, Oneida conglomerate, and sandstone (No. IV). Along the north edge of the township are Clinton shales (No. V). It lies principally in the Bald Eagle mountain, but has some fair agricultural land in a valley of disintegrated rocks from the adjoining measures, though much of the land is rough. Morgan valley in the west end of the township contains Medina sandstone. There has been no mineral development in the township. The only streams are Jack's run, Panther run, and Morgan valley run. There are no saw mills or grist mills in the township.

The first school was taught by Michael Myers in 1840, where the postoffice is now situated. There is but one school now conducted under the free-school system, and

the report shows that for 1891 six months were taught. The teacher, a male, was paid $30 a month, and there were seventeen male and six female scholars.

There is but one postoffice in the township and it is named Bastress. It was established February 21, 1857, and George W. Agold was appointed postmaster. His successors have been Charles Otenweller, appointed May 5, 1864; Jacob Reighard, July 12, 1870; Charles Otenweller, September 16, 1870; Mary Otenweller, May 2, 1881. She is the present incumbent, and keeps a store, the only one in the township, at the postoffice.

Bastress township was first settled by Germans, for whom the lands were purchased in 1837. The Rev. Nicholas Steinbacher, a German Catholic priest, was the leader or founder of the colony. In 1840 a Catholic church—the only one in the township—was built on the southern boundary. In 1853 it was replaced by a large stone building. A flourishing school is connected with the church. Father John Lempfert is the present pastor of the church, which is called the Immaculate.

Considering the forbidding appearance of this mountain region and the difficulties that had to be overcome, the hardy German settlers have accomplished much and surrounded themselves with comfortable homes. But to succeed great industry, pluck, and economy had to be strictly observed.

CHAPTER XLI.

LOYALSOCK, HEPBURN, AND ELDRED.

Loyalsock.—Significance of the Name—Geology and Topography—A Township Dispute—Early Officials and Assessments—Early History—McKinney Iron Works—Saw Mills—Educational—Churches—Cemeteries.

Hepburn.—Organization—Mineral Resources—An Indian Village—Pioneers—Ball's Mills—Cogan Valley Station—Crescent Iron Works—Fire Insurance Company—Educational—Churches.

Eldred.—Erection—Geology—First Settlers—Streams and Mills—Warrensville—Educational—Churches.

LOYALSOCK TOWNSHIP.

WITH the increase of population it was found necessary to organize a new township out of territory taken from Muncy. This was done by a decree of the court of Northumberland county at February sessions, 1786. This was nine years before Lycoming county was erected. The territory lay between Loyalsock and Lycoming creeks, and extended northward for an indefinite distance. Excepting along the river, and for a mile or two up the creeks, there were scarcely any settlers at that time. The northern part of the township was an extremely wild and almost impenetrable region.

Loyalsock is a corruption of the Indian word *Lawi-Saquick*, signifying the middle creek, because it lies midway between Muncy and Lycoming creeks. Lycoming

creek, the boundary line on the west, is corrupted from *Legaui hanne*, signifying a sandy stream. Heckewelder says the Delawares invariably called it by this name. On Scull's old map of Pennsylvania it is written *Lycaumick*, which was the first transition from the original.

The township of Loyalsock has lost much of its original territory in the last hundred years, and as it stands to-day it is the seventeenth in size and contains 15,360 acres. According to the census of 1890 the population was 2,498. At least two-thirds of this population practically belongs to the city of Williamsport, as the streets in many instances extend beyond the limits.

The township is bounded on the east by the borough of Montoursville, Fairfield, and Upper Fairfield townships; on the north by Eldred and Hepburn, on the west by Lycoming and Old Lycoming, and on the south by the city of Williamsport and the river.

Geologically the township consists of Clinton shales (No. V) in the southeast corner adjoining Loyalsock creek, which are succeeded by Lower Helderberg limestone (No. VI) in Lime ridge, above which occurs the Oriskany sandstone, the formation running parallel with Lime ridge at Sand Hill. Above this occur the Chemung measures, (No. VIII) which, with various subdivisions, form the surface rocks north of Williamsport, extending from the quarry in Portage (VIII e) on Mill creek to McClintock's quarry on Lycoming creek, in the front of which the inferior measures show all along the higher ground on the back streets of Williamsport, while back of this line of foot hills the upper series of the measures (VIII f) occurs to the north line of the township, where a red belt of rocks occur supposed to be Red Catskill (No. IX). There are observed a number of good exposures for flagstone in the township, and fair flag and curbstone are got out at McClintock's quarry, and good building stone (VIII d Genesee) at the Poor House new quarry.

Lime ridge, two miles east of Williamsport, affords a good opportunity for burning cheap lime for building and agricultural purposes. Many more quarries might be opened in the township, as the formations exist here that are in adjoining townships where they are worked, and there is no reason why they should not be operated.

There are many opportunities for those interested in the study of the rocks to see them in good exposures on Loyalsock and Lycoming creeks, while fossils will be found at many places.

The surface of the township is rolling, and quite hilly in some parts; much good bottom land is found on Lycoming and Loyalsock creeks, and along the river east of the city. Truck gardening is extensively carried on both east and northwest of the city. Three-fourths of the territory embraced in the city of Williamsport was taken from Loyalsock township; the balance was taken from Old Lycoming, west of the creek.

The eastern and western borders of Loyalsock township are washed by two large creeks, and a few small streams drain its interior. They are Mill creek, which empties into Loyalsock; Bull run, Miller's run, and Wallis run, all of which empty into the river. The latter, which in late years has come to be known as Grafius run, flows through a portion of Williamsport, and on account of its extensive watershed, often overflows in the city and causes much trouble. On the west side are

Log run and Mill run. The latter runs by Ball's Mills; both empty into Loyalsock.

A Township Dispute.—In 1810 a dispute arose between Loyalsock and Muncy townships, which is best explained by the following from the court records:

Thomas Caldwell, Samuel Torbert, and Samuel E. Grier, the persons appointed by an order of this court of May sessions, 1810, by virtue of a petition of sundry inhabitants of Loyalsock township being presented complaining that Loyalsock township line as it is now established takes in all Loyalsock creek where the public road crosses the same, and that they are burdened with keeping all the fordings in repair, and therefore praying the court to take such measures that the middle of said creek be made the line of the two townships, made report as follows: "Having met and viewed the said creek they do in their judgment report that the center of the large creek called Loyalsock be the boundary line between the two townships of Loyalsock and Muncy." Whereupon the court upon due consideration confirmed the said report, and ordered it to be entered of record.

September Sessions, 1810. ELLIS WALTON, *Clk.*

Early Officials and Assessments.—The records show that the township officers for Loyalsock in 1787, the first year such officers were chosen, were as follows: Constable, Uriah Barber; overseers: Amariah Sutton, John McAdams; supervisors: William Winter, William Hammond; viewers of fences: Samuel Sutton, William Jones. In 1789 they were as follows: Constable, William Winter; overseers: William Hepburn, William Winter; supervisors: William Winter, William Hammond; viewers of fences: William Jones, Samuel Sutton.

For 1788 the assessor reported 23,146 acres taxable in Loyalsock township, sixty-one horses, and sixty-four cows. Valuation, £19,079; State tax, £50 3s; county tax, £24 10s. Six single men were reported. The assessment book for 1796, the first year an assessment was made after the organization of the county—which is still in an excellent state of preservation—shows the following: Amount of seated land tax, £8,326 7s 1d; unseated, £3,230 10s. Samuel Harris was assessor for 1796–98, and William Benjamin for 1799 For 1800 Joseph Williams was assessor and Michael Ross and Joseph Grafius collectors; 1801, Thomas Smith, assessor, Jacob Grafius and John Updegraff, collectors; 1802, Robert McElrath, assessor, John Wilson and Daniel Tallman, collectors; 1803–04, Robert McElrath, assessor, Peter Vanderbelt and William F. Buyers, collectors; 1805, Thomas Huston, assessor, Apollos Woodward and Roland Hall, collectors; 1806–07, Thomas Huston, assessor, William Landon and William Vanhorn, collectors. The borough of Williamsport was formed in 1806, but it does not appear that any assessment was made before 1808.

The Early History of the township has been given in the chapters describing the troublous times from 1770 up to the close of the Revolutionary war, and need not be repeated here. The names of the first permanent settlers will be found in the enumeration lists for 1796 and 1800, printed in Chapters XIV and XV. Many of their descendants are found here to-day, and they occupy lands first improved by their ancestors. Those who may be classed as pioneers were here as early as 1768–69. The unfortunate Peter Smith settled near the mouth of Loyalsock about 1768. Then came the Covenhoven and Benjamin families. All suffered cruelly at the hands of the savages—a member of the latter, with one or two of his family, being burned to death. Samuel Harris also settled early at the mouth of the creek and took an active and leading part in the early struggles.

McKinney Iron Works.—Between 1825 and 1830 Isaac McKinney and his son William established a forge on Lycoming creek and called the place Heshbon. In 1835 or 1836 they built a furnace, and in 1841 a rolling mill. Iron ore was brought from Centre county by boats to Jaysburg, where it was unloaded and hauled to the furnace. Ten-plate stoves were made at the furnace for several years. Finally the original founders of the works failed, and the creditors undertook to run them, but the experiment did not prove successful. William Thomas, from Coleman's, ran them a short time. Samuel Bayington then became lessee and operated them up to 1865, when they were so badly damaged by the great flood of that year that they never were repaired. Nearly all trace of what was once a busy industry at this place has disappeared.

Saw Mills.—The following saw mills are located along the river between the eastern limit of the city and Loyalsock creek: Elias Deemer & Company, annual production 4,000,000 feet; J. B. Emery & Company, capacity 15,000,000 feet; Ezra Canfield, capacity 20,000,000 feet. The mill of Mr. Canfield stands near the spot where young James Brady was so cruelly scalped by the Indians on the 9th of August, 1778, while engaged in cutting grain on the farm of the ill-fated Peter Smith.

Educational.—Loyalsock having a larger population than any other township in the county, has more school houses than any other. She has twelve, and their local names are as follows: Union, Limestone, Fairview, Mill Creek, Eagle, Heshbon, Lloyd's Addition, and Sand Hill. The report for 1891 shows an average of six months taught by seven male and five female teachers. The males received an average of $33 and the females $32.40 salary per month. Number of male scholars, 252; female, 234.

Churches.—There are three churches in the township, and a chapel, but the latter is so near the city limits that reference has been made to it in the chapter on church organizations. Near the Union school house are two churches, one of which is Evangelical Lutheran, and the other Methodist Episcopal. They are plain, unostentatious brick buildings.

The Limestone Methodist Episcopal church, located at the lime quarries near Loyalsock creek, had its beginning in a Sunday school started there in 1872. A church was built in 1888 at a cost of $1,800. It is entirely free of debt and has a membership of sixty at the present time. The Sunday school numbers 105 scholars. Charles E. Hicks, who took a deep interest in founding the school and pushing the project of building the church, is the superintendent. As there is quite a populous settlement along the base of Sand Hill and near the limekilns, this church and school are very convenient for the inhabitants and their children.

Cemeteries.—The oldest burial place in the present township was known as the Harris graveyard, at Loyalsock. When it was founded is unknown, but it must have been during the time of the Indian troubles. It is very likely that some of the early settlers who lost their lives at the hands of the savages were buried there. Samuel Harris, as has been shown in the colonial chapters, settled there very early. The graveyard was started on his farm and was, therefore, private ground, but others outside of his family were permitted to be buried there. John Kidd, the first prothonotary of Lycoming county, and the first member of the bar, died September 9, 1813, and was buried in this ground. He was a relative or close friend of the Harris family, which accounts for his place of interment.

The old graveyard was disturbed by the building of the Catawissa branch of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, which passed through it. The friends of many who were buried there removed their remains to what is now known as the Sand Hill cemetery, which was laid out on the hillside near by. It has been made a very handsome place for burial purposes. From its commanding position a fine view of the borough of Montoursville and the valley beyond is afforded, and as the lot owners take pride in keeping the graves of their ancestors and friends in good order, it is destined to become more beautiful as the years roll on.

The cemeteries adjacent to Williamsport, which are institutions of that city, although located in this township, are properly treated in connection with that city.

HEPBURN TOWNSHIP.

This township was organized in 1804 out of territory set off from Loyalsock and called Hepburn, in honor of William Hepburn, ex-State senator and judicial administrator. It embraced the territory now found in the township of Lewis, east of Lycoming creek, Gamble, a portion of Cascade, and Eldred. This dismemberment left the territory of the township about as found to-day.

Hepburn is now the thirty-fifth in size and contains 8,320 acres, with a population of 769 by the census of 1890. It is bounded on the east by Eldred, on the north by Lewis and Gamble, on the west by Lycoming, and on the south by Loyalsock. An examination of its geology shows that it consists of Chemung measures (No. VIII) located across the township in a broad belt, containing the fossil ore belt, (VIII f) while in the northern and southern parts are belts of Red Catskill (No. IX) which on the north extends against the side of the mountain, forming the lower part of the south escarpment of the Allegheny range. Many openings were made years ago on the fossil iron ore lands of P. R. Hays, Cogan Station; at the Schaffer mine, Long run, and on the lands of John Schon, Blooming Grove; James Thompson, Rock run; Ball's estate, and John Paulhamus (Bower farm), below Hepburnville. Ore was shipped fram Cogan Station quite extensively from 1865 to 1875.

Copper ore and galena have been found at a number of places in this township (See general geological review). At all the places where iron ore has been mined are good localities for fossil shells, plates, or casts, and fossiliferous limestone.

The surface of the township is rolling, except where it adjoins the mountain, where it becomes mountainous. It contains some good farms and the inhabitants in the better parts are noted for their thrift. Aside from Lycoming creek, which washes its western border, there are no streams of any importance in the township The principal ones are Mill run and Long run, both of which empty into Lycoming. Each has several small tributaries.

An Indian Village.—When the whites first entered the valley of Lycoming creek they found an Indian village of some note about where Hepburnville now stands, called Eeltown. It is occasionally mentioned in the Colonial Records by parties pursuing hostile Indians, but it does not clearly appear why it should have borne such a pecular name. Tradition says that Newhaleeka, who traded the Great Island to William Dunn about 1769 for a rifle and a keg of whiskey, once dwelt here, and there was a cluster of cabins about his wigwam. It is alleged that there was good fishing in the creek at this place and that eels abounded, which caused

the whites to name it Eeltown. The Sheshequin path debouched from the hills through a ravine near the Indian village, and it was likely a place of some note with the aborigines.

Pioneers.—Among the early settlers on the creek may be mentioned James Thompson. He was there as early as 1784. About 1820 he opened a hotel a mile below Cogan Station, which he kept for many years. Samuel Reed built a house on the site of Hepburnville about 1800, which stood until 1874. It was the only house then between Newberry and Trout Run. In 1805 he taught a school at what is now Cogan Station, and it is said that he was the first teacher in the new township.

Peter Marshall was one of the earliest settlers within what is now Hepburn township. His father, Edward Marshall, was one of the three men employed by the Penns in the great "Indian walking purchase," which commenced September 19, 1737, (See "Indian Walk," page 92) in Bucks county. Peter Marshall, the youngest son of the great walker, was born in 1759. He came to Montoursville in 1788, and made his way to what is now the home of Henry Collins. From there he went to Quaker Hill, then to a point near Ball's Mills where Baltus Hensler now lives. This was in 1801, and that same year he died. His death is given in the "Indian Walk," page 262, as occurring July 25, 1806, but his descendants say the date is incorrect. Peter Marshall left two sons, John and James, and four daughters. John remained on the place where his father died, and the other settled near by. John had six children, and his brother had six also. James Marshall, youngest son of James Marshall, Sr., is still living where his father settled. His father, James, was born, January 19, 1781, and died, September 14, 1858. The descendants of Peter Marshall are now quite numerous and live in different parts of the country. It is scarcely known that their great ancestor was one of the men employed in the famous "Indian walking purchase."

Thomas Fry, son-in-law of Samuel Ball, found in Mill run a few years ago, near where it empties into Lycoming creek, a fossil stone about three and a half by one and a half feet in size, which had been washed out by a flood. It has the initials of one of the Hull family that lived near Ball's Mills cut on it, and the date "1776."

Henry Southard, who served in the Revolutionary war, settled in Blooming Grove quite early in the century. He died in the State of New York about 1840, aged one hundred and two. His wife died in 1845, at the great age of one hundred and four. Henry Southard, 2d, lived in Blooming Grove, and died there in 1870, aged eighty-four. Henry Southard, 3d, born in Blooming Grove, May 12, 1816, now lives at Wallis run, Gamble township.

The most important settlement in this township was that of the German colonists, in what is known as Blooming Grove. On the 23d of May, 1792, Jesse Willits, of Berks, obtained a warrant for a tract of land in Loyalsock township called Hopewell, containing 422 acres and 116 perches, for which he received a patent, May 21, 1795. In 1804, just about the time Hepburn township was organized, Wendle Harman arrived in this country from Germany, and on the 31st of May, 1805, he purchased this land from Willits for £316 17s 6d, (See Deed Book E, page 276), for the purpose of founding a colony of his countrymen. The colonists

were named as follows: John Heim, Leonard Ulmer, Gottleib Heim, Michael Bertsch, Leonard Staiger, Ferdinand Frederick Scheel, John George Waltz, and George Kiess, Sr. Although each one contributed his share towards the purchase of the land, the deed was made in the name of Wendle Harman, and he was to execute a deed to each one of the party. That the contract might be clearly understood, as well as to protect Harman in case of litigation, they entered into an agreement in writing setting forth clearly the terms of their compact. This old instrument is still in existence in the hands of Jacob Heim, a grandson of Jacob Heim, who was one of the later colonists. The best land in the purchase cost $1.50 an acre; the second grade, $1.

John and Gottleib Heim had been imprisoned in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1803, on account of conscientious scruples against bearing arms. On promising to leave the country they were released. They straightway came to America, made their way to Lycoming county, and founded the settlement now known as Blooming Grove. In 1816 John Heim returned to Germany and brought out his brothers, Christian and Jacob Heim, and Frederick Schaefer. The Heims were married and had families, except John and Gottleib. They all joined the colony.

When the purchase was effected in 1805 the colonists at once went to work, built log cabins, and commenced to improve their land. The ground was covered with timber and it required much hard work to clear it and put in small crops. The outlook was not encouraging at first, but through the indomitable pluck, frugality, and industry so characteristic of the Germans, they succeeded and founded valuable estates, which are now in the hands of their descendants. The name, "Blooming Grove," originated in this way: When the colonists had cleared their land and planted crops everything bloomed like a flower, and in the exuberance of their joy they called the place *Blooming Grove!*

In religious belief the colonists were Dunkards. In Germany this belief was prohibited, and they were compelled to worship in secret. They therefore sought a land of freedom where they could worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience.

Jacob Heim, 3d, whose grandfather came with the colonists, now lives on the tract of land originally bought by George Kiess, and, like his ancestor, is a leading and representative man in the settlement. To-day Blooming Grove is emphatically what its name implies, and there is no thriftier or more pleasant agricultural section in the country.

Rev. Gustavus Schultze was another early minister who appeared in the German settlements. He was a Lutheran by profession and for forty years he was the only minister of that denomination in the county. Reference has been made to him in the review of Limestone township. He was born, June 30, 1779, and died at Ball's Mills, January 9, 1874, in the ninety-fifth year of his age. When a mere boy he served under Napoleon and accompanied him in his disastrous Russian campaign. He claimed to have been present and witnessed the burning of Moscow, which he described as a gorgeous yet appalling spectacle, and the lurid scenes of that night of terror were never effaced from his memory. He came to the county in 1829 as a missionary and labored faithfully until borne down by the weight of years. His preaching was all in the German language.

Wm. M. Howell

Ball's Mills. This settlement has been a noted landmark for years. The history of its founder and his family may be briefly stated. John Ball came to this country from England in 1793 and settled near Hillsgrove. There he built a saw mill, but was accidentally drowned the same year while bathing. He left four children: Anne, the eldest, married a Mr. White and settled near Hillsgrove; John, the second, located at Hughesville and his descendants still live there; William was the third, and Mary, the fourth, died young.

William Ball was born, September 21, 1788, and died, July 8, 1866. He married Miss Catherine Weisel June 20, 1811. She was born, August 13, 1793, and died, December 25, 1869. They had nine children, viz: Isaac, George, John, Samuel, Elizabeth, William, Mary Anne, Joseph, and Sarah Jane. William settled at Ball's Mills some years after he was married. In 1818 he commenced to build on what is known as the "Home Site," at Ball's Factory, and the next year he settled there. The same fall he started a fulling mill. Some years afterwards he built a clover mill and ran it four or five years. In 1838 the woolen factory was erected, and in 1840 he built a saw mill for his oldest son Isaac at Ball's Mills, two miles and a half above the "Home Site." Before this, in 1831 or 1832, he built the saw mill at the old home. He said that the clover mill paid the best of any of his investments. He owned at one time 880 acres, but at the time of his death he only had 400, and his descendants own all of it at the present time.

Samuel Ball commenced the manufacture of grain cradles in 1847, and in 1866 he made his first shipment to St. Louis. In 1867 he built a cradle factory, and in 1868 he shipped thirty dozen. After this he always made his largest sales in the West, but he also sold cradles in smaller numbers all over the country.

Mr. Ball died in December, 1890, aged almost seventy; he was born, January 23, 1821. He passed away within sight of the house where he was born. The cradle shop of forty years ago is now a large and well equipped factory. Many of the best and most useful devices in the establishment were of his own invention. Mr. Ball served not alone his own interests during his lifetime, but faithfully served the community as well. He was a member of the school board for eighteen years, most of this time acting as secretary, and contributed much to build up the excellent public schools in the township.

A postoffice was established at Ball's Mills and called Hepburn, September 3, 1888, and William Spotts was appointed postmaster. He still holds the office.

Cogan Valley Station on the Northern Central railroad, eight miles northwest from Williamsport, is a postvillage. The office was established March 30, 1860, and Josiah Bartlett was appointed postmaster. His successors have been Edward Lyon, appointed September 29, 1869; Josiah Bartlett, February 1, 1871, and Thomas R. Winder, April 7, 1880, present incumbent.

The Crescent Iron Works, on Lycoming creek in the extreme northwestern corner of the township, were erected in 1839 and started in 1840 by Gervis B. Manley and Warren, Edward, and Charles G. Heylmun. At first they consisted of but one puddling furnace, one heating furnace, six nail machines, and one train of rolls for making bar iron. In 1844 Mr. Manley retired and the firm became C. G. Heylmun & Brothers. In 1852 the head of the firm died, when the firm was reorganized with E. G. Heylmun as chief. In 1853, J. W. Heylmun disposed of his interest to H. D

Heylmun, when the firm continued to 1857. Edward G. Heylmun then purchased the interest of all the heirs and became sole proprietor. In 1861 the works were enlarged and their capacity increased. The great flood of 1865 did them serious damage, but they were repaired and put in operation again. Various changes now took place, when, on March 1, 1876, Peter Herdic became interested. When he failed they passed into the hands of Hon. R. J. Walker, who operated them a short time.

The Blooming Grove Mutual Fire Insurance Company is one of the institutions of Hepburn township. It was established September 2, 1874, for the protection of farmers. No risks are taken on town properties. J. M. Sanders is president, with Jacob Heim as secretary. The following is a statement of the standing of the company for the year ending December 31, 1891: Assets, $11,117.33; liabilities, none; income during the year, $1,622.89; balance on hand from former year, $29.14; expenditures and losses paid during the year, $534.70; amount of property insured, $862,006; premium notes, $43,109.78; total cash premiums and assessments received since the organization of the company to December 31, 1891, $29,954.25; total losses paid from organization to date, $23,791.11.

Education has always been carefully looked after by the people of Hepburn. Schools have existed since the beginning of the century. To-day there are six school houses in the township, named as follows: Klump, Ball's Mills, Factory, Hepburnville, Crescent, and Pleasant Valley. The report for 1891 shows six months taught by six male and one female teacher. They received $36 each per month. Number of male pupils, 100; female, eighty-one; average attendance, 138.

Churches.—Soon after settling in Blooming Grove the colonists built a log church, little better than a cabin, which served as a place of worship and a school house. Rev. Dr. C. F. Haller was the first preacher. This was about 1805 or 1806, and he continued his ministrations until his death in 1828. About this time they built a new church, which was larger and better adapted for religious worship. After Haller's death he was succeeded by Gottleib Heim, and others, who conducted religious services and held the church together for awhile. Then Christian Heim took charge as pastor and continued as such up to 1880, when he died. There is no regular pastor now, but John Schaefer, Gottleib Heim, and Abraham Beidelspacher lead in worship and hold the congregation together. The church building of 1828, though old and antiquated, is still standing and serves the purpose for which it was designed sixty-four years ago.

In the year 1840 Rev. Konrad A. Fleischman made his appearance in the Blooming Grove settlement. He had ridden all the way from Reading on horseback. He followed Jacob Michaelis, a young man whom he had sent over the same road from Reading as a colporteur, for the purpose of engaging in missionary work. He was warmly welcomed by the German settlers in Anthony township, Blooming Grove, and Fairfield. Dr. Fleischman had been converted nine years before in Germany, and came to America as the *first* Baptist missionary among his countrymen.

The Dunkards of Blooming Grove gave him the privilege of using their church for religious meetings and he labored zealously among the people. His labors were crowned with success, and on February 7, 1841, he baptized twenty-nine converts in Blooming Grove; and the same month there were baptisms in Anthony and Fair-

field townships. These baptisms in Blooming Grove marked the beginning of an important religious epoch - the founding of the first *organized* German Baptist church in America!

The semi-centennial of the church has been appropriately observed in Williamsport, and at a jubilee meeting of the Eastern Conference of German Baptist churches, held Sunday, September 20, 1891, Rev. J. C. Grimmell, general secretary of German missions, delivered a sermon in which he recounted the history of the founding of the church at Blooming Grove. In the course of his remarks he showed that from this humble beginning the church had grown and prospered until to-day it numbers 202 churches and 16,000 members in America.

The German Baptists now have a church of their own at Pleasant Valley, situated about three miles from the Dunkard church; one in Anthony township (See sketch of Anthony), one at Fairfield Centre, Upper Fairfield township, and one on Washington street, Williamsport.

Rev. Konrad Anton Fleischman was born in Nuremberg, Bavaria, April 18, 1812, and died suddenly in Philadelphia in 1867. After organizing the church in Blooming Grove he remained until 1842, when he settled in Philadelphia. He always recalled his labors among the hills of Lycoming county with pleasure. He was a man of talent; winning, affectionate, and eloquent in his discourses, and indefatigable in his labors.

In addition to the foregoing churches the Evangelicals have one at Ball's Mills, and the Methodists one at Crescent and one at Hepburnville. The Presbyterians also have one at the latter place. It is called Lycoming Centre, and was organized in 1847. Its first elders were Isaiah Hays, Richard Hays, and Isaiah Hagerman. The present church is a neat stone building, which is an ornament to the village.

ELDRED TOWNSHIP.

Relatively this is one of the smallest townships in the county. When a petition was filed praying for a division from Hepburn the court appointed William Fink, John Piatt, and W. R. Vanderbelt commissioners to take the question into consideration. They reported favorably and the court directed an election to be held at Warrensville, October 12, 1858. The question of division was hotly contested, resulting in 109 votes for to ninety-one against the proposition. On the 16th of November, 1858, Judge Jordan made a decree erecting the township, and it was named Eldred, in honor of C. D. Eldred, who was then an associate on the bench. Eldred is the thirty-seventh in size in the county and has an area of 7,680 acres, with a population of 656 by the census of 1890. It is bounded on the east by Upper Fairfield, on the north by Cascade and Gamble, on the west by Hepburn, and on the south by Loyalsock. Its territory consists of a wide belt of Chemung (No. VIII), on the south of which is a belt of Red Catskill (No. IX) extending up the mountain, with a small area in the northeast corner of Pocono (No. X) extending to the top of the mountain, forming with them a part of the south escarpment of the main Allegheny range.

On the top of the mountain there are a series of holes in the solid rocks known as "the wells," and that section is known as "The Wells mountain." These "wells" are objects of much curiosity and are frequently visited by strangers and

others. It is difficult to explain the cause of these holes or "wells" in the rocks. Probably the rocks were fractured, and as the overlying glacier melted, the water, carrying round stones, entered these fissures, and churning them for ages wore the smooth cavities resembling chambers, to a great depth. Evidences of the moraine may be seen on the road from Warrensville to Loyalsock running along the base of the mountain half a mile distant.

The fossil ore passes through the township and exposures are plain on the opposite side of the creek. There are many exposures of the Chemung along Mill creek, and some good flagging should be obtainable. The surface of the township is quite hilly and in some parts mountainous.

The First Settlers in this township were largely Quakers, attracted by the land speculations of Robert Morris, the Haineses, and others in Muncy township. Among these settlers were the Winners, Wilsons, and Marshalls. The neighborhood of their settlement is now known by the title of "Quaker Hill." They were an industrious, thrifty class of people, and the country gives evidence of their character in its appearance.

Among some of the more modern residents of Eldred may be mentioned the following: Peter Palmer, who died in 1889, having moved to Eldred in 1817 at the age of seventeen; (William W. Eck moved there from Loyalsock in 1853;) Amos Wilson, William Mansel, Joseph Winner, George Kiess, and Emanuel Kiess. J. W. Milnor, Esq., born in Bucks county, moved to Eldred when about twenty-one years old. He is now in his seventy-third year.

Streams and Mills.—Mill creek, the principal stream, has its source in the township and empties into Loyalsock about a mile above Montoursville. Its tributaries are Sugar Camp creek, in the northern part of the township; Caleb's creek is in the northeastern part, and Lick run, in the southern part. Miller's run, which rises in the southwestern part of the township, empties into the river east of Williamsport. In the northern part of the township David Kiess & Brother own and run a saw mill; J. W. Milnor, Sr., also has one in the same section and in the southeastern part of the township there is one run by C. D. Heim. All these mills are located on and fed by Mill creek. There are two grist mills in Warrensville: one, owned by J. K. Crawford, is run by water; the other, owned by C. M. Aderhold, has steam and water both.

Warrensville is the only village in the township. The story of the origin of its name is as follows: In 1842, when there was talk of applying for a postoffice, several persons met in the store of John Hoffman, on Mill creek, and the question of a name came up. Warrensville, in honor of General Warren, was proposed, while others suggested Livingston. A vote was taken and Warrensville carried. The postoffice was established July 25, 1842, named Warrensville, and Samuel Torbert was appointed postmaster. His successors have been as follows: John Curran, appointed April 30, 1844; Jonathan O. Crawford, January 18, 1845; Michael Harlacher, August 15, 1846; John Hoffman, May 9, 1848; John Aughenbaugh, September 10, 1850; Joseph W. Milnor, June 19, 1851. The office was discontinued October 13, 1855, re-established November 21, 1855, and Joseph W. Milnor was reappointed postmaster. Since that time his successors have been as follows: Jacob P. Hoffman, appointed April 28, 1856; Nathan B. Kimble,

May 19, 1856; Jacob P. Hoffman, April 30, 1858; Samuel R. Casner, July 16, 1861; Jacob P. Hoffman, August 5, 1862; John Griggs, January 12, 1863; Mark A. Champion, June 15, 1864; Thomas L. Frymire, January 25, 1883; John L. Willits, May 12, 1891. He is the present incumbent.

The land on which Warrensville stands was cleared in 1802 by Samuel Carpenter. He erected a grist and saw mill and carding machine, which were the first improvements of the kind in the settlement. They proved of great service to the early settlers. These original works have long since passed out of existence. The town of Warrensville was laid out in 1841 by John Weisel, but never has been incorporated. It is pleasantly situated and contains two stores and one Temperance Hotel, kept by Isaac M. Else. There is one tannery, carried on by E. W. Lundy, and two wagon maker and two blacksmith shops.

Educational.—In 1826 the first school house, of stone, was erected half a mile east of Warrensville. Lewis P. Reeder is credited with being the first teacher. To-day there are five school houses in the township, viz: Warrensville, Christian Hill, North Eldred, Quaker Hill, and Excelsior.

Churches.—A society of Friends was organized near the present site of Warrensville about 1798, the time when a church was built at Penn's Dale, and frequent meetings were held there.

In 1844 a church was erected near Warrensville for the use of all denominations, and Rev. Z. M. Ellis first officiated as pastor. He continued his labors for twenty years. In 1858 the Methodists erected a house which was occupied by them until 1870, when it was sold and used as a Good Templar's hall. In 1850 the Evangelical Methodists of Warrensville built a church, and in 1859 the German Baptists followed with one. The same houses of worship are there to-day. There is a church on "Christian Hill," near the cemetery. It is now only used for preaching funeral sermons. A Methodist congregation occupies the Quaker Hill school house regularly for religious services.

CHAPTER XLII.

PLUNKETT'S CREEK, LEWIS, CASCADE, AND GAMBLE.

PLUNKETT'S CREEK.—DR. WILLIAM PLUNKETT—PIONEERS—INDUSTRIES—BARBOUR'S MILLS—PROCTORVILLE—FISHING CLUBS—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS.

LEWIS.—ORIGINAL AND SUBSEQUENT LIMITS—LYCOMING CREEK—MINERAL RESOURCES—PROMINENT EARLY SETTLERS—INDUSTRIES—TROUT RUN—BODINES—FIELD'S STATION—GRAY'S RUN—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS.

CASCADE.—FORMATION—BURNETT'S RIDGE—FIRST SETTLERS—KELLYSBURG—ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—SCHOOLS.

GAMBLE.—ERECTION—GEOLOGY—EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT—MANUFACTURES—POSTOFFICES—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS.

PLUNKETT'S CREEK TOWNSHIP.

THIS township embraces an extremely wild and mountainous district in the eastern part of the county. At December sessions, 1836, a petition signed by divers inhabitants of Davidson (now in Sullivan county) and Franklin townships was presented to the court, praying for a new township to be "set off," because they had to travel from twelve to sixteen miles to attend the elections, and the distance was too great. The court appointed Henry Lenhart, Joseph Whitacre, and John Elliot, as viewers, but from some cause they did not attend to the duties of their appointment. At the next session of the court William Wilson, Apollos Woodward, and William F. Packer were appointed to make the division. Packer and Wilson rode up Loyalsock and stopped at the house of John Barbour, living near the mouth of Bear creek, and opposite the mouth of Plunkett's creek. At his house they decided to make the division without surveying the lines—that is, by following certain tract lines. When they had finished their work Mr. Wilson proposed to call the new township Plunkett, but Barbour objected to the name, saying that "Plunkett was an old tory." During the Revolution he had remained passive and was more than once suspected of disloyalty. Packer then proposed to add the word "creek," to which Wilson consented and Barbour did not object. Hence it was so named, and became a township by decree of court in 1838.

Col. William Plunkett was a physician by profession and had taken an active part against the Indians in colonial times. He was often called on to dress scalped heads and other wounds of the settlers, and was a valuable man in the settlement. When Northumberland county was erected he was chosen president judge. In consideration of his valuable services during the Indian wars, the Pennsylvania authorities rewarded him by the grant of six tracts of land containing 1,978 acres. The warrants for these lands bear date November 14, 1776, and were issued in the names of William Plunkett, Benjamin Rush, Jacob Rush, William Ramsey, Samuel Finley, and Andrew Todd. They were surveyed in September, 1783. The survey commenced on Loyalsock creek just below the mouth of Bear creek, and extended up the

creek on both sides to the upper end of Lewis's bottom, or a mile below the mouth of Ogdon creek. Plunkett being the owner of the land covering the mouth of the creek, *his name* was given to it and it is thus perpetuated, for no memorial stone marks his grave at Sunbury, where he died in 1791, at the great age of about one hundred years, totally blind, and almost forgotten. The township is typical of the man—rough and rugged. From his autograph, now in the possession of the writer, he signed his name with one *t*, but custom and the courts have long since been in the habit of spelling it with two *tt's*.

The township is the fifteenth in size and has an area of 17,600 acres, with a population of 777 by the census of 1890. It is bounded on the east by Sullivan county, on the north and west by Cascade, and on the south by Upper Fairfield, Muncy, Wolf, and Shrewsbury townships. It is very irregular in shape and it is hard to define its geological characteristics in detail. The Red Catskill (No. IX) makes up the valley of Plunkett's creek, the mountain plateau, and the valley at the head of its smaller tributaries. The same may be said of the valley of the main Loyalsock and Big Bear creek, all of which contain some good agricultural land; while on the other side of the Loyalsock, formations (Nos. X, XI, and XII) form high mountains, on the crests of which the lower productive coal measures (No. XIII) may be found in areas undetermined, at an elevation of 2,000 feet above tide. Formation (No. X), being from 1,200 to 1,600 feet above tide, contains the false coal measures, which, on outcrops, show small beds of coal, while above this occur the Mauch Chunk (umbral) red shales (No. XI a), in quite a wide bench.

Immediately above the mountain limestone (No. XI b) is observed about sixty to eighty feet thick, forming a bold cliff and outcropping at intervals for a distance of a mile or more. The umbral (No. XI) iron ores are found in surface specimens weighing from ten to sixty pounds, of a good quality. Good building and flagstone are abundant, and fire clays and mineral paints are likely to be found.

Glacial drift is abundant and quite prominent terraces occur along the creek, one of which is from forty to sixty feet high. The surface is very irregular, the greater portion being mountainous; while to the east of the creek, near Barbour's, is a singularly elevated, round-topped hill, in the center of the Devonian valley, looking as if it had been thrown up by some great disturbance of the earth's surface. The township forms part of the south escarpment of the main Allegheny range.

Loyalsock creek, one branch of which heads at Dushore and the other at Lopez, runs through the township and then washes its western boundary for some distance. Its principal tributaries are Big and Little Bear creeks on the east, and Plunkett's creek on the northwest, besides a number of smaller streams.

There is a large cranberry swamp in this township, and the line separating Sullivan county from Lycoming passes through it. Capt. Thomas Lloyd, of Muncy, the well known surveyor, has run lines through it.

Pioneers.—Among the first settlers may be mentioned Louis Donelly, in 1818, near the mouth of Bear creek; Charles Smith, and a man named Payne. The first settlers here found the cabin of a man named Paulhamus, who had squatted there some time between 1770 and 1776. He lived the life of a hermit, cleared a few acres of ground, and subsisted on what vegetables he could raise and game he could

kill. The place where he settled is now included in the farm of James Warn. He was undoubtedly the *first* man to settle in that region. Tradition says that he was a deserter from the British army, and that he was finally captured and returned to service. At all events he suddenly disappeared and never was heard of again.

Industries.—There is no grist mill within the bounds of the township. Lumbering has been the principal business for many years. Following are the saw mills: Weaver & Company, steam mill, at the mouth of Little Bear creek; Thomas Blair, portable mill, located on the cove; Julius Lewis, water mill, located half a mile below Bear creek, on Loyalsock; John Scaife, water mill, one mile and a half below Sandy bottom, on Loyalsock; John Day, water mill, one mile up Big Bear creek; N. C. Johnson, water mill, one-half mile above John Day's, on Big Bear creek; Watson heirs, water mill, four miles above N. C. Johnson, on Big Bear creek; William Hayes, water mill, two miles up Little Bear creek; S. B. Porter, steam mill, half a mile from the mouth of Plunkett's creek; Wilson Nevel, steam mill, four miles up Plunkett's creek.

The Rogers Woolen Mill, three miles up Big Bear creek, was an old plant. It was owned and run by Ira J. Parker, of Penn's Dale, until December 11, 1891, when it was destroyed by fire.

Thomas E. Proctor erected a large tannery at Proctorville in 1868. It is well supplied with all the necessary machinery, vats, dry houses, sweat houses, bark mills, engine house, etc., for carrying on a very extensive business, and, together with men in the woods, gives employment to several hundred hands.

Barbour's Mills.—John Barbour, a Scotchman, was an early settler. He owned a large amount of land. The first mill in the township was built by him opposite the mouth of Plunkett's creek in 1832 for the manufacture of lumber. He was a public spirited citizen and built a school house at the mouth of Bear creek, which he donated to the township. His name is perpetuated in the little town of Barbour's Mills, situated between the mouth of Plunkett's and Bear creeks. It contains a temperance hotel, a store, and blacksmith shop. The hotel used to be kept by M. D. Wells, and for a long time it was a popular stopping place for fishermen and hunters. A postoffice called Barbour's Mills was established July 19, 1839, and John Barbour was appointed postmaster. He kept the office until June 4, 1862, a period of over twenty-three years, when he was succeeded by John Harkins. The line of succession has been as follows: Bethuel Diggin, appointed June 2, 1864; Iddings Emick, July 1, 1864; Moseley D. Wells, March 24, 1865; Mary J. Fetterman, June 27, 1881; John E. Barbour, September 21, 1885; Calvin B. Barbour, September 20, 1886. He is the present incumbent.

Proctorville comprises the Proctor tannery, two stores, two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, and a number of dwelling houses. The postoffice was established January 20, 1885, and called Proctor. Plunket W. Nevel was made postmaster. His successors have been John F. Bloomer, appointed August 17, 1888, and Priscilla Bryinton, April 24, 1890, present incumbent.

Fishing Clubs.—Plunkett's Creek township, on account of its dashing mountain streams of pure water, has always been a favorite place for trout-fishing, and to-day there are three companies that have chartered rights on two of its streams for the propagation and protection of fish and game. These companies have dams to pre-

W. E. Johnson.

vent their fish from escaping and watchmen to guard them against poachers. They also have cottages, comfortably fitted up and furnished, where they can spend the time pleasantly in warm weather.

The Ben Lomond Fish and Game Club, West Bear creek, was incorporated June 7, 1886, with the following members: Henry Rawle, Charles Rawle, John H. Watson, and F. E. Gleim.

The Big Bear Creek Fishing Club was incorporated July 7, 1887, with the following members: Thomas Millspaugh, John H. Millspaugh, Nelson Hughes, John M. Dean, and Clinton Lloyd. Samuel Campbell and wife, through whose land the creek runs where their fishing grounds are, gave them the right, by deed, to use the premises, July 15, 1887.

The Dunwoody Fish and Game Club, on Big Bear creek, was chartered June 5, 1891, with the following members: George H. Rogers, Samuel Rogers, G. L. Stearns, J. A. Stearns, J. W. Hays, John G. Reading, Jr., John K. Hays, C. R. Stearns, Sarah P. Stearns, Jane H. Stearns, Clara F. Reading, and Sarah B. C. Hays.

Churches.—There are two churches in the township. The first, a Baptist, at Barbour's Mills, was erected in 1875, and dedicated on Christmas day. The second, a Methodist, is seven miles down the creek at Woliver's. The first religious exercises were held by a Methodist minister named Tarring, in 1836.

Schools.—The first school house was a log building near the Heisly place, not far from the mouth of Wallis run. The second, built in 1838, stood near the mouth of Bear creek, at Barbour's Mills, and the third was built near the mouth of Wolf run. It is claimed that Samuel McBride was the first teacher. This was in 1836. To-day there are seven school houses in the township, named as follows: Proctor (first and second grade), Barbour's Mills, Red, Factory, Styker, and Moorhart. The report for 1891 shows six months taught, with one male and six female teachers. The male teacher was paid $35 a month and the females $24.66.

LEWIS TOWNSHIP.

This township, organized in 1835, was named after Ellis Lewis, then president judge of this judicial district. Its territory was taken from Hepburn. It is the seventh in size and has an area of 30,720 acres, with a population of 985 by the census of 1890.

On the 4th of May, 1846, court was petitioned to permit the annexation of a small part of Cascade township to Lewis. The line of Cascade was so irregular that the inhabitants were compelled to travel from ten to fourteen miles to the election. They resided east of Lycoming creek and were so situated that they had to hold their general election in Lewis and thereby incur the expense of a set of election officers to receive ten or fifteen votes. They therefore prayed to be attached to Lewis. Court appointed Henry Lenhart, Dr. Joseph M. Green, and John K. Hays, commissioners. They reported favorably and the division prayed for was ordered by the court, December 10, 1846. The records show that Furman Field paid the expenses, which amounted to $100.

Lewis is bounded on the east by Gamble and Cascade, on the north by McNett and McIntyre, on the west by Cogan House, and on the south by Lycoming and

Hepburn townships. Lewis is well watered. Lycoming creek sweeps through its center from the northeast to the southwest, forming a narrow and romantic valley bounded by bold and precipitous mountains on both sides.

Lycoming creek is a stream of great historical importance. The great Sheshequin path, or Indian trail, passed along its banks, crossing it almost as many times as the Northern Central railroad does to-day, and in many places it is still pointed out. Over this trail many Indian expeditions moved, bent on plunder and murder; over it Conrad Weiser, the interpreter, often traveled, and later he was followed by the Moravian missionaries on their way to Onondaga, the capital of the Six Nations. The famous military expedition of Col. Thomas Hartley in 1778, when he invaded the Indian country, passed this way and widened the path greatly. The main body of the Indian forces descended this trail from the north in 1779, when the West Branch valley was devastated, Fort Muncy destroyed, Fort Freeland captured, and many white settlers carried into captivity.

The principal tributaries of Lycoming creek on the east side are Pleasant stream, sixteen miles long, Slack's run, and Clendenin's run; on the west side, Wolf run, Hagerman's run, and Gray's run. There are a few other unimportant tributaries.

Considering the geological aspect of this township, it may be said that along Lycoming creek it consists of Red Catskill (No. IX) above the bottom lands and up all the small streams that flow into it, to an elevation of about 1,650 feet; above this Pocono (No. X) occurs, reaching to near the top of the mountains, when Mauch Chunk (umbral) red shale (No. XI) occurs, above which, in places, the Pottsville conglomerate appears.

This township has considerable area of mountain plateau red shale (No. XI) lands, which have given a number of hardy German pioneers good farms, (by the use of fertilizers,) which have enabled them to raise fair crops. In Bobst mountain, in the southwest corner, is one settlement, and east of Trout run, towards Rose valley, is another. There is much rough, thin land on the mountains.

A fair variety of umbral iron ore (No. XI) occurs, and there is good fire clay. Building stone of an excellent quality have been quarried for many years and hauled to Williamsport. Copper has been found in pockets in the old sandstone (No. IX) at a number of places on Lycoming creek. One mile below Trout run there was found a thin deposit of copper shale, and at one point the copper shales had been dug out, leaving a hollow in the measures, in which was found a stone implement, left probably by some of the aborigines; but the copper was too lean and thin to be of any practical value. Good building and flagstone occur at many places just above Crescent, on the farm of Charles Heylman.

The surface of the township is quite varied, being cut up by numerous streams, along some of which are fair agricultural lands. The bottom lands along the valley of Lycoming creek are quite good. A large area of the township is mountainous and forms the south escarpment of the main Allegheny chain, which, at the point where it crosses Lycoming creek, forms a remarkable crescent in the stream by the trend in the mountain chain, which gave the name many years ago to the iron and nail works located just across the creek in Hepburn township.

Prominent Early Settlers.—According to the best authority A. M. Slack was the first permanent settler in Lewis township. He squatted on what is the site of

Bodines soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, and the little stream, Slack's run, takes its name from him. The land was surveyed to Isaac Penrose. The original draft, now in the possession of Samuel Bodine, Esq., is endorsed:

> A draft of a tract of land situate on the east side of Lycoming creek, in Muncy township, Northumberland county, surveyed the 24th day of July, 1786, in pursuance of a warrant granted to Isaac Penrose, dated June 24, 1773, containing 182 acres, with the usual allowance of six *per cent.* for roads, etc. Jos. J. Wallis, D. S.

In 1792, when Charles Williamson was preparing to cut the road through to the Genesee country, by ascending Trout run and passing over Laurel Hill, he established a depot for provisions where the village of Trout Run now stands. That there was a settlement there at that date seems certain, for Williamson says (See Phelps and Gorham's Purchase, page 253) that his party went up the Lycoming to the "house of one Kyle," who was then one of the farthest advanced settlers. From that point he sent out men to explore the route up Trout run, and return and report. By camping, breaking up, and working by slow stages, they succeeded in getting through to what is now Blossburg. What has been known for a hundred years as the "Block House," just across the Tioga county line, was built by Williamson as the first depot after leaving Trout run.

That James Kyle was an advance settler and made valuable improvements there is no doubt. In an issue of the Lycoming *Gazette* for March 14, 1810, he advertises for sale over his own name, "a valuable farm on which he lives, situate on Lycoming creek, twelve miles from Williamsport, containing 260 acres, between thirty and forty of which are cleared, with six acres of meadow, a thriving young orchard of apple trees, and a nice peach orchard. A square log house and kitchen, a good log barn, one of the best mill seats on Lycoming, *on which there is a grist mill.* In a word, the place is fit for almost any public business, as the great road [Williamson] leading to the State of New York passes through it."

It was this property, undoubtedly, that the Allens—as will be shown—afterwards purchased. And that Kyle was the builder of the first mill seems clear.

As the narrow valley was very wild settlers were slow to locate. A. M. Riley settled on the creek below Bodines previous to 1812. James Lusk purchased lands of Riley and located there about the same time. A Mr. Keys settled on a portion of the Penrose tract soon after, Martha Clendenin about three miles above Trout run, and John Apker on the tract originally located by Luke Morris, all from 1812 to 1814. At this time the flats along the creek were covered with a forest of heavy pines, and the underbrush consisted of an almost impenetrable jungle of vines, briars, and laurel. The great Indian trail crossed the creek at the mouth of Trout run, and as it was a stopping place for the savages, caused a settlement to be made there.

Robert Allen was one of the first permanent settlers at Trout Run. He was born at Northumberland, August 6, 1797, of Scotch-Irish parentage. His father, John Allen, came from County Down, Ireland, whilst his mother, Mary Torbet, was of Scotch descent. They settled at Northumberland in its earliest history and followed farming and weaving. Six children were born unto them, viz: Hugh, James, Jane, Elizabeth, John, and Robert. Hugh received not only an academic education, but secured a partial military training, and being well versed in civil engineering he

obtained a position of some prominence in the vicinity of Weehawken. Here he probably formed the acquaintance of Aaron Burr, and scarcely being out of his teens, was easily induced by that wily adventurer to accompany him in his great southern expedition. Burr was an acquaintance of Charles Williamson, and about this time visited him at Bath and remained several days. And it is not improbable that Burr passed over the Williamson road, which was then recognized as the quickest and best thoroughfare south, and for years was traveled by many eminent men as far away as Maryland and Virginia. When Hugh Allen disappeared with Burr he never was heard from again.

Early in 1800 John Allen, father of Hugh, moved from Northumberland and settled on a large tract of land on Lycoming creek, lying between the present hamlets of Cogan Station and Hepburnville. Here he waited in vain for the return of his lost son. Several times he made journeys to Washington on horseback in search of him, but only to return disappointed and disheartened. In 1819 he died and his farm of 300 acres was divided among his surviving children.

Robert Allen, the subject of our story, soon sold his interest to his older brothers, John and James, and with John Reed, Esq., made large purchases at the mouth of Trout run. At that time there was but one small log house—probably the Kyle house spoken of by Williamson—in the present village of Trout Run. With a force of men Robert Allen—then young and vigorous—soon cleared ground for several small farms, and erected the Trout Run House.

He married Mary Ann Hews, (born June 13, 1803,) eldest daughter of Henry and Martha Hews, whose land bordered the Allen-Reed estate on the south. In 1824 the partnership of Allen and Reed was dissolved by mutual consent, Reed taking all the land north of Trout run, consisting now of the Wise and F. R. Weed estates. Allen for his share took the land lying south of said stream, on which the larger portion of the present village stands, including those lands of A. S. Turner and the farm of M. B. Weed, trustee.

The village made scarcely any progress in those days. In fact it did not take a start until after the railroad was built. Robert Allen was well liked by all who knew him. As a member of the Masonic society he stood high and in company with other members from Williamsport, assisted in organizing the lodges at Elmira and Corning, New York. As the host of the hotel he owned he could not be excelled. Many happy days were spent there by such representative men of the times as Tunison Coryell, Ralph Elliot, Samuel Caldwell, Major Cummings, Sheriff Bennett, and others, all of whom have passed away.

As a surveyor and engineer Robert Allen was practical and spent several years on the Detroit river and Lake Huron, in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie, where he held a position under the government. He was a Democrat in politics, but never aspired to political preferment. In 1841 he sold his hotel property to the railroad company and soon after built another, one half mile east of Trout Run, which still stands. He died, April 12, 1849, and was buried in the old cemetery at Newberry. His widow survived him until January 18, 1883, when she died and was buried by his side. In the closing years of her life she was blind and an invalid, but she bore her afflictions with Christain fortitude. She was a member of the Presbyterian church at Newberry.

Of the seven children of Robert Allen all are living. Henry H. and Joseph H. live with their brother Robert R., near Field's Station. Mary T., the eldest daughter, married Joseph Essington and lives at Sterlingville, New York. Martha B. married Maj. G. W. Sour, and they live at Pine, Clinton county. Elizabeth H. married Peter Tinsman and lives in Williamsport. Harriet J., the youngest, married Edwin Walker and they reside at Goff's Falls, New Hampshire.

Among other prominent early settlers at Trout Run were Henry Hews and his wife Martha, *nee* Burston. They came from England with the colony that settled at what is now known as Oregon Hill, Pine township, and endured great trials and sufferings in the wilderness at that time. Henry Hews was born in England, May 16, 1779, and his wife, Martha Burston, February 23, 1783. Her native place was the town of Chard, Somersetshire, and her family was one of rank. Her husband, whom she married in England, was a mechanic and tradesman. With others they were induced to come to the United States by land agents to found a colony, but when they sailed they had no idea of the trials, privations, and sufferings that were in store for them in the dreary Pine creek wilderness.

After a few years' residence in the "English settlement," they found that no headway was being made in reclaiming the wilderness, that their scanty means were well nigh exhausted, and the outlook was very discouraging. In the spring of 1807 Henry Hews and one or two other families, having heard of much better land some fifteen miles further north, left the place with a guide and made their way to that beautiful farming country now known as Nauvoo, in Tioga county. Here he purchased a tract of woodland and started in to clear it. In a few years he had, through hard work, succeeded in clearing enough land to enable them to live off the produce. But the tract was too small to make a profitable farm, and he exchanged it for a larger piece of land near the Block House. Here, in a few years, he had another and better farm under fair cultivation. About this time a stage line was established between Williamsport and Blossburg, and Hews, having learned of a larger tract of land, partly cleared, on Lycoming creek, one mile below Trout Run, sold his farm and purchased it from its first settler, David Reynolds. It is now owned by ex-Prothonotary William Follmer.

Here Henry and Martha Hews, with their family of five children, settled and started in to improve their new purchase. They soon remodeled and enlarged the house and opened a tavern. It was here that soldiers returning over the Williamson road from the war of 1812–14 found shelter. Years afterwards shelter was given one night to a party of about forty travelers. They were reticent as to the object of their journey, but it was learned that the party was headed by Joseph Smith, of Palmyra, New York, and that he and his band of Mormons were *en route* for the West to found a colony. At this time the Hews tavern was the only one between Williamsport and Canton, and Williamsport and the Block House.

By perseverance, economy, and good management Hews succeeded in clearing up a farm of seventy acres of good producing land. In 1815 he built a saw mill at the mouth of Martha Clendenin run, and from the outline of the plan which still remains, his idea of conveying logs by water from Lycoming creek to his mill, thus averting loss by floods, was a good one. His market for manufactured lumber was Harrisburg and Columbia, whither it was floated in rafts.

Henry Hews was a strong Abolitionist in sentiment; he took no particular interest in the early politics of our country, but exercised his suffrage according to the dictates of what he thought was right. He was a consistent member of the Church of England, and lived in that faith until his death, which occurred October 6, 1817, in the thirty-ninth year of his age. His remains were buried at Newberry. He left seven children, viz: Mary Ann, born June 23, 1803; Burston, October 31, 1806; Richard B., January 7, 1809; William B., March 14, 1811; Harriet W., June 21, 1813; Elizabeth, September 24, 1815, and Henry, March 10, 1818. But two are now living, Elizabeth, widow of Nelson T. Place, and Henry, both residing at Laporte, Indiana.

When Martha Hews was left a widow with seven children, the eldest scarcely thirteen years of age, she felt the blow severely, but she put her trust in Him who had favored them in their dark days of adversity in the wilderness and bore up bravely under her greatest affliction. Possessing a strong mind, and being resolute and determined, she set to work to carry on business and soon surprised her neighbors by the enterprise she displayed in conducting the farm and saw mill. In a few years she married Charles Clendenin, eldest son of John Clendenin, a Revolutionary soldier, who lived on Lycoming creek a few miles north of Trout run. Four children were the fruits of this union, viz: Rebecca, Robert, Thomas, and Martha. The first two are deceased; Thomas is a farmer near Wayne, Clinton county, and Martha lives with her daughter at Omaha, Nebraska.

In 1831 Charles Clendenin died, and again we find the subject of our sketch a widow. She still retained the same sterling qualities of perseverance and business tact which enabled her to assist and promote the interests of her first husband. And although keenly realizing her situation for the second time, her courage did not desert her, but with renewed energy she assumed the responsibility of managing her own affairs and succeeded. Her hotel was now known far and near on account of her hospitality and good cheer, and often would the weary sojourner travel until late at night in order to stop with "Aunt Martha Clendenin," the name she came to be affectionately and popularly known by.

For several years the postoffice was kept at her house. She also built and conducted a general store, which was the only one in that section of country for a long time, and therefore did a good business. She personally attended to purchasing her own goods at Williamsport, and often made the round trip there and back in time to prepare dinner for her employes, a distance of twenty-eight miles. Unfortunately, about 1841, her store was destroyed by fire and never rebuilt. She then sold her mill and farm to Peter Tinsman about 1865.

This heroic woman had reared and educated her large family of children as well as her circumstances and the opportunities of the times afforded. Gradually her sons attained manhood and left her for Indiana, being the first settlers at Laporte. Her daughters married at an early age and also migrated to that State. In 1865, "Aunt Martha," then growing old, left her home at Trout Run, where she had experienced sorrows, triumphs, and happiness, and went to live with her daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Place, of Laporte, and there she died, November 26, 1867, in the eighty-fifth year of her age.

No tribute too high can be paid to the memory of "Aunt Martha Clendenin."

Stern in her business transactions, but above all, honorable, and always respected; always walking in the light of God and depending on her Bible as her only guide, she met and triumphed over her many sorrows and died in peace.

Another early settler on Lycoming creek was John Bodine. He came there in April, 1838, and was employed as a contractor in laying the track of the "strap railroad" between Bodines and Ralston. When the work was finished he settled there and his place came to be known as Bodines, a name which it bears to this day. His son, Samuel Bodine, born June 12, 1814, near Allentown, Pennsylvania, followed his father in 1839, and remained. He now ranks as an old settler. John Bodine was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in 1785, and died at his home in 1857.

Industries.—Among the industries of Lewis township are two fine grist mills—one at Trout Run, run by Berger & Neyhart; the other at Bodines, by S. L. Andrews & Company. Lumbering, as has been stated, was among the early manufacturing enterprises of the people. The Clendenin saw mill was probably the first erected. In 1835 John Reed started a mill at Bodines, and it was afterwards carried on by Samuel Bodine. A few years afterwards the DuBois mill was started and continued for some time. It is now known as Noon's mill. A mill at Field's was also among the early enterprises. Among the modern mills may be mentioned that of I. L. Truman, at Trout Run, by steam; John B. Emery & Company, at Clendenin's, steam; the large steam mill of Thomas E. Proctor, six miles up Gray's run, reached by a railroad and supplied with locomotive and cars for hauling logs and lumber. The road is about eight miles long, and the mill is first-class in every respect. J. W. Heylmun has a water mill at Field's.

The leading industry in Lewis is the extensive tannery of Robert Innes, at Bodines. He located there in 1877 and founded the business, which has developed into large proportions. A neat little town has grown up around the tannery. The private dwelling of Mr. Innes, as well as the tannery, offices, store, and other buildings, are lighted by electricity, the plant for which is located on the ground. The settlement is complete within itself, being supplied with everything requisite, even to a flour mill, creamery, church, and undertaking establishment. There is a hotel at the railroad station, and another store near by.

Trout Run, the largest village in the township, had been a noted place for a hundred years on account of the historic associations which cluster around it. The growth of the village has been small, however, considering its importance as a point in fishing, hunting, lumbering, and railroading, and its population to-day scarcely exceeds 300. The large hotel built by the railroad company, and which became such a popular place of resort, was burned a few years ago and is not likely to be rebuilt soon. The village is 694 feet above tide, contains two hotels, three general stores, one church, railroad and telegraph station, graded school, two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, Odd Fellows' hall, and about sixty dwelling houses. In addition to its grist and saw mills, its greatest industry is the N. Spencer Thomas Extract of Hemlock Bark Works, which were built several years ago. The plant is a valuable one and affords a good market for hemlock bark. The village boasts a very good cornet band of twelve pieces and an orchestra of eight members, under the leadership of C. H. Foulkrod.

The postoffice was established March 19, 1825, and Charles Clendenin was appointed postmaster. His successors have been as follows: Robert Allen, appointed November 5, 1827; Samuel Hepburn, November 2, 1830; John Cunen, April 11, 1832; Robert Allen, April 25, 1835; Daniel Brown, July 26, 1837; Charles Drum, April 18, 1840; Robert Allen, November 21, 1844; Charles Drum, January 13, 1846; Charles Burrows, February 23, 1852; Samuel Dale, July 10, 1854; Frederick R. Weed, November 29, 1854; Charles H. Wise, October 2, 1865; Frederick R. Weed, May 3, 1867; James McWilliams, May 10, 1869; Lewis Edwards, March 8, 1877; John Straley, September 14, 1885; Isaac Cornwall, May 21, 1889. He is the present incumbent.

Bodines.—The next postoffice was established at Bodinesville, August 3, 1856, and Samuel Bodine appointed postmaster; August 10, 1887, the name was changed to Bodines. Samuel Bodine continued in office until the 1st of March, 1892, when he was succeeded by John D. Bunyan. He held the office for over thirty-six years, a longer time perhaps than any other postmaster in the county. Mr. Bodine also served three terms as justice of the peace and declined the fourth.

In 1876 the late celebrated Dr. Thaddeus S. Up de Graff, of Elmira, established a summer camp in a clump of hemlocks, on the bank of Lycoming creek, at Bodines, where he usually spent several weeks in the trouting season. His place became quite noted and many prominent men visited him. Here, in 1879, he wrote a book entitled, "Camping in the Alleghenies; or, Bodines," which is good authority on how to rough it in the wilderness.

Field's Station.—A postoffice was established at Field's Station, May 26, 1873, and Furman Field was appointed postmaster. He is still in office.

Gray's Run.—The last postoffice was established at Gray's Run, September 16, 1890, and James W. Wold was appointed to take charge of it. He is the present incumbent. Gray's Run takes its name from Tim Gray, who lived at the mouth of the stream. He was a noted hunter and well known among sportsmen, who often visited him to secure his assistance in the chase. Gray kept trained dogs which he furnished to hunt deer. The stream was also noted for trout, and to-day there is a fishing cabin and pond on it, kept up by Williamsport and neighboring parties, for preserving and rearing this delicious fish.

Churches.—Early attention was given to the spiritual wants of the people. In 1842 Samuel Bodine and Mr. Bunnel started a Sunday school in a school house at Penn's Dale with an attendance of forty scholars. Religious services were also held here by Rev. David Hull, Presbyterian, but no organization was effected until January, 1847, at which time the Rev. E. Bradbury and I. Vanderbilt met and organized a Presbyterian church. John Bodine, Barbara Bodine, Jacob Bodine, Margaret Bodine, Manoch Alder, Mary Alder, Thomas Keys, Elizabeth Gray, Robert Clendenin, John Field, Margaret Field, Catharine Lusk, Mary Bodine, Mary Jane Roberts, John S. Apker, and Jane Apker were admitted as members, either by letter or upon examination. This was the beginning of the Penn's Dale church, of which Rev. Mr. Dickson is now pastor. There is a Presbyterian church at Trout Run, which was organized in 1871. Robert Innes also built a neat church at Bodines for free use by all denominations.

Schools.—As early as 1841 a school house was erected at Penn's Dale. Abraham

Robt Innes

Bunnel was the first teacher. Now there are seven schools, viz: Trout Run (three), Crescent, Bobst Mountain, Bodines, and Gray's Run.

CASCADE TOWNSHIP.

This township was formed from territory taken from Hepburn and Plunkett's Creek, August 9, 1843. Its name was given to it on account of the many little cascades and waterfalls found in its dashing streams and murmuring rivulets. It is the sixth township in size in the county and has an area of 29,800 acres. The census for 1890 gives the township a population of 609. It is bounded on the east by Sullivan county and Plunkett's Creek township, Lycoming county, on the north by McIntyre, on the west by Lewis and Gamble, and on the south by Eldred and Plunkett's Creek.

Burnett's ridge, which was designated as a line at the Indian purchase of 1768, sweeps across the township into Sullivan county. It begins below Bodines on Lycoming creek. This ridge is a famous landmark of early times and possesses more than ordinary historical interest. Its name was probably given to it in honor of William Burnett, who flourished in the reign of William and Mary, and succeeded to the government of the Colony of New York in 1720. Stone, in his Life of Sir William Johnson (Vol. I, page 30) says that with the exception of Colonel Dongan, his Indian policy was marked by the most prudent forecast and the greatest wisdom. He became a great Indian trader and built a fort at Oswego for the protection of his agents and stores from the French. He commanded the respect and enjoyed the full confidence of the Indians. There is little doubt that this ridge was named after him on account of some incident or circumstance to us now unknown.

The principal streams in this township are the east and west branches of Wallis run, which empties into Loyalsock; Salt run, which heads in Burnett's ridge and empties into Wallis run in Gamble township, and Slack's run, which falls into Lycoming creek.

Cascade consists of Red Catskill (No. IX), which forms an elevated valley some 1,600 to 1,700 feet above tide, and embraces the greater part of the township. On the north and south edges there are ridges of Pocono rock (No. X), some of which are capped by Mauch Chunk red shales (No. XI), and some areas of Pottsville conglomerate. There are many good and well cultivated farms in the township.

The mineral deposits are not much known, not having been exploited. There are deposits of copper shale reported of sufficient thickness to invite further attention. The surface of the township is mostly within the Allegheny mountain plateau and consists of a mountain valley between two ridges. The moraine appears on Slack's run, where a drift hill extends across the valley and rests against Burnett's ridge, showing very distinctly strong glacial action.

First Settlers.—Michael Kelly, who penetrated the forests at the head of Wallis run in July, 1843, was the first settler in the fastnesses of Cascade. He cut a road through the woods from DuBois's saw mill, on Lycoming, to the present Kellysburg, six miles, so that he could get an ox team and wagon through. This was the first road in this part of the county, and over it Mr. Kelly hauled the lumber used in the construction of his log house, and also moved his family in by the same means. In October of the same year he was followed by a Mr. Lang, of Philadel-

phia, who purchased the property and erected the buildings now owned by Peter O'Connor. The next few years he was followed by Patrick Cummings, Bernard, Thomas, Patrick, and Edward Norton, Lawrence Ging, Michael Kehoe, Jeremiah and James Lee, John Smith, Thomas Noon, Michael Cox, William McEnarney, George Nevell, William and John Davis, Henry Riley, Samuel Stall, James Condon, John and Joseph Keefer, Thomas Logue, Patrick Flanagan, Thomas and Patrick Kinney, Michael Barry, John and Patrick Davis, Matthias McDonald, William O'Brien, Peter O'Connor, Richard Farrell, and others. Each purchased a property and erected buildings.

In 1845 John and Matthias DuBois rented a mill seat and water power from Mr. Kelly and erected a saw mill on it, in which they placed a pair of buhrs to do the grinding for the settlement. At that time grist mills were scarce and the settlers in Plunkett's Creek township and Fox township, Sullivan county, cut paths through the woods and brought their grain on horseback to that mill to be ground. In 1852 the mill took fire from a hot journal and was burned. Its loss was so severely felt in the settlements that Mr. Kelly was induced to rebuild it in 1858. A few years later he converted it into a circular saw mill and manufactured lumber on it until 1873, when he erected a large steam mill and continued in the lumber business until the spring of 1877, when he quit the lumber business and moved to Kansas, where he died in 1883.

Kellysburg.—The settlement founded by Michael Kelly nearly fifty years ago is now known as Kellysburg. He was an active, enterprising man, and through his efforts aided largely in reclaiming what was a wild and inhospitable region. Some of his descendants still reside there. Michael Kelly was the Democratic nominee for sheriff in 1872, and after an exceedingly bitter and exciting campaign was cruelly defeated. The blow was such a severe one that it seemed to break his spirit, and as soon as he could dispose of his property he left the county and located in the new State of Kansas. And so ended the life of the brave, hardy enterprising, big-hearted pioneer of Cascade.

The only postoffice in the township is at Kellysburg. It was established July 25, 1866, and Michael Kelly was appointed postmaster. He served until January 10, 1878, when he was succeeded by Mary Kelly. She only served eighteen days, when, on January 28, 1878, she was succeeded by Mary A. Kelly, the present incumbent. It will be seen that a member of the Kelly family has held the office from the beginning, a period of twenty-six years.

The descendants of the first settlers of Cascade have proved themselves honorable, talented, progressive, and worthy citizens.

St. Mary's Catholic Church is the only church in the township. As early as 1848 Catholic services were held in the houses of Michael Kelly and John Keefer by Fathers O'Keefe, Hannigan, and others. Nearly all the first settlers of the township were members of this faith, and attended Mass whenever the opportunity offered. In 1854 a small frame building was erected on the farm of Patrick Kinney, who donated land for a church and cemetery. It stood a couple of miles southwest of Kellysburg, and served the congregation until the erection of the present church. The lumber was given by John and Matthias DuBois, and Levi Hartman was the carpenter. In 1878 the old church was removed, and the present one

erected on the same site by Father Dunn. It is 40x80 feet in dimensions. Edward F. Noon was the builder. St. Mary's is a mission, and has always been in charge of the pastor of an adjoining parish. It embraces seventy-five families, and is the only congregation and house of worship in the township.

Schools.—Cascade has four school houses, named as follows: Kelly, McLaughlin, Slack Run, and Wallis Run.

GAMBLE TOWNSHIP.

A petition signed by Seth Winner and many other taxpayers, praying for the erection of a new township out of parts of Lewis and Cascade, was laid before the court at April sessions, 1874, whereupon Robert H. Faries, Abraham Swartz, and J. C. Green were appointed viewers. Mr. Faries not being able to serve on account of absence, Ira J. Parker was substituted. They reported favorably, August 27, 1874, when the report was read and referred back for the correction of errors. It was again submitted, January 11, 1875, when a remonstrance was filed. After a hearing the objections were overruled and the report approved by Judge Gamble, and an election was ordered to be held January 29, 1875. It resulted in 152 votes for division without a single one in opposition, and on the following day (January 30, 1875) a decree signed by Huston Hepburn, associate judge, was made erecting the township and naming it Gamble, in honor of James Gamble, president judge. The cost of securing the new township, according to the record, was $96.40.

Gamble is the twelfth in size in the county and has an area of 22,760 acres, with a population of 754 by the census of 1890. It is bounded on the east by Plunkett's Creek, on the north by Cascade and Lewis, on the west by Lewis, and on the south by Hepburn, Eldred, and Plunkett's Creek townships. Geologically it consists, in greater part, of Red Catskill (No. IX) in the western and northern part, being mountain plateau lands. Rose valley, lying in the southern part, contains much fine farm land, and is thickly settled. This is a peculiar and beautiful valley, shut in by the surrounding mountains, and it is greatly admired by those who visit it. In the lower part of the valley are the remains of a glacial lake. It seems that its waters once flowed eastward into Murray's run, but when the moraine was heaped up at its outlet a lake was formed whose waters then forced a channel for exit at its western end through the soft red shale. A large boulder of Pottsville conglomerate, measuring 15x20 feet, lies as an "*outlier*" nearly half a mile in advance of the moraine hills, partially imbedded in the red Catskill soil of a field on the farm of Matthew M. Hall. The bed of the lake has long been a large cranberry swamp, and the owner gathers and markets the berries every year. They are of a good quality, finely flavored, and some years the yield has reached fifty bushels. This is the largest cranberry swamp in the county.

In the south and southeastern part of the township is a small area of Pocono (No. X) which is mountainous. No mineral developments have been made in Gamble. There is much glacial drift in the northern part, and it forms part of the south escarpment of the main Allegheny range.

Exploration and Settlement.—David McMicken, who first settled on the Loyalsock with his parents in 1784, is credited with being one of the first discoverers of the beautiful valley of Rose. He visited the place with a party of hunters near the

close of the last century, and was so struck with its appearance that he took up a large body of land which he afterwards sold.

One of the first if not the first settler in this valley was John Rose, a Scotchman by birth. He was born in 1772, came to America in 1794, and died September 1, 1812, at Williamsport. His first wife was a Patton, of Centre county. Soon after marriage he settled in what is now Gamble township and named his place "Scotland," and from him the valley takes its name, only that it was at first called "Rose's valley." The place where Rose settled is in the northwestern corner of the valley, and the farm is now divided and owned by George Beidlespacher, John Stroble, and George Stiger. From these farms a road descends a very long and steep hill to Trout run, which is known as the "Scotland Hill road" to this day.

John Rose was accompanied by an educated gentleman named Andrew Tulloh, as a companion, who was familiarly called "Tallow." He was a lawyer by profession. He afterwards moved to Williamsport and built the *first* brick edifice for an office. It is still standing and is known as No. 31 East Front street. A second story was afterwards added.

Rose's second wife was Sarah, daughter of Abraham Scott, who purchased the island in the river opposite Northumberland from Mungo Reed in 1786. He died in 1798, having failed to pay all the purchase money, and proceedings in partition were commenced in 1802 by the heirs. Sarah appears as one of the heirs and she conveyed her share to Edward Lyon. After marrying the second time John Rose settled at Williamsport. The old mansion where he lived stood on the brow of the terrace on the northeast corner of High and Cemetery streets, Williamsport. Miss Scott had several negro slaves which she obtained as part of her share out of her father's estate. She was born in 1780 in Lancaster county, and died at Williamsport, November 4, 1823. Both are buried in Wildwood. She left a daughter named Isabella, who married Robert C. Grier, afterwards a justice of the United States Supreme court, from whom we have the "Grier farm" and "Grier street," Williamsport.

After Rose left the valley it filled up slowly with rugged German settlers, who by dint of hard work reclaimed it from its pristine condition and made it in reality bloom like a rose. An old time journalist, who has been dead for many years, visited the valley in April, 1870, and thus wrote of its early settlers:

A stroll through this valley has given the writer some idea of its resources, and its inhabitants, and its old settlers. In 1820 James McWilliams, Sr., settled upon the property that Mr. Stroble now owns and occupies. In the early days of McWilliams he endured great hardships, settling in the woods, and worked unceasingly, lone handed, to clear out the forests into farming lands. The forests were very heavy and thick, and as his sons grew up he was enabled, after several years of hard toil, to raise sufficient grain and vegetables for all the necessaries of life. John D. Griggs was one of the next settlers. He was an indomitable, energetic, and industrious man. He was greatly instrumental in having Rose valley improved at an early day. The next person we speak of is Jacob Ulmer. He was also among the first settlers. He cleared out a fine farm, and planted it with the choicest fruit trees. Mr. Ulmer was one of the most industrious men of this valley. We speak of David Stroble next. He planted himself down in this "vineyard of harmonies;" industrious as he was for years, he finally met with a disastrous misfortune in the entire destruction of his dwelling house by fire, which caused him to renew his efforts to regain his losses—the neighbors of the adjoining townships greatly assisting him. At that day the neighbors were kind to each other, and sympathized with their fellow-neighbors

in any losses they sustained. John and Michael Stiger were also early settlers. They removed there from the swamps of the Lehigh, where they were engaged in the manufacture of shingles. Having exhausted all their supplies of timber, they were obliged to meet some other expedient of making a living, and they pitched their tents in Rose valley. A Mr. Beidlespacher was the next settler in the valley. He raised a large family of children, and cleared a large tract of land.

Now let us speak of the improvements of Rose valley, its farms and its saw mills, and some of the men connected with them. Isaac Lippincott was possessed of a large amount of lands. He erected a water-power mill, and during his lifetime he manufactured a large quantity of lumber. He died in 1864, intestate. After a length of time his sons, Edward, Caleb, and Joshua, made an agreement in relation to the division of the property—Edward taking that portion situated in Rose valley, after which he built a large and magnificent steam saw mill, and carried on the business of manufacturing lumber for three years; he also in that time built another mill in Cascade township, in company with J. S. Lowe. Joseph Hall purchased the farm property formerly belonging to Lippincott. It is a large fine property with splendid buildings.

All the foregoing original settlers are deceased but Jacob Ulmer, who, in April, 1892, was still living in his ninety-second year.

Manufactures.—At a very early day, soon after the beginning of the century—salt works were established about a mile above the mouth of Salt run. Remains of the stone furnaces, three or four in number, can still be seen. Two wells were sunk to a considerable depth and walled up, into which the salt water collected, and was then pumped out for use in the vats. These wells can still be seen. They are a source of some danger to cattle. Only a year ago a cow fell in and was rescued with difficulty. The water is strongly impregnated with salt. The name of the party carrying on these works has been lost, but Mr. Henry Southard, who lives near the wells and has often seen the ruins of the works, thinks his name was Pott, or Potts. At the time salt was made here it was extremely scarce and high in price.

A short distance above the salt wells a potash manufactory was started, probably by the same man, and about the same time. Old settlers speak of the place where considerable timbered ground was cut over to obtain material.

When Edward Lippincott took the saw mill at the glacial lake he launched forth into an extensive business. He was a social, pleasant man and soon succeeded in gaining the confidence of the people to such an extent that they not only willingly loaned him their money, but allowed their bills for labor and produce to stand, in order to aid him in getting his business operations fairly under way. This was between 1847 and 1865. He drove business on a large scale, and prospered. Everybody lent him a helping hand. His credit seemed to be unlimited among his Rose valley neighbors. The bed of the lake was turned into a mill pond which covered 200 acres. He started with a water-power mill, but not deeming it of sufficient capacity, built a first-class steam mill which cost $40,000. He was then doing well, but being anxious to enlarge his business, erected works for making hemlock bark extract at a cost of $60,000. In the manufacture of this article he was in advance of the times, and his works proved a failure. He built another saw mill on a branch of Murray's run which cost $16,000. These improvements put him heavily in debt and being no longer able to meet his obligations, he failed in 1867. The first judgment entered against him was by Patterson & Lippincott, of Philadelphia, November 25, 1867, for $49,421.45. Then came Snyder Brothers, machinists, of Williams-

port, with a judgment for $4,473.10, December 2, 1867. These judgments were followed by a multitude of smaller ones. The estate failed to pay the debts and the creditors lost heavily.

While Lippincott did business in Rose valley he benefited the people by causing their property to appreciate in value, and if they lost money by loaning it to him, they are nearly all rich to-day, while he is a hopeless bankrupt. His fine dwelling houses, store house, barns, and other buildings which he erected in the days of his prosperity are still there, but his mills have crumbled into ruins. His manufactured lumber was largely hauled to Montoursville and sent to market by canal. His failure, on account of the large number of people he owed, caused the wildest excitement not only in the valley but throughout the country, and it is talked about even to this day.

The farm where Lippincott lived is now owned by Matthew M. Hall. It contains 300 acres, and the house and barn are the largest and finest in the valley. The old store house still stands.

The only streams of water in the valley are the heads of Mill creek, and Wallis and Murray runs. John D. Griggs, who settled in the valley as early as 1830, built a saw mill about 1845. He worked on it a long time, doing nearly all the work himself. William Ball, however, had built a mill before him. Thomas Hays also erected a mill before Lippincott. It was below the Griggs mill, on Mill creek. The Griggs homestead is now owned by Daniel Griggs. John D. Griggs, the father and pioneer, died at Antes Fort (Jersey Shore Station) May 16, 1876, in his eighty-eighth year. He came from New Jersey in 1819 and first settled near Warrensville.

Among the present industries is a saw and shingle mill on the head of Mill creek, owned by Jacob Stroble. It is driven by steam. Henry Southard has a water mill on Murray run, and Peter Lush operates a steam mill in Beech valley, at the head of the same stream. David Kiess also operates a water mill on Mill creek.

Postoffices.—There are two postoffices in Gamble township. Rose Valley was established July 25, 1866, and Edward Lippincott was appointed postmaster. His successors have been Joseph Hall, appointed February 8, 1870; Miss Lora A. Hall, July 9, 1883; Hannah M. Hall, September 16, 1884, and David L. Stiger, August 4, 1886, the present incumbent.

The second, named Wallis Run, is located in the eastern end of the township. It was established July 25, 1866, and George Brouse was appointed postmaster. He has had four successors, viz: Mary B. Zeigler, appointed January 20, 1880; Sarah A. Hoffman, February 4, 1881; William Frymire, May 10, 1887; Isaac H. Southard, October 1, 1887. He still holds the office. Although Mr. Frymire is reported as serving as postmaster, he did not qualify, and the office passed into the hands of Mr. Southard.

Churches.—There are two churches in Gamble—one, a Union church, in Rose valley, is used by the Baptists and Evangelicals; the other, a Methodist Episcopal, also used by the Christians, is located on Wallis run.

Schools.—The first school house was built in Rose valley by John Griggs in 1839. It was a log building. The first teacher was J. W. Milnor, and the first scholars to arrive the morning the school opened were John and Peter Griggs. This was

about the holidays, and three months of school followed. The township now has five school houses, viz: Rose Valley, Wallis Run, Loder, Ely, and Beech Valley. The report for 1891 shows six months taught by one male and four female teachers at an average salary of $33 per month.

CHAPTER XLIII.

McINTYRE AND McNETT.

McIntyre.—Erection—Geology—Settlement —Astonville — Carterville—The McIntyre Mines—Ralston—Present Saw Mills—Red Run Coal Company—Postoffices—Schools.

McNett.—Organization—Mineral Resources—Roaring Branch—Penbryn—Ellenton—Chemung—Saw Mills—Schools.

M'INTYRE TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was formed out of territory taken from Lewis in 1848, and named after Archibald McIntyre, of Philadelphia, who was one of the corporators of the Williamsport and Elmira railroad. It is the second township in size in the county, and has an area of 46,260 acres. By the census of 1890 the population was 845. It is bounded on the east by McNett, on the north by Tioga county, on the west by Jackson, and on the south by Lewis township.

Geologically McIntyre consists chiefly of formations (Nos. X, XI, XII, and XIII), which constitute the McIntyre coal basin, (See chapter on Geology) lying at an elevation of about 2,000 feet above tide. There are some agricultural lands on the mountain plateau, but the soil is thin. A small area of Red Catskill (No. IX) is found along the valley of Pleasant stream and in the southeastern part of the township, while along the northern edge there occurs a narrow belt of Chemung measures (No. VIII) which carry the fossil ore belt (VIII f) inclined at a high angle. There are some fine bottom lands along Lycoming creek.

There was a good outcrop of bog manganese observed in this township. Iron ore (No. VIII f) of the coal basin exists, with a number of beds of fire clay, while much building stone has been quarried and shipped. The surface of the township is generally mountainous, except along the valleys of the streams. The glacial moraine left many marks of its passage on the hill tops.

The early history of that portion of the township lying along Lycoming creek would be but a repetition of the history of Lewis township. The only difference would be that its mountains are higher, its rocky declivities more precipitous, its gorges deeper, and its scenery wilder and more attractive. The great Indian trail crossed and recrossed the creek, and in some places, on account of the dense thickets in the valley, crept along the face of the mountains. In the rear of the village of Ralston is a perpendicular ledge of rocks. On the summit, for a mile or more, is a level notch in the face of the mountain. Over this notch the Indian trail passed in

order to avoid the impenetrable thickets in the valley below; and along this trail, in later years, a tramway was laid to convey ores from Red run to the furnace at Astonville. And over these rocks Conrad Weiser's Indian guide came near falling when they were passing up the creek, March 25, 1737, on their way to Onondaga.

Lycoming creek runs through McIntyre township from the north to the south. Its principal tributaries are Pleasant stream, which forms the dividing line on the east between McIntyre and Cascade townships, Rock run, which emerges from a wild, rocky glen on the east at Ralston, Dutchman's run, and Ibbot's run. On the west side of the creek are Roaring branch, Red run, and Frozen run. Gray's run also passes across the southwestern corner of the township.

Settlement progressed slowly, on account of the density of the wilderness, in penetrating what is now McIntyre township. The first survey was made on what is now the site of Ralston, September 11, 1794, by Aaron Levy, and Michael and Hyman Gratz located lands north and south of Ralston. It is claimed that John Smithkontz was the first man to settle at the mouth of Pleasant stream; about 1805 he cleared a patch of land and made an improvement. He died there in 1818. John Blackwell settled at Roaring branch about the same time, lived there for thirty years, and then moved into what is now Bradford county. A man named Abbott settled south of Roaring branch about the time Smithkontz located at Pleasant stream and lived there nearly half a century. In 1821 a party named Loper located on the site of Ralston and built a log cabin, which was the first dwelling erected at that place. The first improvement in the township was made by the New York Iron and Coal Company, which erected a saw mill a little south of Astonville in 1831. At one time there were several important and active industries in this township.

Astonville.—Mr. Aston, manager for the New York Company, established a furnace at the mouth of Frozen run about 1831, although attempts had been made here, in a crude way, to manufacture iron many years before, but by whom is not now remembered. When Aston took charge of the works he erected a number of buildings and the place was named Astonville. It no longer exists, having succumbed to the ravages of time.

About 1837 a charcoal furnace was started at Astonville. The "white ore" was hauled over a tramway from the mines on Red run, which ran along the face of the mountain, and charcoal burned in the neighboring mountains was used to reduce it. The ore was tough and intractable, being filled with fire clay which could only be gotten out by letting it freeze, the action of the frost disintegrating the matrix and making it workable. As the ore was brought here and piled up in heaps to lie over winter and freeze, probably gave the name of Frozen run to the little stream which empties into Lycoming creek, where Astonville stood. The iron made there was what is known as "hot short;" that is, when it was heated very hot it became too brittle to work, and would fly into pieces, but when cold was quite tough and of fine quality. For several years the furnace made a quality of iron that satisfied J. & J. Essington, who had a rolling mill at Crescent, a few miles below. The furnace was continued in active operation for ten years and did a fairly prosperous business, when it was burned in 1847.

The New York owners in the course of a few years built a larger furnace and

J. M. Sander

made preparations to resume business on a large scale. They put up a number of houses, erected a small church, and soon the place became a lively little village. But it required so much time to wait on the disintegration of the ore by frost, that the work moved slowly.

In the meantime Lieb, Martin & Company, the owners of the old furnace property, sold out, and a new firm called the Lycoming Iron Company was organized. This company invested about $300,000 in improvements and new buildings. A large furnance, supplied with modern apparatus for working ores, was built and started in 1853. The latest devices in iron making were resorted to, charcoal was thrown aside and anthracite, mixed with bituminous, found near by, was tried, but it proved a failure, and the furnace chilled. This was just before the Northern Central railroad was built.

But the failure of the Lycoming Iron Company did not deter others from taking hold of the plant. In 1855 William Thompson, of New York, attracted by the opening of the railroad through to Elmira, and the former success of the old charcoal furnace, got control of the property and put up a new furnace. It proved a failure, after being operated about a year and a half, and was suffered to fall into decay. Soon after the railroad company dismantled it by taking the large blocks of stone to be used in bridge construction.

In 1864 Jervis Langdon of Elmira and Mr. Albright re-opened the abandoned furnace and tried, by mixing ores brought from a distance with the native ores, to manufacture iron profitably. The experiment was not successful, and when the great flood of 1865 came, the waters of Frozen run invaded the premises and chilled the furnace. There was talk of reviving it again in later years, but it was not done, and Astonville went into decline and to-day scarcely a trace of the place is visible.

Carterville.—Less than two miles above Ralston the ruins of another old furnace stack are still visible, with a few tumble-down buildings in the neigborhood. This is all that remains of Carterville, once a place of some pretensions. The Red Run Coal Company opened a mine near this place in 1854, built a plane, and operated the mines for three years, taking out about 20,000 tons annually of coal, when they abandoned the mine. A Mr. Carter, of Tamaqua, built an iron furnace of Mauch Chunk sandstone and called the place Carterville. The furnace was ready for blast in 1854, but was not started in consequence of a tragedy in Philadelphia, resulting in the death of Carter by a pistol shot.

This put a stop to the enterprise. The iron ore mine, which had been opened near by, soon caved in and twenty years passed away without anything being done, when a Mr. Williams from Minersville got hold of the property, put the furnace in repair, and blew in the first blast, May 20, 1874. For two months the furnace ran with anthracite for fuel, operating on the "white ore," the red ore not being found good enough, or too full of slate and clay. About 500 tons of the "white ore" were used, and then the furnace closed, probably never to open again. Thus ended the experiments of making iron on Lycoming creek, stimulated as it was in an early day by seeing hundreds of tons of crude and bar iron hauled past these ore beds from Bellefonte to points north.

The McIntyre Mines.—The next great enterprise in this township was the working of the McIntyre Coal Mines on the summit of the mountain, a short distance

northeast of Ralston. The McIntyre Coal Company was founded by Jervis Langdon and operations were commenced in 1870. Several years previous to this, however, coal had been mined on a small scale, and it was brought to Ralston on a tramway which wound around the mountain in a zizzag fashion. Scarcely a trace of this road is now to be seen. The officers of the McIntyre Coal Company were: President, Charles J. Langdon; vice-president, J. D. F. Slee; treasurer, W. L. Kingman; secretary, W. D. Kelly; engineer and superintendent, G. H. Platt. The main office was located at Elmira, where nearly all the officers resided.

The McIntyre Coal Company invested a large sum of money and operated on a big scale. They constructed a plane 2,300 feet in length, down which the coal was lowered in cars to the valley below. This plane was very steep, the angle being nearly 45°, and it was an interesting object as viewed from the car windows of passing railroad trains. The loaded cars from the summit were let down by a powerful cable running over an immense drum, and empty cars ascended at the same time. The momentum of the cars was controlled by a system of levers and a steam engine of fifteen horse-power located on the summit. The wire cable was two inches thick and weighed ten tons. The drum house was about 800 feet above tide. Beyond this was another railroad 1,500 feet in length, which reached the shutes. From this point the mines were reached by another inclined plane 560 feet in length, and rising to an elevation of 170 feet.

The village of McIntyre, in the busiest times of coal mining, consisted of about 300 houses, one large store, a church, school house, saw mill, office, boot and shoe shop, public hall, and other buildings, together with half a dozen or more buildings at the foot of the plane. There was a good supply of water from a great spring on the summit, which was conducted through the village by pipes, and there were hydrants at the street corners. A fine public road wound up the mountain to the village.

Mining was carried on largely until about 1886, the output sometimes exceeding 200,000 tons annually, when the mines were found to be running low, and it was decided to cease operations and go elsewhere. The plane was dismantled, the machinery removed, the houses abandoned, and the busy population of nearly 1,500 departed. The village is now a ruin, and in a few years more, if work is not resumed, it will pass into oblivion like Astonville and Carterville.

Ralston, situated on Lycoming creek, at the mouth of Rock run, derives its name from Matthew C. Ralston, of Philadelphia. He was largely interested in the iron works and in the construction of the railroad to this place from Williamsport, and sacrificed his fortune in these enterprises. He was the original president of the railroad which was opened through to Ralston in 1837. William P. Farrand was the engineer, and through his visionary ideas Ralston became involved. When Ralston was laid out—though never incorporated—great expectations were entertained for its future success by its founder. The plot as recorded shows that its principal streets were named Maine, McIntyre, Green, Thompson, and Rock Run, with the requisite number of alleys.

Among other enterprises projected was the erection of a great hotel for sum-

mer visitors, as it was not expected at that time that the road would soon be built any further. The hotel was built of stone, with columns in front, and presented an imposing appearance for the time. It was named the Ralston House, and being at the terminus of the railroad, and situated in an extremely wild and secluded spot, became quite famous and was long a favorite place of resort. It still stands in stately pride, the monument of a past enterprise, and is still used for hotel purposes.

Ralston never fulfilled the rosy expectations of its founders. When the railroad was completed through to Elmira, and the McIntyre Coal Company ceased operations, it came to a standstill almost, and its growth for several years past has been slow. Its leading industry now is the great tannery of J. E. Proctor, which gives employment to about 250 men—J. C. Woodworth, superintendent. About 16,000 cords of bark are ground *per annum* and 1,000 sides of leather are turned out daily. The town has four hotels, viz: Ralston House, Thomas Dunlop; Mountain View, P. J. Egan; Lycoming House, William Skally; Eagle Hotel, Michael Walsh. There are two justices of the peace, S. C. Myer and J. P. Walsh. The former was long the proprietor of the Ralston House. The Methodists have a church in the town and the Catholics worship in the school house. There are no other churches in the township. J. E. Proctor keeps a large company store, J. W. Kilbourn runs a general store, and there are several shops besides. At Langdon James Holmes and James Egan have stores, and W. K. Heylmun has one at Marsh Hill. At present Ralston has about 106 families, with a population of 500; also one lodge, No. 961, I. O. O. F.

The Saw Mills now operated in the township may be enumerated as follows: Peter Miller, steam, at Ralston; Charles Evans, Pleasant stream; Thomas Lundy, Pleasant stream; near Roaring Branch, a mill operated by Mr. Beardslee; and Proctor's large mill on Gray's run.

The Red Run Coal Company has recently constructed an inclined plane up the face of the mountain and a railroad to their mines, for the purpose of getting out coal. They are operating on a large scale.

Ralston is 860 feet above tide and 24¼ miles north of Williamsport by railroad. Roaring Branch is 940 feet above tide.

Postoffices.—The first postoffice in McIntyre township was established May 5, 1838. It was called Oakville, and Samuel Oaks was appointed postmaster. It was changed to Ralston, December 11, 1839, and James Batchelor was appointed. His successors have been as follows: Daniel W. Canfield, appointed September 10, 1840; Peter Thompson, July 16, 1842; Clark E. Conley, August 14, 1845; John L. Scott, December 23, 1847; Charles W. Butcher, May 9, 1848; John Hepburn, July 6, 1854; Cowden Hepburn, March 10, 1858; Jennie H. Conley, October 16, 1863; Julia H. Spencer, September 16, 1868; Jennie H. Conley, April 10, 1869. She is the present incumbent.

A postoffice was opened at Langdon, January 11, 1878, and B. F. Irvin was made postmaster. His successors have been E. C. Towner, appointed November 17, 1879; F. W. Towner, June 26, 1882; John J. Holmes, December 4, 1884. He is still in office. Langdon is at the foot of the abandoned inclined plane.

The last postoffice in the township was established at Marsh Hill, December 29,

1884, and W. K. Heylmun was appointed postmaster. On the 28th of May, 1890, he was succeeded by Richard T. Paris, who is the present incumbent.

Schools.—There are four school houses in McIntyre township, viz: Ralston (first and second grade; the school has a principal at a salary of $60 a month and two assistants, with salaries of $50 and $40 a month; it is also supplied with a circulating library), Marsh Hill, Langdon, and Gray's Run. The statistics for 1891 show an average of eight months taught.

M'NETT TOWNSHIP.

At September sessions, 1877, H. H. McNett and others petitioned the court praying that a new township might be set off from McIntyre, because the distance residents in the eastern part of the township had to travel to attend the elections was too great. The court appointed James Thompson, Carson Clendenin, and Samuel Bodine as viewers. They reported in favor of a division, December 4, 1877, and an election was ordered to be held January 26, 1878. It resulted in 120 for division, with barely one vote in opposition, and on February 10th court ordered a new township to be erected and called McNett, after H. H. McNett, one of the petitioners.

McNett is the tenth in size in the county and contains an area of about 23,500 acres. By the census of 1890 the population was 619. It is bounded on the east by Bradford and Sullivan counties, on the north by Tioga county, on the west by Jackson township, and on the south by McIntyre. Its principal streams are Lycoming creek, Rock run, and Pleasant stream, all of which have several small tributaries. The source of Lycoming creek is in a morass half a mile east from Penbryn (Carpenter) station. When the railroad was built there was a pool or spring in this swamp and the water ran both to Towanda and Lycoming creeks. Hawk's switch, of the Northern Central railroad, is built over the source of Lycoming creek.

The greater portion of McNett consists, geologically, of formations (Nos. X, XI, XII, and XIII), containing that part of the McIntyre coal basin lying west of Lycoming creek, which has been but little developed and shows a larger connected area of a coal basin than that on the eastern side of the creek, and is known as the Red Run coal district. Along the north edge of the township is the prolongation of a belt of Chemung fossil ore measures (VIII f), on which ore was opened and mined; while in the south part of the township formation (No. X) makes up the bulk of the area.

This township is noted for its coal, iron ore, etc. From 1837 until 1847 iron was successfully made in this region from the carbonate iron of the coal basin, which, when reworked, made good, tough bar iron, which was much in demand, and there is still some of it in use at the present day. Fire clay and good building stone also occur.

Along Lycoming creek there are some fine bottom farms; above them, on the side hills, and up the valleys of the small streams are small areas of Red Catskill (No. IX). The surface of the greater portion of the township is mountainous. The glacial moraine passed over the mountains of McNett. There is much metamorphism of the measure along Roaring Branch and there are many good exposures for obtaining fossil plates and casts.

Roaring Branch.—The little town of Roaring Branch is partly in McNett town-

ship and Tioga county. The railroad station, two hotels, two stores, and the tannery of John A. Innes are in McNett. It is a lively place and its business interests are considerable. The postoffice, called Roaring Branch, serves both divisions of the town. It was established February 10, 1862, and Lloyd L. Washburn was appointed postmaster. His successors have been as follows: Charles S. Green, appointed January 19, 1863; Harvey A. Thornton, January 24, 1867; Charles S. Green, September 21, 1869; William A. Weaver, April 24, 1883; Andrew J. Gosline, September 23, 1885; Charles Bubb, December 7, 1888. He is the present incumbent.

Penbryn.—A postoffice was established at Carpenter, November 8, 1869, and Elisha W. Sweet was appointed postmaster. He was succeeded July 25, 1888, by Eli L. McNett, who is still the incumbent. The village and station are called Penbryn. This is a Celtic word meaning "Head of the Mountain." It is very appropriate, as the railroad has just made the ascent of the mountain at this point. The railroad station and store of Mr. Sweet are in Tioga county, while the other buildings are in Lycoming. At one time a hub manufactory was carried on here. Penbryn is located near where Lycoming, Tioga, and Bradford counties unite in a point or angle.

Ellenton postoffice, situated on Pleasant stream, was established in the eastern part of the township August 21, 1883, and Curtis E. Helms was appointed postmaster. He was succeeded by Daniel D. Davidson, November 12, 1890, who is the present incumbent.

Chemung postoffice was established January 29, 1889, and John J. Smith was appointed postmaster. He is still in office. No other township in the county has as many postoffices as McNett. Chemung is at the head of Rock run.

Saw Mills.—At Carpenter there is a steam saw mill run by E. W. Sweet, and John Crandall & Son have one on the second fork of Rock run. Mial E. Lilley also operates one by steam on the third branch of Rock run. The lumber in this township is nearly exhausted.

Schools.—There are no churches belonging to any denomination in the township. There are four school houses, however, named as follows: McIlwaine, Carpenter, Rumsey, and Pleasant Stream. The report shows seven months taught in 1891, by one male and four female teachers. The male teacher was paid $30 a month and the females $35.

CHAPTER XLIV.

OLD LYCOMING, ANTHONY, WOODWARD, AND LYCOMING.

OLD LYCOMING.—ORGANIZATION—EARLY HISTORY—PROMINENT SETTLERS—MILLS—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.
ANTHONY.—ERECTION—GEOLOGY—STREAMS—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS.
WOODWARD.—FORMATION—QUENESHAQUE RUN—PIONEERS—MILLS—LINDEN—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES.
LYCOMING.—BOUNDARIES—GEOLOGY—FIRST SETTLERS—QUIGELVILLE—PERRYVILLE—SCHOOLS.

OLD LYCOMING TOWNSHIP.

LYCOMING, one of the original townships, now called Old Lycoming, to designate it from Lycoming, a subdivision of modern creation, was erected August 22, 1785, over nine years before Lycoming county was formed. The petition to the Northumberland court set forth the absolute necessity that this territory should be organized "for the purposes of order and a civil state of society," and prayed the court "to erect that part between Lycoming and Pine creeks, being near fifteen miles, into one township; and from Pine creek upwards into another township," which was accordingly done, the former receiving the name of Lycoming, and the latter that of Pine creek. This territory had just been acquired from the Indians by the treaty of 1784, and it had been under Fair Play government for at least ten years.

The township officers chosen March 25, 1786, were as follows: Constable, John Johnston; overseers of the poor, Amariah Sutton and John McAdams; supervisors, William Winter and William Hammond; viewers of fences, William Jones and Samuel Sutton; assessor, Brattan Caldwell; collector of taxes, Joseph Mahaffey. In 1788 the assessor returned 21,506 acres, 182 horses, 177 cows, and thirty single men. Total valuation, £23,184; quota of State tax, £56; county tax, £24.

In its original boundaries Lycoming township extended from Lycoming creek to Pine creek, and the court annexed to it the lower end of Bald Eagle township, from opposite the mouth of Lycoming creek, and extending up the south side of the West Branch as far as opposite Pine creek, to include Nippenose valley, now in Limestone township. This was a large district for a township, but land was plenty in those days and the inhabitants were few. But the last 100 years have seen Old Lycoming divested of so much of her territory that she is now the thirty-first in size in the county, and contains only 8,960 acres. Her boundaries are as follows: On the east, Lycoming creek; on the north, Lycoming township; on the west, Woodward, and on the south, the city of Williamsport. The principal streams within her borders are Dougherty's and Bottle runs, while Lycoming creek forms her eastern line between Loyalsock township. By the census of 1890 the population was 589.

Looked at from a geological standpoint, Old Lycoming consists of formation (No. VIII) as the lowest observed—(No. VI), (Lewistown limestone,) sinking rapidly southward, and at Lycoming creek being some 2,000 feet or more beneath the surface, where, on the west side of the creek, Genesee (VIII d) or Hamilton (VIII c) forms the first rock under the valley drift at a depth of sixty-five feet from the surface, and makes up about the entire area of the township, except a small part along the north line, which is supposed to be Red Catskill (No. IX).

The mineral developments in this township are meager. There are some good rock exposures, where flag and building stone might be quarried; Youngman's quarry at Newberry is extensively worked. The first fossil ore belt on the south dip passes along the north line of the township. The surface is generally rolling with some high ridges, and there are some very fine farms along Lycoming creek.

Early History.—The history of Old Lycoming commenced before Revolutionary times and will be found fully detailed in the earlier chapters of this work. Newberry, the first town laid out in this part of the county, was within its borders, and then came Jaysburg. John Sutton's trouble in getting a title for the land on which he laid out Newberry is described in Chapter XX. The names of the early settlers will be found in the enumeration lists for 1796 and 1800, given in Chapter XV. The first courts in the county were held at Jaysburg, and there the first jail was located and kept till the beginning of 1800. French Margaret's Town stood near where Jaysburg was founded, and there is where the Moravian missionaries met her in 1753.

Jaysburg had been laid out in lots soon after the county was formed, by Jacob Latcha, and strenuous efforts were made to found a town. Buildings were erected and stores and shops and a tavern were opened. In fact it was the only settlement at that time in this part of the county that could lay claim to being a town. And in order to give a further impetus to improvements Jacob Latcha on the 13th of August, 1796, conveyed "lot No. 133, fronting southward on Fifth street," to John Cummings and John Stewart, trustees, in consideration of 5 shillings, for the erection thereon of an "English school house." The tradition is that the school house was built, but who the first teacher was is unknown. The township enumeration report shows that in 1796 Robert Young, John McMachan, and Samuel Reed were "schoolmasters," and possibly they all taught at Jaysburg.

Prominent Settlers.—William McMeens was a native of South Carolina. He first located in Cumberland county, near Carlisle, where he married Miss Sharon, of a distinguished Presbyterian family. They came to the West Branch valley and settled on the river opposite Lewisburg, and at the first court held in Northumberland county (1772) he served as the constable of Turbutt township. At the end of four years (1776) they removed to "Long Reach," and settled on the river in what was afterwards Lycoming township. They were driven off at the time of the "Big Runaway," and did not return until 1791. During their absence he served a short time as a captain in the Revolutionary army. He died about the close of the century and was buried in the Newberry graveyard. His family consisted of two sons, John and William, and three daughters, Margaret, Jane, and Rachel. The first married Stephen Fennes, the second, William Watson, father of Oliver Watson, and Rachel, the third, died unmarried.

John McMeens, first son of William, afterwards known as Colonel McMeens, became a man of considerable prominence. He was one of the county commissioners in 1808. In 1809 he was appointed a State commissioner, with Jabez Hyde, of Luzerne county, and Samuel Hunter Wilson, of Centre county, to superintend the disbursement of an appropriation made by the legislature to improve the navigation of the Susquehanna river to the mouth. He was chosen a member of Assembly from this district in 1814 and 1818. Colonel McMeens was a remarkable man, of great energy and untiring industry. When young his opportunities to acquire an education were limited, but on attaining manhood he took up his studies and succeeded in becoming a good scholar. Governor Synder appointed him a justice of the peace and he filled the office creditably. His wife was a Miss Ritchey. They had three sons: Robert, John, and William, and four daughters: Margaret, Elizabeth, Anna, and Rosina. Of the sons Robert became a surgeon in the United States Navy, John emigrated to California and died there, and William died here. Elizabeth married Dr. Andrew Hepburn, of Williamsport; Anna married Dr. Massey, who died in Kansas, and Rosina and Rachel died unmarried. The date of the death of Colonel McMeens was not discovered by the author, but it must have occurred about 1820 or 1822. He was buried at Newberry.

Thomas Mahaffey settled on the west side of Lycoming creek in 1773, and built a log cabin near what is now bridge No. 2. He was a soldier in the Revolution. During the Indian invasion of 1778 his house was burned. On the restoration of peace he returned and built another house. Thomas Mahaffey was a man noted for his strength and courage. He had four sons, viz: Moses, William, John, and James, and several daughters. Moses was the father of Lindsay, David, and William Mahaffey. John was the grandfather of Sheriff Thomas Mahaffey. The descendants of the pioneer are numerous, and several of them reside in Williamsport.

In 1787 Dirck (now called Derick) Updegraff purchased over 500 acres of land from Clark and Dougherty, and soon afterwards located here. Mr. Updegraff at that time lived at or near York. After making his purchase he removed hither. On account of old Fair Play claims he became involved in a lawsuit which lasted six years, but he finally won and got his title. With the aid of five grown-up boys he cleared a farm which became one of the finest on the river. His barn was the largest in the county and stood for years as a monument of its builder. He prospered and in course of time purchased what were known as the Weir and Latcha farms, seven miles up the river. Derick Updegraff's sons were Herman; Samuel, Daniel, George, and Martin. He divided his estate among them, and many of their descendants still live in the county and city.

Mills.—The flouring mill of John Good, on Lycoming creek, was built in 1798 by Thomas Caldwell. In 1833 it was purchased from his heirs by Lloyd & Oliver; and afterwards it was run by Anderson Harvey for several years. In 1858 the mill was purchased by George Good, who carried it on until 1874, when he sold out to his son, John Good, who still owns it. In 1886 he greatly improved the mill by introducing the roller process and other modern improvements. It is one of the oldest mills in the county. When Caldwell came over from the Culbertson mill and built it, there were few improvements in the township; and it becomes more historic, from the fact that one of the first if not *the* first saw mill in this part of the

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county was built there, and was the beginning of the great lumber industry of Williamsport.

Churches and Schools.—There is one German Baptist church in the township, situated near Buchanan; also three school houses, viz: Bottle Run, Oak Grove, and Franklin. The report for 1891 shows six months taught by three female teachers, whose pay averaged $32.50 per month. Number of male pupils, 55; female, 61.

ANTHONY TOWNSHIP.

Anthony was erected September 7, 1844, out of territory taken from Lycoming township and named in honor of Joseph B. Anthony, then president judge of this judicial district. It is the thirty-third in size and contains an area of 8,640 acres. It is bounded on the east by Lycoming, on the north by Cogan House, on the west by Mifflin, and on the south by Woodward.

In its geological aspect it consists of Chemung (No. VIII) located in two belts across the township about one mile and a quarter wide. Alternating with these are two bands of Red Catskill (No. IX), and then the same formation occurs up the valleys of the streams and at the foot of the mountain, forming several red shale districts. Above this occurs Pocono (No. X), forming the side of the mountain, while next is observed Mauch Chunk (umbral) red shade (No. XI) forming the top of the lower part of the mountain. Pottsville conglomerate (No. XII) occupies the crest of the mountain. The upper part of this township forms part of the south escarpment of the Allegheny range, at an elevation of 1,850 to 1,900 feet above tide. Fossil iron ore of the Chemung measures has been mined quite extensively. The surface of the lower part is rolling; in the upper part are high ridges and mountains. The old State road, built in 1800, passes over the mountain on the eastern line of the township.

Anthony is an offspring of Old Lycoming, and its territory during the perilous period of the Indian wars belonged to the Fair Play domain, and its early history would be but a repetition of the history of those times. The names of its early settlers will be found in the enumeration of taxables made in 1796 and 1800, printed in Chapters XIV and XV. Brattan Caldwell was one of the early leading men, followed by Alexander, on the head waters of Queneshaque; John Robinson and George Herne were early settlers on Hoagland's run; Gideon and John Williamson, from Bucks county, located early on the head waters of Queneshaque.

The principal streams running through this township are Larry's creek, Queneshaque, and Hoagland's run. The first two empty into the river and the latter into Lycoming creek. Pine run, on which Brattan Caldwell lived about a mile from its mouth, heads in this township and falls into the river. There are two saw mills, one owned by the late John Slonaker and one by C. W. Williamson. They are not far from Salladasburg.

Two Churches are found in this township—St. John's Evangelical, and the German Baptist. The latter was incorporated, February 8, 1879, (See Deed Book 4 K, page 369) under the title of the "German Baptist Church of Anthony Township," and the following names are appended to the charter: William E. Kunkel, William S. Kiess, Jacob L. Ulmer, John Heinlen, Christopher Sheets, Jacob Ulmer, Daniel Getz, David Waltz, Conrad Waltz, Samuel F. Waltz, George Waltz, Samuel

Ulmer, Daniel Ulmer, Abraham Kiess, William H. Ulmer, Abraham Sheets, John A. Ulmer, William Kiess, George F. Waltz, John Sheets, John Marquardt, Nicholas Marquardt, and Christopher Auch. Of these twenty-three signers seven are now deceased. The semi-centennial of this and of the Blooming Grove and Fairfield churches, all founded at the same time, was observed in Williamsport in September, 1891. These were the first German Baptist churches founded in America, and a fuller account of their origin will be found in the review of Hepburn township.

Schools.—There are five school houses, viz: Greenwood, Kiess, Stony Gap, Steam Mill, and Pine Run.

WOODWARD TOWNSHIP.

Early in 1855 petition was made to the court praying for a division of Anthony township, whereupon Charles Hepburn, Samuel Torbert, and J. S. Runyan were appointed viewers. They reported in favor of division, March 31, 1855, and on the 23d of November of the same year, the court made a decree dividing the township and directed that the new part be called Woodward, in honor of Apollos Woodward, of Williamsport, who was on the bench as an associate judge. It is the twenty-sixth in size and contains an area of 9,600 acres. It is bounded on the east by Old Lycoming and the city of Williamsport, on the north by Lycoming and Anthony, on the west by Piatt, and on the south by the river. By the census of 1890 the population was 817.

Geologically the township consists of Lower Helderberg limestone (No. VI) in the bends of the river above Linden, but it is all concealed, with the exception of a few exposures where the roll in the measures brings it up to the surface, and dipping to the south at Linden. The next formation is (No. VIII) Chemung, which occupies the greater portion of the township, excepting a very narrow belt of Red Catskill (No. IX), along the line adjoining Anthony township. A number of exploitations for galena have been made upon Queneshaque run, but no occurrence of it has been discovered. Building and flagstone are found at quite a number of places. The surface of the township is rolling, with fine bottom farming land on the river.

The principal stream in the township is Queneshaque run, with Kulp's run as a tributary, and Pine run in its northwestern corner. The famous stream with the generally unpronounceable Indian name, *Quen-is-chasch-hacki*, falls into the river just east of the village of Linden. Heckewelder, the Moravain missionary, and best authority on Indian names and their meaning, says the Delaware Indians, who had a village where Linden now stands, called the "Long Reach" by this name. The "Reach" is a stretch of water in the river, several miles in length, with such a dead, sluggish current, that it can scarcely be seen to move. Hence the Indians called the West Branch *Quen-ischachachgek-hanne*, which word has been corrupted into Susquehanna. Zeisberger, another eminent Moravian missionary and scholar, thus defines the word: *Quin*, long; *Quenek*, length; *Schasehack-ki*, straight—meaning "long straight water." The white settlers called the creek by the Indian name for the "Long Reach," which was corrupted into "Queen-e-shock-any." It is now generally written "Queneshaque." On the Historical Map of Pennsylvania, drawn by P. W. Sheafer and published by the State Historical Society, the word is spelled *Quinishahaguy*.

Pioneers.—One of the leading and representative men within what is now the territory of Woodward during the stormy times of the Revolution and Indian invasion was Brattan Caldwell. He was a native of County Kildare, Ireland, and came to this country about 1770, landing at Philadelphia. The Hughes brothers had preceded him in 1769, and settled in Donegal, Lancaster county, where he joined them. Attracted by the flattering reports of the fine lands on the West Branch, they came here in 1772 and settled west of Lycoming creek. They soon discovered that the lands were in dispute and that they were outside of the Province. In the party were the Toners, McClarin, Magee, James Hughes, and Brattan Caldwell. The latter located on the Indian path on a beautiful flat east of Pine run, near where the public road crosses that stream. There he erected a cabin and made some improvements. On the breaking out of Indian troubles he abandoned the place and his cabin was burned.

In the winter of 1775 Caldwell married Miss Elcy, daughter of James Hughes. The marriage ceremony was performed at a cabin in Nippenose bottom by a justice of the peace, and the contracting parties and their friends crossed the river on the ice. The land on the south side of the river was in the Province, and a justice of Northumberland county could act there. This wedding is said to have been the first one that occurred in the settlements west of Lycoming creek, and the event was cause for a great jollification.

Being outside the jurisdiction of the Province of Pennsylvania, and therefore having no laws for their protection and guidance, the settlers organized the Fair Play system and elected three commissioners to administer local laws and see that all had "fair play." Brattan Caldwell became a leading commissioner and frequently served in that capacity.

At the time of the "Big Runaway" he fled with his wife to Lancaster county, where they remained until it was safe to return. After the treaty of 1784 he took out a pre-emption warrant for the land on which he had originally settled and secured 315 acres, for which he was granted a patent.

Brattan Caldwell and wife reared a family of eight children—three sons and five daughters. The sons were named James, David, and John. James lived and died on Pine run. The others went west. The daughters were named Nancy, Elizabeth, Susan, Margaret, and Mary. Elizabeth married Adam King and they went west in 1835 and settled near Indianapolis. Their descendants now reside there. Margaret married William Pearson and they settled near Cincinnati. Nancy, the eldest, remained single, and Susan died young. Mary became the wife of James Watson and they settled in Jersey Shore. Mr. Watson was one of the first storekeepers in that place. Their descendants, the Miss Watsons, are all deceased.

Caldwell, his wife, and daughter Susan all died within a short time of each other, about 1810 or 1811, of some disease like yellow fever, and are supposed to have been buried in the old cemetery on West Fourth street, Williamsport. He was an active and useful man in the community. His name occurs often on the official records after the organization of the county, as assessor, overseer of the poor, and foreman of grand juries.

One of the old settlers, a short distance west of Linden, was John Bennett. In 1797 he purchased a tract of 326¾ acres of land from Dennis Toner, which had been

surveyed to him on a pre-emption warrant dated May 2, 1785. Soon after making the purchase he married Miss Margaret Clendenin. In 1798 he opened an inn at a house which stood at the foot of the hill a short distance from what was afterwards known as the Bennett House, sign of the "Buck," in stage coaching days. This hotel was a popular place of resort, especially for shad fishing parties at Toner's island. The militia also met here on "training days" and some lively times were witnessed. Mr. Bennett died about 1841 at an advanced age. He left two sons, William and John, and five daughters. John became sheriff of the county in 1847. Both are deceased. Of the daughters Nancy married William Mahaffey; Rebecca, Seth Rogers; Hannah, David McMicken; Margaret, Frank Carothers; Elizabeth, first, James R. Hughes, second, John Hughes, who was a relative of her first husband. John Bennett, married, second, Mercy Sutton, of Newberry. They had two sons and three daughters. Nearly all are deceased.

The Hughes family were older settlers than Bennett. Among others who came later were the Maffets, Griers, and Wiers. In the chapter on the Fair Play system reference will be found to the Hugheses and other early settlers, and the trials and troubles they experienced.

Mills.—Woodward has no grist mills within its borders; there are three saw mills, however. One, near Linden, is operated by John Campbell, and is also prepared to grind chop. Thomas Smith has one on Queneshaque run by steam and water, and Mr. Waltman operates a small mill near Linden, which also grinds chop.

Linden, the only village, is situated on the public road leading to Williamsport. Being on high ground a fine view of the river and the great boom is afforded, as well as that rich agricultural district on the south side of the river known as "Susquehanna bottom." In 1832, when the canal was being built, the contractor erected a number of shanties for his laborers, and the people called it "Shanty Town." In course of time better buildings were put up and it grew into a pleasant village. A hotel was opened by Paul Brewer, who kept it for many years. Afterwards William Maffet opened another hotel, which he kept for some time. In course of time both of these hotels passed out of existence, but another one was opened, which is still kept up.

A postoffice was established April 18, 1832, and called Level Corner. It was located at the cross roads near the present residence of Marshall M. King. James Russell Barr was the first postmaster. His successors were George L. Armstrong, appointed December 17, 1832; William Maffet, June 10, 1834 (Maffet moved it to his hotel a short distance further east); Paul Brewer, January 14, 1843 (He kept a hotel in the village, and at the suggestion of John Wier, the postoffice was named Linden in 1845, a name by which it has been known up to the present time); Margaret E. Lyon, January 28, 1846; Andrew J. Toner, July 22, 1852; Thomas Johnston, June 3, 1853; William Bennett, Jr., September 13, 1856; Thomas Johnston, February 13, 1857; Jeremiah Donachy, December 27, 1864; Ellen Donachy, March 20, 1868; Jennie Donachy, December 21, 1869; William Bennett, May 3, 1888. He is the present incumbent.

Schools.—Woodward has six school houses, viz: Linden, Oak Grove, Pine Run, Limber Bridge, Forest Glen, and Stewart's.

Churches—Of churches, there are two at Linden—one Presbyterian and one

Methodist. The former was organized in 1859, but it never has been entirely self-sustaining. The third and last church is located at "Emery's," and belongs to the Christian denomination. Near it is an old cemetery where many of the early settlers are buried. It is the only one in the township.

LYCOMING TOWNSHIP.

This township was formed of territory taken from Old Lycoming. April 26, 1858, a petition was read in court praying for a division of the township by a "line commencing at a point on Lycoming creek at or between Little Beauty's run and the division line of lands of John K. Hays and 'Squire Hays, on said creek." The court appointed William Fink, Thomas P. Simmons, and J. W. Milnor as viewers. They reported in favor of a new township, August 3, 1858, and an election was ordered to be held at Newberry October 12, 1858. The result was 124 votes in favor of a new township and seventy-four against. On the 2d of December, 1858, the following decree was made by Judge Jordan: "The court directs that that part of Lycoming township between the river and the division be called Old Lycoming township, and the part between said line and Cogan House and Lewis townships be called Lycoming township."

Next to the mother township, Lycoming is the thirty-second in size, and has an area of 8,704 acres, with a population of 643 by the census of 1890. It is bounded on the east by Loyalsock and Hepburn, on the north by Lewis and Cogan House, on the west by Anthony, and on the south by Old Lycoming. It consists of Chemung measures (No. VIII), with its subdivisions (VIII e, Portage) and (VIII f, Chemung), which cross the township in two belts about one mile and a half wide, which lie on either side of a belt of red shale. This belt of red shale and shaly sandstone is supposed to belong to Red Catskill (No. IX). Another belt of red shale lies north of Hoagland's run at the foot of the mountain, extending in some places two-thirds up the side of the mountain, with the next succeeding formation (No. X, Pocono) forming part of the south escarpment of the main Allegheny chain from north of Hoagland's run to Lycoming creek, below Crescent.

Iron ore mines were worked from 1854 to 1875 quite extensively on the farms of Isaiah Hays, Jesse Quigel, William Bowen, and J. M. McClarren. The last working was about 1883. All the ore banks are good localities for fossil plates and casts. Along Lycoming creek below Cogan Station good flag and building stone may be found. A drill hole was put down at Quigelville in 1866 some 300 feet, but making a flat hole it was abandoned.

There is a very interesting upthrow of the measures of Chemung (No. VIII) along the valley of Lycoming, on the west side, where the public road leads from the creek to the State road along Beauty's run, which consists of a number of sharp crested and knob-like hills. They may be seen very plainly just west of the line of the Northern Central railroad.

First Settlers.—The history of the early setters is blended with the history of Old Lycoming, and their names will be found in the enumeration lists of 1796 and 1800, already referred to. After the Revolutionary war the Hayses, Quigels, Groves, Knights, Adam Hale, Artley, and David Kulp settled along Hoagland's run, and Asa Conn, Jacob Rickert, Adam Han, Jacob Bower, William Blair, and

Catharine Reed settled on Beauty's run and made improvements. In 1784 James Kyle settled on the place afterwards owned by Robert Hays.

Quigelville.—The principal streams running through the township are Hoagland's run, and Big and Little Beauty's run, with Lycoming creek washing its eastern border. Quigelville, a hamlet of about a dozen houses, is located on Hoagland's run. It has two churches, Evangelical and Lutheran, one store by W. B. Flook, a water-power saw mill, run by Whitman & Ludwig, and postoffice. The latter was established December 4, 1886, and called Lycoming, and Joseph Moyer was appointed postmaster. He was succeeded September 9, 1889, by William B. Flook, who is the present incumbent. There is another saw mill in the township run by Henry Reighard.

Perryville, a hamlet of about ten houses, is situated on Lycoming creek. It has one general store conducted by Valentine Stiber, and a flouring mill run by L. Corter. The first mill was built by Isaiah Hays in 1831. In 1837 it was burned. He rebuilt it the next year. Mr. Hays was a remarkable man. He was born in February, 1796, on Warrior run, and died November 18, 1889, in his ninety-fourth year. He settled on Lycoming creek with his parents in 1805, and during his long life was an active, industrious man, and did much to reclaim the country and promote its interests. Mr. Hays and his wife lived together sixty-four years, when she died in 1882. His father, who was named John, was nicknamed "umbrella," to distinguish him, as there was a "curly" John, and a "black" John.

Schools.—Lycoming has five school houses, named as follows: Perryville, Quigelville, State Road, Maple Springs, and Pleasant Hill. The 1891 report shows six months taught by three male and two female teachers, with an average pay per month of about $28. Number of male scholars, eighty-one; female, 104.

CHAPTER XLV.

MIFFLIN, PORTER, WATSON, AND PIATT.

MIFFLIN.—ERECTION—GEOLOGY—FIRST SETTLERS—THE LUMBER INDUSTRY—A PARADISE FOR HUNTERS—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS.

PORTER.—FORMATION—MINERAL RESOURCES—HISTORIC GROUND—THE DAVIDSON BURIAL GROUND—REMINISCENCES OF FATHER MCMURRAY—INDUSTRIES—SCHOOLS.

WATSON.—ORGANIZATION—GEOLOGY—SETTLERS—THE IRON INDUSTRY—POSTOFFICES—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES.

PIATT.—BOUNDARIES—EARLY SETTLERS—INDUSTRIES—POSTOFFICES—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

THIS is another of the old, original townships. It was created in 1803 by dividing Lycoming township, which then extended from Lycoming to Pine creek. The line of division was made at Pine run, and all west of that stream was called Mifflin, after Gov. Thomas Mifflin. Its territory was very extensive, but it has been reduced from time to time by the creation of other townships, until it now

takes rank as the eighth in relative size, with an area of 30,320 acres. By the census of 1890 the population was 695. It is bounded on the east by Anthony and Cogan House, on the north by Cogan House, on the west by Cummings, Watson, and Porter, and on the south by Piatt.

Geologically Mifflin consists of a belt of Chemung rocks (No. VIII), running part way across the township below Salladasburg, which are overlaid with Catskill (No. IX). Another belt, (No. VIII), is located at the south end of the township. Both belong to the fossil iron ore measures. Next above these occurs Red Catskill, (No. IX) forming the south part of the township; and also again at the foot of the mountain spurs, which form part of the south escarpment of the main Allegheny range. Above these occur Pocono rocks (No. X), making up a great portion of the mountain face, and in some lower elevations the top of the lower benches, while next above comes Mauch Chunk red shale (No. XI), which makes the top of some of the mountain plateaus—Puterbaugh mountain on the west, east, and northeast—while a few parts are found to contain small areas of Pottsville conglomerate (No. XII).

The fossil iron ores were mined quite extensively many years ago by the Danville Iron Company below Salladasburg. The deposit was about two feet thick. Ore was also mined on Canoe run and in the face of Short mountain. The umbral iron ores occur on Puterbaugh mountain.

In the north part of the township are beds of fire clay, flagstone, and glass sand, in great abundance; and brownstone is observed along Larry's creek for some five miles almost continuously.

The surface of Mifflin township is much varied, good farm land of Chemung shales and Catskill red shales making rolling land and small valleys, while there is considerable bottom land along the valleys of the streams. In the north part of the township the land is rough and mountainous, with much that is not tillable.

The township is well watered. Larry's creek is the principal stream, with its forks, passing through it. Its main tributaries on the west are Francis run, Puterbaugh's run, Little Harbor run, Big Harbor run, and the first and second fork.

First Settlers.—In early days the territory of Mifflin belonged to the Fair Play region and was under the government of the commissioners of that organization. The early settlers were scattered along the river and their names will be found in the first enumeration lists printed in Chapters XIV and XV. A few miles back from the river it was a wild unknown wilderness. Hunters and a few daring adventurers followed Larry's creek into the mountains, but owing to the thickets of laurel and brush which lined its banks, they found no encouragement to settle. The first settler of whom we have any account on the creek was John Murphy. He located near what is now Millville, and there his daughter Sarah was born in 1790. She is claimed to have been the first white child born that far up the stream. He was followed by a man named Dome who located near his cabin. The latter made some improvements and in 1799 erected a small saw mill.

In later years Anthony Pepperman settled further up the creek. He came from Virginia and had a large family of boys. This was as early as 1825. They made several improvements along the creek, and in later years the elder Pepperman built a saw mill which he carried on for many years. It was located about a mile below Salladasburg.

About 1825 John Olen and Joseph Robinson settled in the vicinity of Salladasburg. They were genuine pioneers. Their cabins were primitive structures. Much of their time was devoted to hunting, which was their principal means of subsistence.

The Lumber Industry.—Mifflin township was well timbered with pine, and lumbering was the principal occupation of the early and permanent settlers. At one time there were several large saw mills and the output of manufactured lumber amounted to many millions of feet. It was hauled by teams to the mouth of the creek and sent to market by canal boats. At present there are few saw mills in the township.

On the 2d of May, 1872, a destructive forest fire swept over a portion of this township. Two little villages, Carter and Gould, situated on Larry's creek, six miles above Salladasburg, and consisting of about a dozen houses each, were almost entirely destroyed. There were two steam saw mills at these villages. One mill, belonging to Mr. Clark, was burned; the other, owned by James Gilbert, was on fire several times, but was finally saved. Several of the occupants of the houses lost everything and barely saved their lives. A school teacher lost her trunk, clothes, jewelry, and a sum of money. Great ruin was wrought by this fire and the loss was heavy.

A Paradise for Hunters.—The mountain streams of Mifflin from the earliest times afforded fine trout fishing and the forests abounded in game. It was much frequented therefore by fishermen and hunters. In later years Jay Cooke, the great financier during the rebellion, secured land on the first fork of Larry's creek, erected a dam for the preservation of trout, and built a neat summer cottage. Here for several years past he has been in the habit of spending several weeks during the trouting season. Many men of note have visited him at his delightful summer retreat, and the coming of Mr. Cooke and his friends has always been regarded as an event of more than ordinary interest by the residents of that part of the township.

Churches.—The first religious meetings were held at the house of Anthony Pepperman in the fall of 1826 by Rev. John Bowen. Mr. Pepperman was the pioneer Methodist on the creek, and for many years he served as a local preacher and exhorter. Meetings were held at his place until the completion of a school house in 1834, when it was used for that purpose. The first church was built by the Methodists in 1848. There are two churches in the township, viz: Frieden's and Mt. Pleasant, both Evangelical.

Schools.—Mifflin township now has seven school houses, named as follows: Chestnut Grove, Main Creek, Plank Road, Forks, Mud Run, Brick, and Frieden's. Their condition in 1891 was reported as follows: Months taught, five; teachers, five males and two females; average wages of males, $30.50; females, $29; male scholars, 90; female, 100.

PORTER TOWNSHIP.

This township was erected May 6, 1840, out of territory taken from Mifflin, and named in honor of David R. Porter, then Governor of the State. It is the *smallest* in area of all the townships in the county, being the forty-second, and contains 2,880 acres. The township is peculiarly located, being bounded on the east by the borough of Jersey Shore and Piatt township, on the north by Watson, on the

John Philip Pope

west by Pine creek, and on the south by the river. The census of 1890 gives the township a population of 1,007. By the loss of territory in 1891 the population was greatly reduced.

Geologically, Porter consists of Lower Helderberg or Lewistown limestone (No. VII) along the river and back to the bluffs, north of the borough of Jersey Shore. The next formations are Chemung (No. VIII), Portage (VIII e), and Chemung (VIII f), with its accompanying fossil ore, which comprises the greater area of the north part of the township, except two narrow strips of (No. IX) Red Catskill—one about midway of the Chemung measures, and the other along the north line of the township in front of the Short mountain.

There is a remarkable development of limestone (No. VI) along Pine creek, in the quarry of John Sebring, and also in the Chemung measures along the Beech Creek railroad in the cuts below Jersey Shore, and in the cuts on the Fall Brook railroad. Along Pine creek may be observed many interesting exposures and faults in the various subdivisions of these formations. Many interesting fossil shells and corals may be obtained at Sebring's limestone quarry (No. VI), and fossil shells and casts can be procured from different parts of (No. VIII), as well as quartz crystals and calcite. A vein of fossil iron ore crosses the upper end of the township from Canoe run.

The surface of Porter township is partly rolling, with steep, precipitous hills along Pine creek. The bottom lands along the river are valuable and the farms are fine and highly cultivated. There is no postoffice in the township, and no churches. The inhabitants receive their mail matter at Jersey Shore, and there they also worship.

Historic Ground.—The territory of Porter township is indeed historic ground. It belonged to the "forbidden territory," and was governed by a committee of three Fair Play men until 1784. Settlements were made there before the Revolutionary war. As early as 1772 William McClure made an improvement on the river about one and a half miles above Jersey Shore. He left with others at the time of the "Big Runaway" in 1778, but returned in 1784, after the treaty at Fort Stanwix. He found a squatter on his claim, but after a contest succeeded in establishing his right. The following year he sold out to his brother James and left the country. May 3, 1785, James McClure took out a pre-emption warrant for the land, a survey was made July 10, 1786, and on the 10th of April, 1787, he received a patent.

Among other early settlers may be mentioned Thomas Nichols, John McElwane, William and Jeremiah Morrison, and Richard Salmon. Tradition says that the first child born east of Pine creek was to John McElwane and wife, and they named it Ferguson. An old family by this name settled in the township early and some of the descendants still live there. James G. Ferguson, born October 9, 1808, was a man of excellent standing, and served as an associate judge from 1861 to 1866. He died, March 29, 1886. John Forster, who officiated at the first religious meeting in the first school house, lived on Long Island, opposite Jersey Shore. His father, Thomas Forster, made an improvement on the island in 1774, and, upon application, he was granted a pre-emption warrant October 15, 1785. Upon this warrant a survey was made by Samuel Edminston, then deputy surveyor, the return showing the island to contain 146¼ acres, and a patent was granted to him, January 9, 1792.

Thomas Forster had three sons, John, Thomas, and Manning, and a daughter, Rachel. John was a member of Assembly in 1809, and again in 1810, 1811, and 1812, and his brother Thomas was one of the first commissioners of Lycoming county. Thomas Forster, the elder, left the island to his son, John Forster; to Thomas he bequeathed a farm above Pine creek, afterwards known as the Cook farm; to Manning he left a farm that included the southern part of Jersey Shore, and in after years it was known as the Mark Schlonaker farm. The Forsters, who were representative men of their time, did not remain there long. In 1816 John sold the island to John Bailey for $13,500. His brothers sold their farms also and they moved to Erie county, New York. John settled at Tonawanda, and the others at Buffalo or Black Rock. In disposing of these properties they parted with what long since became three of the richest and most productive farms in the valley, but like many other settlers of that time, they did not realize the value of the bottom lands.

Another early as well as prominent settler on the river just below the mouth of Pine creek was Dr. James Davidson. He was a native of New Jersey, studied medicine, and was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Provincial service, March 13, 1776. On the 5th of April, 1777, he was appointed surgeon of the Fifth Pennsylvania Battalion, and on the 12th of May following he took the "iron-clad oath" of allegiance before Gen. Anthony Wayne. After taking the oath he was complimented by receiving an invitation from General Washington to dine with him. His appointment was confirmed by Congress and a commission was issued to him. Dr. Davidson served faithfully to the close of the war. He saw much service and was at the battle of Eutaw Springs. At the close of the war he came to Sunbury and located. While living there he married a daughter of Robert Martin, of New Jersey, one of the early settlers. He was a large landholder, an active business man, and built the first house at Northumberland in 1768. It stood on the point of land at the junction of the two rivers, and was the only inn on that side of the river for several years.

Soon after his marriage Dr. Davidson purchased a farm on the river two miles above Jersey Shore, where he located a few years before Lycoming county was organized. He practiced his profession and for a long time was the only physician in that part of the country. He built a small brick house about the beginning of the century, on the bank of the river, and as it was the only building of the kind in that part of the county, it attracted much attention. It is still standing, though partly enclosed in another building. On the erection of Lycoming county, April 13, 1795, Governor Mifflin appointed him an associate judge, and he was sworn in with William Hepburn and Samuel Wallis, and presided at the early courts for many years.

Dr. James Davidson and wife had five sons and three daughters: Oliphant, William P., James, Robert, Asher, Catharine, Maria, and Elizabeth. Of the sons, Robert was appointed a lieutenant in the army and was killed at the battle of Lundy's Lane. Asher succeeded his father in the practice of medicine and became a prominent physician. Catharine married Robert Robinson, a son of Capt. Thomas Robinson, who rebuilt Fort Muncy. Maria became the wife of William Watson, of Watsontown, and Elizabeth married William Epley, of Jersey Shore. All are long since dead.

The Davidson Burial Ground.—Seeing the necessity of having a cemetery, Dr. Davidson early set apart a lot of ground on the northern part of his farm for that purpose, and for many years it was known as the Pine Creek or "Davidson Burial Ground." It lies about a mile west of Jersey Shore, and the canal passes by it. This was one of the earliest places of burial in the western end of the county, and the ashes of hundreds mingle with its soil. The first interment in this ground was probably the child of Jacob and Jane Lamb, who was drowned at Jersey Shore in 1794, by rolling off a canoe while asleep. The early settlers for miles around were buried here when they died. Dr. Davidson died, January 16, 1825, aged about seventy-five years, and was laid at rest in his own ground. His wife was placed by his side. No stone marks the graves of the Revolutionary surgeon and his wife, but their memories are still fondly cherished by their descendants.

Many who were prominent in the early and stirring times on the West Branch are buried there, and an occasional interment is still made. The grounds have not been neatly kept, but are covered with a heavy growth of tangled vines, briars, and bushes. Isaac Smith, who represented this district in Congress from 1813 to 1815, is buried there, and his wife lies by his side. Both died in 1834; he was in the seventy-fourth year and she was seventy-six. Three of the wives of Rev. John H. Grier lie side by side. The attention of the visitor is attracted by a leaning stone bearing this curious epitaph:

Sacred to the memory of James McMurray, born in Ireland, June 11, 1764. Emigrated to America in 1790. Was converted to God in 1820, and united with the M. E. church. The husband of three wives, the father of twenty-two children, eighteen living; the grandfather of thirty-eight. Who died in Jersey Shore April 11, 1853, in good peace and triumph, being fifty-four years a resident of the country when he exchanged earth for heaven.

The venerable patriarch left numerous descendants. One son, Dr. Wesley McMurray, who gave promise of being a successful physician, died soon after his father. Another, Rev. J. S. McMurray, D. D., became a distinguished Methodist Episcopal minister, and only died a few years ago.

Reminiscences of Father McMurray.—Many interesting reminiscences of Father McMurray are related by Rev. M. A. Turner, of Washington City. He says:

In many respects he was a remarkable man. He was a person of noble and generous impulses, and greatly beloved by all who knew him. Descended from an old Presbyterian family in Ireland, he came to this country with the many Irish immigrants who flocked hither soon after the close of the Revolutionary war. Early in the present century he purchased a farm that lies on the east side of Pine creek, opposite and a short distance above where Phelps's mills stood. It extended from the mill dam up to or near the old forge, a distance of nearly two miles, and it ran back upon the high hills which skirt the plain below. This farm, it is said, belonged to the Walker family, the boys of whom murdered the friendly Indians, an account of which is given in Chapter XII. Many years ago the spot where the tragedy occurred was still pointed out. It was a few hundred yards above the old mill dam.

Mr. McMurray was very fond of hunting deer, bear, and foxes. This love for the chase he no doubt brought with him from the old country. For this purpose he kept a number of hounds. In the fall of the year, at the early hour of 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, he would mount his hunting horse and go out the old turnpike which leads towards Coudersport. The dogs started a deer, which, when hard pressed by them, would make for the water, and would generally enter the creek at or near the Thomas Brown farm above the forge, where men were stationed who would secure the game. The old gentleman by fast riding would frequently be present when the deer was killed.

In those days foxes were numerous on the hills, and they frequently carried off his young pigs and poultry. When the dogs would give chase to a fox, and they would come circling around on the brow of the hills near his home, he would be delighted in listening to their "giving tongue" in tones that would fairly make the welkin ring. When friends were spending the night with him, he would invite them after nightfall to go out with him and listen to what gave him so much pleasure. He would then say to them, "Did you ever hear such delightful music?"

He was thrice married. His first wife he wedded before leaving Ireland. His second wife was Miss Rebecca Turner, sister of Rev. William Turner, long a resident of Jersey Shore. His third wife was Miss Catharine Snyder, of White Deer valley. Some years before his death he sold his farm to Benjamin Tomb, who afterwards sold it and moved to Ohio. He then bought the Nichols farm just below the one he sold, where he lived until a short time before his death.

Industries.—Porter township has no industries since she lost a slice of her territory in 1891, which included the machine shops of the Beech Creek railroad, where it unites with the Fall Brook at the junction. This territory was annexed by the borough of Jersey Shore and now forms a ward in that corporation.

In 1833 a saw mill was built on Pine creek, opposite Robinson's island, but did but little business. Col. Edward Hatch became possessed of the site in 1848 and constructed a larger mill. It afterwards passed into the hands of E. D. Trump, who operated it on a large scale for a number of years, but it has ceased to be an active industry.

The manufacture of lime has been carried on for many years. It was first burned at the quarry of Harvey and Bailey, and large quantities have been produced and used for fertilizing purposes. Mr. Bailey was an early settler, and was noted for his industry, piety, and high moral standing. He died October 23, 1880, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. His descendants still reside in the township. There are two other lime quarries in the township, one on the Ferguson farm and the other operated by John Sebring.

Schools.—The first school in this township was taught in 1808 by George Austin, near the borough line, and in 1809 Gabriel Morrison taught the second, a mile further west. In 1809 the first school house was built on the river road near the borough line on the east. About 1810 the first religious meeting was held at this pioneer school house, and here the first Sunday school was organized in this part of the county. The first superintendent was John Forster, a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, who preached the first sermon in the school house. Here the first Methodist class met for service in 1816.

To-day Porter has three school houses, viz: Ferguson's, Snyder's, and Nice's Hollow. The statistical report for 1891 shows six months taught by one male teacher and three females.

WATSON TOWNSHIP.

The territory for the formation of this township was taken from Cummings and Porter in January, 1845, and it was named in honor of Oliver Watson, Esq., long president of the West Branch Bank, Williamsport. It is the twenty-fourth in size and has an area of 10,880 acres. By the census of 1890 the population was 264. It is bounded on the east by a projecting corner of Porter and by Mifflin, on the north by Cummings, on the west by Clinton county, and on the south by Porter township. The township is well watered, being divided through the center by Pine creek, into

which flow from the west Lower Pine Bottom run and Vickers's run; from the east, the two forks of Tomb's run and Furnace run. One branch of Tomb's run heads in Cummings, the other in Mifflin township. Nichols run also flows through the southeastern corner.

Watson consists of Chemung (No. VIII) in the southern portion, above which occurs Red Catskill (No. IX) located north of the belt of the Chemung and also along all the valleys of the streams. Next above occurs Pocono (No. X), which, in the red Catskill valley in the southern part, forms a bold, prominent elevation known as Short mountain, and a portion of the same measure occupies the higher ground in the upper part of the township. Fossil iron ore was mined along Furnace run and the face of Short mountain many years ago. It is in the first fossil ore belt. The lower part of Watson township forms part of the south escarpment of the Allegheny mountain range. There is a fine development of Chemung measures along Pine creek which merit study and investigation.

Settlers ascended Pine creek at an early period in our history. At the mouth of Tomb's run the first settlement was made by James Alexander in 1784. He had been there in 1773 and laid a claim, but was obliged to fly in 1778. A few other families had penetrated that far with Alexander. It is claimed that the first child born at the mouth of the run was Abigail Mills, daughter of James Mills, in 1786. About 1793 a rude saw mill was built at the mouth of Gamble's (Vickers's) run, but it has long since crumbled into ruin and the name of the builder has perished. In 1851 or 1852 another mill was built on its site by Mr. Farransworth, but like its predecessor, it has passed away.

There are some good farms along Pine creek; the people are thrifty, prosperous, and industrious. The Tomb family—one of the oldest—is well represented by numerous descendants of the venerable patriarch, Henry Tomb, who did so much to develop the township.

An Iron Industry was early started in this township. This was on account of the iron ore in the neighborhood. In 1817 a furnace was built on Furnace run, about three-fourths of a mile east of Pine creek, by George Heisler. The ore was mined near the furnace, and although it was of an inferior quality, it was used for several years. The furnace passed into the hands of James Shear, who carried it on until 1820 or 1821, when it was removed to Pine creek, when James Dickson and Levan H. Jackson became the proprietors. The firm of Dickson & Levan turned it into a blast furnace. William and John Antes were employed to assist in putting up the buildings. In a few years Dickson retired and the business was carried on by Levan H. Jackson. From him it passed in 1829 to Kirk, Kelton & Company —John Kirk, of Lancaster county, and Robert Kelton and F. T. Carpenter, of Chester county. In 1829 Mr. Carpenter moved his family to the iron works and became manager. At the same time Henry Troth, a druggist of Philadelphia, was a silent partner. A small flouring mill and a saw mill were erected by this firm. They also built a forge and turned their attention to the manufacture of bar iron. In 1830 the furnace was partly destroyed by fire. In 1836, after the retirement of Robert Kelton from the firm and the admission of Benjamin Tomb, the property was sold to David Vickers and Lewis M. Walker, of Philadelphia. The new firm repaired the furnace and continued both it and the forge for several years with fair

success, when Walker retired and Vickers became sole owner. He soon allowed the plant to fall into decay, and in 1848 he built a flouring mill which he ran for several years. Mr. Vickers having grown old, disposed of the property and retired from business. The mill is still in existence.

Although iron ore was abundant, it was combined to such an extent with slate and hard clay that it could not be reduced so as to run off easily and the quality of the product was impaired. The iron made good castings but poor bar iron. Kirk, Kelton & Company kept two men prospecting for several months. They built a cabin for them in the mountain, where they made their headquarters, and supplied them with provisions. These prospectors were William Riddell, afterwards sheriff of Lycoming county, and Andrew Snyder. For many years their diligence in this work was attested by numerous excavations in the mountains and valleys, but the specimens they discovered were purely sporadic.

At that time and for several years after all merchandise and provisions not raised in this region were brought from Philadelphia to some point on the river below by wagons, then loaded on flat-boats, and poled up the river by strong men.

In 1829, when Robert Kelton brought his family to the iron works, he had an infant son named John Cunningham Kelton. When he grew up he entered the military service and has long been stationed at the War Department, Washington City, as adjutant general of the United States Army.

Postoffices.—For many years the people of Watson township were obliged to travel to Jersey Shore for their mail matter. On the 29th of November, 1851, a postoffice was established at Tomb's Run, and Henry Tomb was appointed postmaster. He served until February 24, 1882, a period of over thirty-one years, when he was succeeded by Michael Overdorf. He served just two months—or until April 24, 1882—when Samuel Overdorf was appointed. His successor was Miles Lentz, who was appointed March 29, 1887, and is still in office.

A postoffice was opened at Harbor Mills,—the site of the old iron works—December 6, 1883, and Andrew J. Wier appointed postmaster, and he is the present incumbent.

Schools.—Watson township has three schools, viz: Harbor Mills, Tomb's Run, and one independent, located on the left hand branch of Tomb's run. The statistics show an average of six months taught with three teachers, one male and two females, with an average salary of $25 and $30 per month.

Churches.—The first religious meeting was held by Rev. John Thomas, a Methodist minister, at the house of William Miller, near the northern line of the township, in 1805. There are now two churches in the township, one a Methodist, at Tomb's Run; the other an Evangelical church, at Mt. Pleasant, on the summit between Pine and Larry's creeks.

PIATT TOWNSHIP.

A petition was presented at April sessions, 1857, asking for a division of Miffiin township, and the court appointed A. H. McHenry, James S. Allen, and James Wilson as viewers. They made a favorable report in November, 1857, and a vote was ordered to be taken at the February election. It resulted in sixty-four for division and twenty against. Accordingly, on the 30th of April, 1858, a decree was

entered establishing the new township and directing that it be called Piatt, in honor of William Piatt, who was then sitting as an associate judge. This township is the thirty-ninth in size and contains an area of 5,120 acres. By the census of 1890 the population was 521. It is bounded on the east by Woodward, on the north by Mifflin, on the west by Porter, and on the south by the river.

Geologically Piatt consists of a belt of Lower Helderberg limestone (No. VI) below Larry's creek, mostly concealed. Next above is observed—between Larry's creek and Level Corner station, (No. VIII) Chemung measures, with a number of its subdivisions, (VIII a), Carniferous group, hydraulic shales and cement layers, (VIII b), Marcellus slates and shales, (VIII c), Hamilton slates and shales, (VIII d, VIII e, and VIII f), the fossil ore occurring on the north line of the township south of Canoe run, where a narrow belt of red shale (No. IX) lies within the Chemung measures. Galena has been found on Pine run, but no account of its occurrence or quantity has been made public. Cement was made from (VIII a) by William Riddell for the old canal locks, and in later years a mill for grinding it was erected by John Knox and run for some time. The outcropping of this cement rock is interesting as a valuable typical horizon, proving the existence of the measure south, under Williamsport, in a synclinal basin, the anticlinal of the measure occurring on the north side of Larry's creek.

The surface of Piatt township is rolling, with some very valuable bottom lands lying along the river, in the great bend known as Level Corner. Here the farms are especially fine.

Early Settlers.—This township, like all others lying on the north side of the river between Lycoming and Pine creeks, was included in the disputed territory up to 1784, and its inhabitants were governed by the Fair Play commissioners. Perhaps the first settler was Larry Burt, who lived in a cabin not far above the present iron bridge across the stream which bears his name. He was an Indian trader, and was there when the surveyors were at work in 1769 on the south side of the river. What became of him is unknown. Probably, when the Indians moved westward, he took his squaw and went with them.

The next settler near the mouth of the creek was Simon Cool. He was an ensign in the Eighth company of associators, Capt. Henry Antes, January 24, 1776, and captain of the Sixth company, Third battalion, Col. William Plunkett, March 13, 1776. He fled with the other settlers at the time of the "Big Runaway." About 1780 he returned with others to Lycoming creek to hunt, and while looking for game on Bottle run they were waylaid by Indians and Cool was killed.

Three other early settlers were Robert, John, and Adam King. Robert, who served in the Revolutionary war, settled at the upper part of Level Corner, where he died March 29, 1848, aged ninety-four years, seven months, and twenty-seven days. His wife was Susannah Pierson, whom he married about 1792. They had six sons: John, Benjamin, Thomas, Adam, Robert, and William; and two daughters, Margaret and Susannah. John, the first child born in the township, married Martha Marshall, and they had three sons: Robert, Marshall, and William, and five daughters, Susannah, Phœbe, Jennie C., Mary, and Martha. John, the father, died December 10, 1887, aged ninety-three years, five months, and five days, having been born July 5, 1794. He almost reached the great age of his father. William, the

youngest, born March 21, 1802, died April 15, 1892, in Williamsport. He married Mary Marshall. They had two sons and two daughters: Matthew, John, Martha J., and Catherine Euphenia. All are deceased but Martha J. She married John F. Meginness, and they reside in Williamsport.

Peter Duffy settled near the mouth of Larry's creek, on the west side, in August, 1784. He was a native of County Kildare, Ireland, and left there in July, 1775, with his wife Martha and daughter Mary Ann. The day they sailed from Dublin they learned of the death of Major Pitcairn, of the British army, who fell at Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. In Ireland Major Pitcairn was a neighbor of the Duffy family. Peter Duffy and family landed at Philadelphia in August, 1775, and after a short stay made their way to Lancaster county, where some of their friends lived. There they lived for seven years, when they came to Coxestown, above Harrisburg, in 1783. A great flood in the river, in February, 1784, caused the ice to gorge at McCall's Ferry. The water rose to a height of sixty feet and was forced back to the mouth of the Juniata. The house of Duffy was flooded to the second story. When the water began to subside some parties started on a tour of inspection in a canoe, and coming to the house of Duffy, entered the second-story window. Finding a rude stove that had been abandoned they attempted to start a fire, when the upper part of the house took fire and it was burned to the water's edge.

After this misfortune Duffy took his family, and with Charles Stewart and family and several other friends, started for the West Branch. This was in August, 1784. Stewart settled in Nippenose bottom. On their way up, the men traveled on foot and the women and children rode the horses.

Duffy, having previously purchased a pre-emption right, through his cousin, Capt. Hugh Duffy of the United States artillery, to a small improvement on the west side of Larry's creek of the heirs of Capt. Simon Cool, settled there. When the Land Office opened he obtained a warrant, May 13, 1785, for a tract of land which surveyed 308 acres and twenty-four perches, and a patent was obtained in August, 1807.

When he settled at Larry's creek the only road was the Indian path, and over it the public highway was afterwards constructed. This path passed the cabin of Robert King and it crossed Larry's creek near the cabin of Larry Burt. The country was very wild at that time and the cabins of the settlers were far apart. One night as Duffy was returning to his home over this path he was attacked by a pack of hungry wolves. He cut a stout stick and defended himself and horse till morning, when they fled. On account of the extreme exertion in defending himself and the great excitement he was subjected to, Duffy contracted a violent cold, which terminated in quick consumption and death in 1795. His encounter with the wolves is supposed to have taken place in the "big glen," just east of Mt. Zion church. As it is still a gloomy place, what must it have been over a hundred years ago?

The death of Peter Duffy was a severe blow to his wife and six children. His eldest son James was about sixteen years old, and a youth of more than ordinary energy and promise, but unfortunately soon after as he was attending a wedding party (in February, 1807,) at Culbertson's mill (See chapter on DuBoistown) he was accidentally killed. This sad affair was another hard blow for the widow, but she bore her affliction with Christian fortitude and triumphed over all her troubles.

Peter Frantz

About the year 1800 Catharine, the second daughter, married Samuel Torbert and they removed to Meadville and settled. The four remaining children never married. When their mother died in 1803 they remained together and held their property in common. Each one had a particular branch of the business to look after. Mary Ann, the eldest, had the general management of the tavern which they built on the east side of the creek; Bernard, of the out-door business, the saw mill on Pine creek, and the mail contracts; Margaret, the management of the house affairs; Peter had charge of the farm and stock.

The Duffy tavern, with an almost full length painting of General Jackson on the sign, became a famous stopping place for travelers in those early days, and many men of note tarried there over night on their way east or west. In this way the inmates became acquainted with men of prominence. Among the public men of the time who were in the habit of stopping there were Hon. William Wilkins, judge of the United States court, and Maj. John M. Davis, United States marshal and aid-de camp to General Jackson in 1815, on their way from Pittsburg to Williamsport. The stage coaches also stopped at the Duffy tavern.

As manager of the tavern Mary Ann Duffy had some rules which she never departed from. They kept a public bar and a general assortment of liquors, and any person of good repute could get one drink while stopping there, *but no more!* She was a woman of great firmness and decision of character, and commanded the respect of all her acquaintances. Margaret, the housekeeper, had a phenomenal memory. On returning from church she could speak in detail of the exercises, repeat the hymn, and recite the greater portion of the sermon *verbatim.* Bernard was a mail contractor and his brother Peter carried it on horseback to Coudersport and other points around the country. The deaths of the brothers and sisters occurred as follows: James, February, 1807; Catharine, at Meadville, date unknown; Mary Ann, August, 1842; Bernard, May, 1844; Margaret, October, 1847; Peter, November, 1848. They were buried in private ground on their own premises, on a little knoll overlooking the river, but their graves were disturbed when the Fall Brook railroad was built, and to-day the spot can scarcely be recognized, as no memorial stones were ever set up.

John Knox was a lineal descendant of John Knox the Reformer. He was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1769, and came to America when about ten years of age. After living a short time in Philadelphia and in Carroll county, Maryland, he learned the trade of a millwright and settled in Cumberland county. In course of time he followed his Scotch-Irish friends to the West Branch, where he was engaged at his trade for several years. About 1799 he built a grist mill on Pine creek, now known as Safe Harbor, and in 1800 he assisted in building the State road from Newberry to the New York State line; in 1808 he rebuilt the mill at the mouth of Larry's creek, which was destroyed by the great flood of 1889. He married Catharine Stewart, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Stewart, who was born April 22, 1780, in Cumberland county, and died January 5, 1842, on Larry's creek. They had three sons and one daughter, Jane. All are deceased but the latter. She married E. H. Russell, Esq., who died December 28, 1865, at the old mill at the mouth of Larry's creek. Mrs. Russell, who is now over eighty years of age, lives with her daughter, Mrs. Harris, in Jersey Shore. They had three sons and six daughters.

One of the former and two of the latter are deceased. Capt. Evan Russell, one of the surviving sons, is now chief of police of Williamsport.

The Thomas brothers—John, George, William, and Samuel—were early settlers on the creek. The elder was known as "Iron John Thomas," because he was identified with the furnace and forge. George became a minister of the gospel, and William and Samuel assisted their elder brother at the iron works. They left numerous descendants, some of whom still live in the township, and others are scattered over the county and the United States. Charles Thomas, son of "Iron John," lived and died on the creek at Millville. He was an extensive farmer and owned a saw mill. In 1848 a grist mill was built near his house by Crane & Caldwell, which is still in existence. It is now operated by Simon Kiess. The Thomas farm is owned by John Kline.

That magnificent sweep of country lying in the bend of the river, and known from the earliest times as "Level Corner," on account of its peculiar location, has had several historic characters resident within its borders. In the lower corner, on the bank of the river, once dwelt Isaac Smith. The exact time when he settled there is unknown. He came from Chester county. According to the inscription on his tombstone he was born in 1760. He married Sarah Brown, daughter of Matthew and Eleanor Brown, who were early settlers in White Deer valley, and lie buried in private ground in Washington township. Before 1800 Isaac Smith was an elder in the Pine Creek Presbyterian church under the pastorate of Rev. John H. Grier. He was a millwright by trade but turned his attention to farming. He had two sons and five daughters. One son was drowned when small; the other, named Isaac, became the owner of the patrimonial farm, and afterward sold it to John McLaughlin. It has since been divided among his heirs. Of the daughters, Eleanor married Gen. David McMicken; Ann, the second, Samuel M. Simmons; Jane, Charles McMicken; Hannah became the first wife of John Hamilton, and Mary became the second wife of Samuel M. Simmons.

Isaac Smith was a prominent man. In 1813 he was chosen a member of Congress and represented this district for two years. He died, April 4, 1834, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. His wife followed him, July 23, 1834, aged seventy-six. Both are buried in the old Pine Creek graveyard and plain headstones, with inscriptions, mark their resting places. The great flood of June 1, 1889, carried away the house and barn on the farm where they lived, and nothing now remains to indicate the spot but a pile of stones!

Within the confines of Piatt lived for many years the celebrated Robert Covenhoven, whose name is associated with many of the most stirring events in our colonial history, and to whom frequent reference has been made. He was of Hollandish descent and was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, December 7, 1755. His father was named Albert and with his wife, three sons, and two daughters came to the West Branch and settled at Loyalsock in 1772. On the breaking out of the Revolution Robert entered the army and was present at the battles of Trenton and Princeton. In the spring of 1777 he returned home and became actively engaged in the defense of the frontier. As a scout he excelled and had many narrow escapes from the savages. He accompanied Colonel Hartley on his memorable expedition up Lycoming creek and across the country to Tioga Point, where they destroyed

"Queen Esther's Palace," Covenhoven himself applying the torch. He was bold, fearless, and active, and thoroughly acquainted with the wiles of Indian warfare. Such qualifications peculiarly fitted him for the duties of a spy and scout, and as he never shrank from the post of danger, his services were constantly in demand. His family suffered greatly at the hands of the Indians and at least one brother was killed.

Robert Covenhoven married Miss Mercy Kelsey Cutter, February 22, 1778. This was soon after his return from the campaign in New Jersey. Soon after peace was restored he purchased a tract of land in Level Corner of James Hepburn for £310 15s 8d. It was called "Conquest." The deed was made August 11, 1790. Hepburn had acquired the land by pre-emption warrant dated September 3, 1785, and on being surveyed it was found to contain 191 acres and sixty-seven perches. Here Covenhoven and wife lived and reared their family of eight children, three sons and five daughters. Mrs. Covenhoven died, November 27, 1843, aged eighty-eight years, ten months, and eight days, and was buried in the old cemetery on West Fourth street, Williamsport. He did not long survive the death of his wife. Borne down by the weight of years and the infirmities of age, he soon went to live with his daughter, Mrs. Nancy Pfouts, near Northumberland, where he died, October 29, 1846, aged ninety years, ten months, and twenty-two days, and was buried in the Presbyterian burial ground in Northumberland. It is now an open common, but the headstone of the veteran soldier and scout stands as firm and erect as a sentinel on the post of danger.

George Crane, a son-in-law, was the executor of the will of Robert Covenhoven, dated March 27, 1843, and he sold the farm to William Covenhoven, the only surviving son, for $5,500. He afterwards sold it to William McGinness and moved to Loyalsock, where he died. The farm was afterward sold to John D. Cowden. It now belongs to Jesse B. Carpenter and is in excellent condition.

Before the veteran died the spelling of his name underwent a change, and was written Crownover. By this name the members of his family were known. Many descendants still survive and some of them reside at Loyalsock and in Williamsport. An excellent oil painting of the veteran, now owned by George L. Sanderson, a grandson, shows him to have been a man possessing a powerful and well knit frame, with a broad forehead and a countenance indicative of firmness and courage. Mr. Sanderson also possesses several relics which belonged to him, among them being a scalping knife, with his initials, "R. C.," cut on the handle, a pocket compass, and an old fashioned pistol with flint lock. The knife was made from an old file, is symmetrical in its proportions, and on the back are nine notches, which, probably is the record of the number of savages slain. The old hunters and scouts kept their records in this way. The knife is susceptible of a keen edge, has a neat wooden handle, and is a formidable looking weapon.

Another family, of more modern date but deserving mention on account of its historic associations, is the Riddell family of Piatt. The Riddell farm, which originally belonged to Mr. Shaw, adjoined the Duffy estate on the east. William Riddell, well remembered as sheriff of this county in 1844 and commissioner in 1867, was born on Warrior run, Northumberland county, April 10, 1795, and died April 8, 1879. He married Mary Berryhill in the Shaw house in 1827. She was a native

of Harrisburg, and came here in 1819 to live with her aunt, Mrs. Shaw. When the latter died she willed the farm to her niece. Mrs. Mary Riddell, *nee* Berryhill, was a remarkable woman. Born April 23, 1800, she remembered many of the leading men and women of eighty years ago. Gen. Simon Cameron was an intimate acquaintance, and she recalled William Maclay, who was one of our first United States Senators (1789–91) and died at Harrisburg when she was quite small. With the exception of less than two years, she resided continuously in the house where she was married. She died, February 20, 1892, in her ninety-second year. She was always noted for her sterling good qualities, executive ability, piety, and social disposition. Mrs. Riddell was the mother of three sons and three daughters, all of whom are deceased but two sons, John and Charles. The latter lives on the homestead farm. He is also the agent of the Fall Brook railroad and postmaster at Larry's Creek. John resides near Linden, Woodward township.

John Martin was an early settler. By dint of hard work he reclaimed much hill land and founded several good farms. He also had a distillery. His sons were named Alexander, Thomas, and William. The estate was divided among them and their descendants occupy it to-day.

The Marshall family also was among the early pioneers to locate in what is now the northern part of the township. The descendants are numerous.

Industries.—Isaac Seeley, an early settler on Larry's creek, three miles from its mouth, is credited with having built the first saw mill. It stood on or near the site of the present mill at Millville. This was as early as 1788.

The main stream running through the township is Larry's creek, with Canoe run, Hanford's run, and Seeley's run as tributaries. For ninety years Larry's creek has been an important stream for lumbermen, and it was early declared a public highway by act of Assembly. But it never was used for rafting purposes on account of the insufficiency of water. Manufactured lumber had to be hauled to the canal at the mouth of the creek. No statistics were ever kept of the annual quantity of lumber delivered there, but the total would foot up into the hundreds of millions of feet. The decline commenced several years ago, and to-day the shipments, which are now only made by rail, are comparatively small.

A grist mill was erected at the mouth of the creek in 1804 by Abraham Straub. It afterwards became the property of John Knox, who settled on Larry's creek about 1800 and engaged in farming and lumbering. It was owned by him for many years and became quite a landmark. After his death it passed through many hands and continued to be run up to June 1, 1889, when it was destroyed by the great flood. A pile of stones now marks its site. Mr. Knox, about 1801 or 1802, erected a mill half a mile up the stream, near his residence, which he carried on several years until it was burned. A woolen mill was erected on the site in 1848 by John Hillier. He carried it on several years and then sold out. After changing hands once or twice it became the property of Capt. Daniel Artman, who ran it until 1888 when it was destroyed by fire.

As early as 1805 or 1806 John Thomas started a furnace on the creek, which he operated for several years and then turned into a forge. After he ceased to operate it a man named Cripps ran it for some time. Then E. H. Russell took hold and carried it on for some years. After it was abandoned a saw mill was

started. When it ceased the site lay idle for a time. A grist mill was then built by John Cowden. He sold it to Joseph Gray, who was running it when the flood of June 1, 1889, damaged it so badly that it was abandoned. The site is once more lying idle.

Postoffices.—A postoffice was ordered to be opened at Larry's Creek March 19, 1858, and James M. Blackwell was appointed postmaster. His successors have been as follows: Amzi H. English, appointed January 27, 1877; John H. Nice, March 24, 1879; Irvine T. Williamson, November 17, 1881; William E. Nice, March 6, 1883; Charles B. Riddell, February 27, 1886. He is the present incumbent.

Since the opening of the railroad a hamlet of seven or eight houses has grown up at Larry's Creek, not counting the station, store, and postoffice and the steam grist mill of Joseph Gray. The trains of two railroads, the Fall Brook and Beech Creek, stop at the station, and a stage from Salladasburg meets certain trains.

On the 20th of February, 1892, a postoffice was established in Level Corner, near the residence of Tucker Stone, on the Fall Brook railroad, and called Golden Rod. George M. D. Kennedy was appointed postmaster. On the 4th of April following the name was changed to Level Corner.

Churches and Schools.—The first religious meetings were held by Rev. Richard Parriott, an early Methodist minister, near the present residence of Capt. Daniel Artman in 1791. He had charge of the Northumberland circuit. There are two Methodist churches in the township now. The first was erected on the public road one mile east of Larry's creek in 1843, and is called Mt. Zion. The second was built at Millville in 1870. These churches are in the Salladasburg charge and their pulpits are supplied by the minister at that place.

Education is carefully looked after. As early as 1796 a school house was built at Level Corner and a school taught there, but the name of the pioneer teacher has been forgotten. To-day there are four school houses, viz: Level Corner, Martin's, Cement Hollow, and Millville.

CHAPTER XLVI.

BROWN, CUMMINGS, PINE, AND McHENRY.

BROWN.—ORGANIZATION—PINE CREEK—SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT—LUMBERING—VILLAGES—POSTOFFICES—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

CUMMINGS.—ORIGINAL AND PRESENT BOUNDARIES—SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT—INDUSTRIES—WATERVILLE—ENGLISH MILLS—RAMSEYVILLE—PADUCOHI—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS.

PINE.—ERECTION—PHYSICAL FEATURES—A SEMINARY IN THE WILDERNESS—THE ENGLISH SETTLEMENT—OREGON HILL—ENGLISH CENTRE—SCHOOLS.

McHENRY.—SUCCESSIVE EFFORTS BY WHICH THIS TERRITORY ACQUIRED SEPARATE POLITICAL AUTONOMY—GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURES—LUMBERING—POSTOFFICES—SCHOOLS.

BROWN TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was set off from Mifflin and Pine Creek May 3, 1815, and directed to be called Brown, "in memory of Major General Brown, who commanded the armies in Canada." It lies in the extreme northwestern part of the county, and is the fifth, going westward, of the northern tier. Excepting two notches in the southeastern corner, it is almost a perfect rectangle in shape. Brown is the fifth township in size, and contains 41,560 acres, with a population of 885 by the census of 1890. It is bounded on the east by Pine township, on the north by Tioga county, on the west by Potter county, and on the south by McHenry township, Lycoming county.

Pine creek, which rises to the dignity of a mountain river, divides the township into two nearly equal parts. It flows through a narrow ravine for many miles, with mountains on both sides rising to a height in several places of 2,000 feet above tide. The scenery is exceedingly bold and picturesque, and before the advent of the railroad there was no wilder place in the State. At times Pine creek becomes a mighty torrent carrying off an immense volume of water from the extensive mountain regions which it drains. At the point where it enters Lycoming county it is 820 feet above sea level. It has numerous tributaries, some of which are streams of considerable size. Those on the east side are named as follows: Trout run, Jacob's run, and Hilborn's run. On the west side, ascending, we have Callahan's run, Tomb's run, Slate run, Miller's run, Gamble's run, and Cedar run. Slate and Cedar are both streams of some importance and have long been utilized for lumbering. Babb's creek, just across the northern line of the township, is known as the second fork of Pine creek.

The geological study of Brown township possesses considerable interest. The rocks belong to formations (Nos. IX and XIII). There is a small area of coal measures along the western and northern margin adjoining the Jersey Shore and Coudersport turnpike, and it also takes in a small area of the Pine Creek coal basin in the southeast corner. There is observed an exposure of the Mauch Chunk shales (No. XI) up Slate run, carrying the umbral iron ores with the accompanying fire clays.

Much of the mountain plateau is 2,000 feet above tide and is covered with the exposed rock floor of the Pottsville conglomerate (No. XII) in some places in immense blocks fifty by one hundred feet in size, and in others the entire surface is covered for acres with the conglomerate rocks, which, lying on each other, form natural chambers of sufficient capacity to shelter from five to thirty persons, while a large portion of the area is Pocono sandstone (No. X). There is some very fair land for agricultural purposes along the creek bottoms, a small area of valley plateau, and red shale lands (No. IX) along the valleys of the smaller streams. The face of the township, however, is mostly very rough and mountainous. There is some good flagging and building stone found along the line of the railroad.

Settlement and Development.—White settlers penetrated this wild region at an early date, attracted no doubt by the fine fishing and hunting it afforded. Jacob Lamb is credited with being the first settler at the mouth of Slate run. He moved his family from Milton up the river and creek in ten canoes, and reached his point of destination in November of that year. Benjamin Lamb, son of Jacob and Jane Lamb, was born in the month of March, 1795, at the mouth of Slate run, and he is believed to have been the first white child born that far up Pine creek.

Jacob Lamb was an active and enterprising man. He erected a grist and saw mill in 1796. They were small improvements, no doubt, but they met the demands of the times. His mills were the first of the kind in what is now Brown township.

William Blackwell settled near the county line in 1805. He was soon after followed by Andrew Gamble, John Morrison, and Jacob Warren. Philip and John Lamb, sons of the pioneer, erected a saw mill in Black Walnut bottom in 1811, which was operated by them for several years, when it passed into the hands of Bernard Duffry. About 1819 Jacob Warren built a mill about a mile above Upper Trout run, on Pine creek, and about 1840 a mill was built on the same site by Chadwick & Company. Another was built by John R. Bowen & Company about 1847 below Cedar run on Pine creek. Several other small mills, on different streams, were built forty years ago, ran a short time, and then ceased to be operated.

The Tomb family was also among those who settled early on Pine creek. Philip Tomb in his "Pioneer Life, or Thirty Years a Hunter," says that in 1791 his father purchased land far up the creek, and hired men to build a house. They did not execute their contract fully. On the 1st of November, 1791, Tomb started up the river with his family and goods in a keel-boat, and when they reached Pine creek the water was found to be too low for the boat to ascend. He hired ten canoes and started for such articles as they most needed. It was the 20th of November when they reached their destination. They found the house unfinished and they nearly perished with cold. No chimney had been built nor floor laid. They managed to pass the first night. The next morning all hands went to work and in two days they had the house far enough finished to make it comfortable.

On the 25th his father commenced to build a mill, having brought the irons with him. He split and hewed the logs, dug a race, built a dam, and had the work all finished by the 1st of March. It was thirty miles to the nearest mill, and before he got his mill started they had to pound their corn in a block or mortar.

He relates some marvelous hunting, fishing, and snake stories. Panthers came close to the house some times, bear prowled about, and droves of elk were often

seen crossing the creek. He describes how his father, with the assistance of two or three others, once caught an elk alive, on a bet of £250, and took it to Stephenson's tavern near the mouth of the creek. The feat was regarded as a very daring one among the hunters. This was the first elk caught. It was sixteen hands high, and had horns five and a half feet long with eleven branches.

The stream was filled with large trout, and rattlesnakes were so abundant at some places that it was unsafe to travel. On one occasion a party going up the creek "found the rattlesnakes so numerous that they were obliged to anchor their canoe in the creek and remain in it over night. On the third day they arrived at the larger rock on the west side of the creek and found as many as thirty snakes lying on it sunning themselves. They pushed to the other shore, and when passing the smaller rock discovered on the top of it a pile of rattlesnakes as large as a bake oven!" Mr. Tomb's hunting and snake stories excel anything related by Munchausen. In course of time he sold out, and crossing the Alleghenies, located in Warren county, where he died. Members of the Tomb family still reside on Pine creek, but they are not given to relating such wonderful stories as their great ancestor.

Another of the very earliest settlers on Pine creek was Daniel Callahan, who came from Ireland in 1750, and after the French-Indian and Revolutionary wars, in which he took part, settled on Pine creek and became a noted hunter. Among his children was John Callahan, born January 17, 1791. He always lived on the creek within a few miles of the place of his birth. When he grew up he became a great hunter like his father. Bear, deer, elk, and smaller game abounded here in early days, and the creek was full of the finest fish. It was the abundance of game and fish that attracted the few early settlers into what was then a gloomy wilderness.

John Callahan married and became the father of seven sons and six daughters, all of whom are living but five; and on the 17th of January, 1891, at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Henry Gamble, the one hundredth anniversary of his birth was fittingly observed. All his children, but one daughter, were present, and it was an interesting sight to witness the descendants of the venerable centenarian assembled around him. There were thirty-four grand and twenty-three great-grandchildren, the representatives of four generations present on this memorable occasion. The patriarch was in fairly good health, but a few days after the reunion he fell seriously ill, and on January 28, 1891, passed to the Great Beyond.

Lumbering.—From the earliest times lumbering has been the most active industry on Pine creek and its tributaries. At the mouth of Trout run there is a steam saw mill run by Drake, Landrus, & Company. There is a railroad about five miles long up this stream which is furnished with a locomotive and cars. It is a log road and is operated by Francis Deloy, an extensive jobber. Opposite the mouth of Cedar run John S. Tomb & Son operate a steam saw mill on a large scale, and James H. Weed & Company have a large mill at the mouth of Slate run. This firm has a railroad equipped with locomotive and cars, running back into the forest about sixteen miles, which they use for hauling logs to their mill. At the mouth of Jacob's run Wood & Childs have a steam saw mill which they operate on a large scale also.

Villages.—Several thrifty villages have grown up on Pine creek, in Brown town-

O. H. Randall

ship, mainly through the lumbering operations, which received a great impetus by the opening of the railroads a few years ago. Cedar and Slate Runs, as towns, show considerable prosperity, and travelers passing through on the railroad never fail to admire the neat appearance of the dwellings of the people and the evidences of thrift to be seen on every hand. The scenery is bold and picturesque, and in many places the mountains approach a degree of rugged grandeur that is startling to the stranger.

At Slate Run, the Slate Run Lodge, No. 1028, I. O. O. F., was instituted a few years ago, and has a good membership.

Postoffices.—There are two postoffices in Brown township, Cedar and Slate Run. The Cedar Run office was opened December 13, 1853, and Lucius Truman was appointed postmaster. His successors have been Joseph Sofield, appointed August 2, 1858; Dudley A. Fish, June 9, 1862; George H. Abrams, July 16, 1864; Enoch Lloyd, September 7, 1864; Ichabod C. Brown, December 18, 1874; Miss Carry Brown, March 10, 1884; John G. Scarborough, February 9, 1886; George A. Gamble, present incumbent, March 26, 1889.

The office at Slate Run was established January 23, 1885, and Rosa C. Tome appointed postmaster. Grant A. Rodman, the present incumbent, succeeded her August 7, 1889.

A postoffice called Hilborn was established March 26, 1886, on the west side of Pine creek, and Mrs. Mary A. Gamble was appointed postmaster. As the business was small the office was discontinued in 1891.

Churches and Schools.—The first religious exercises were held at the house of Jacob Lamb, in 1805, by Rev. William Hay. A church was erected the same year near "Rattlesnake Rock," which was open to all denominations. In 1849–50 a church was built by the Baptists near Cedar Run, which is still in a flourishing condition. There is another Baptist church on the west side of Pine creek, called Hilburn, near the residence of Jacob Gamble. The Methodists have one at Slate Run, making three in the township.

The first school was opened and taught by John Campbell, a Scotchman, at Black Walnut Bottom in 1806, and tradition says that he taught seven days in the week. The same year a school house was erected. To-day there are six school houses in the township, viz: Childs, Trout Run, Cedar Run, Mount Ferns, Hilburn, and Slate Run. The report for 1891 shows six months taught.

CUMMINGS TOWNSHIP.

This township was organized in 1832, out of territory taken from Mifflin and Brown, and named Cummings, after John Cummings, who was one of the associate judges at the time. The survey was made by Solomon Bastress, of Jersey Shore, and to give the reader an idea of its size at the time, its boundaries are condensed from the survey:

Beginning on the east bank of Pine creek, about three and one-fourth miles from its mouth, thence to a beech on Bear run, partly by Jackson township to the supposed line of Tioga county, about 110 perches east of the first fork and main branch of Pine creek, seventeen miles from its mouth; thence to the Jersey Shore and Coudersport turnpike, southward by the same to Pine creek, southeast corner of Campbell and Nichol's line, crossing the creek and down the same to the place of beginning.

Cummings is still a very large township, being the third in size in the county, containing an area of 41,600 acres, with 422 inhabitants by the censes of 1890. Its boundaries at the present time are as follows: On the east, Mufflin and Cogan House; on the north, Pine and McHenry; on the west, Clinton county, and on the south, Watson. Pine creek runs through the center of the township, with Little Pine creek flowing from the northeast as its principal tributary. On the west are Upper and Lower Pine Bottom runs, with Ramsey's run on the east. The first fork of Larry's creek also heads in the township. The principal tributaries of Little Pine creek on the east are English run, McKee's run, and Carson run.

It consists of Red Catskill (No. IX) along the valleys of the streams, upon the side hills, and on their tops. Next occur Poco rocks (No. XI) occupying the tops of the eroded hills, and the faces of the first benches of the mountains, above which (No. IX) occurs on Puterbaugh mountain, west of Big Pine creek, between Big and Little Pine Bottom runs, and along the Jersey Shore and Coudersport turnpike. Above this occurs Pottsville conglomerate (No. XII) along the pike, where probably some of the lowest coal beds may exist, where there is sufficient dip of the conglomerates to bring in the measures.

There are some good quarries of flag and building stone along Pine creek; good iron ore and fire clay occur in several places in the township, but there has been no mining.

The surface of a large portion of the township is rough and mountainous, with bold and picturesque scenery along both branches of Pine creek. There are some good farms along the valleys of these streams.

Survey and Settlement.—The first survey made in the township was lottery warrant No. 20, granted to James Strawbridge May 17, 1785, for 311 acres at the junction of the first forks of Pine creek. This land was conveyed by Strawbridge to Alexander McDowell, for whom the survey was made September 13, 1786.

John English is claimed to have been the first settler. He located on the largest of a cluster of islands in the creek, which contained twenty-seven acres and ninety-two perches, nearly twelve miles above its mouth. This was in 1784. He and his brother James had served in the Revolutionary army, having entered it in 1778. Immediately on the close of the war they came here in search of a place to settle. They were of Irish origin. John English had married Fannie, daughter of Claudius Boatman, the previous year, and she accompanied him to the new settlement. The country was extremely wild at that time and it required some nerve to settle in what was in every respect a "howling wilderness." The Seneca Indians, whose country was less than a hundred miles north, frequently came here to hunt and fish, and parties of them passed his cabin almost daily.

John English and his wife Fannie reared a large family. Their son Claudius was the first child born on this part of the creek. This was some time in 1785. He lived near the place of his birth until 1829. William, another son, occupied the island until 1832. Sarah, a daughter, married Thomas Ramsey, and they settled about two miles from the island homestead. At her home her father ended his long life of ninety-four. She died in 1874.

James, the younger brother of John English, settled about three miles up Little Pine creek in 1809 and made some improvements, for which he obtained a warrant

for 219 acres and eighty-five perches June 10, 1816, and on the 20th of the following August it was surveyed to him. James English and wife spent their lives here and reared a large family. He was a man noted for his integrity and exemplary habits, and did much during his life time to advance the interests of his locality. He built a grist and two saw mills, the ruins of which may still be seen. He died in 1855. Numerous descendants of the two brothers still live in the Pine Creek regions, while others have scattered over the country.

Industries.—Owing to the abundance of pine timber on the creek bottoms and the mountains, lumbering was the earliest and leading industry. The first saw mill was built by Capt. Christian Stake three-fourths of a mile up Little Pine creek about 1792. It rotted away and a new mill was erected on its site in 1828 by William Watson, and it was subsequently owned by John Slonaker, of Jersey Shore.

In 1815 a mill was built on Upper Pine Bottom run by Michael Brednack, which did a small jobbing business. A new mill was erected on Pine Bottom run in 1817. It passed into the hands of George and Jacob Myers, who operated it for more than twenty years. Their lumber was floated to market in rafts. Robert Carson built a mill about 1838 seven miles up Little Pine creek. Two miles below him another mill was built about the same time.

About 1836 a mill was built at the mouth of Little Pine creek by Gates & Wilcox, which was subsequently converted into a gang mill, and later a grist mill was attached. This mill was operated on a large scale for many years and much lumber was manufactured. It afterwards became the property of James M. and Michael Wolf, of Waterville. They also improved the grist mill and were doing a prosperous business when the great flood of June 1, 1889, came and destroyed everything. About 1824 a mill was built at the mouth of Ramsey's run by Thomas Ramsey, son-in-law of John English, Sr., which was carried on for many years. There is neither saw nor grist mill in the township now.

A furnace to manufacture pig iron was erected on Upper Pine Bottom run in 1814 by Mark Slonaker, Benjamin and Henry Tomb, John Fisher, George Tomb, Solomon Bastress, and Phillip Krebbs. Iron ore had been developed near the Coudersport turnpike. The hauling of the ore to the furnace, however, proved too costly to enable the company to realize a profit, as it required from one to two days to get a load of ore from the mines to the furnace. Supplies also had to be hauled fifteen miles over steep mountains. These difficulties proved too great for the company, and after struggling along until about 1817, and losing nearly $7,000, they gave up the enterprise. The ruins of the old furnace were visible for many years.

Waterville.—The village of Waterville, at the junction of Little Pine creek with the main stream, was settled early but grew slowly until the advent of the railroad. It contains two stores, a hotel, and a number of pleasant dwellings. The Wolf Brothers did much to start the village on the highway of progress, until stricken by the disastrous flood of 1889.

Henry M. Wolf was among the early settlers, long before a village was thought of. His father, Michael Wolf, came from Berks county in the beginning of this century, settled in Brush valley, and cleared a farm. In 1817 he removed to Pine creek and located at Crist's mill, two miles from the mouth. There he remained until his death in 1858. Among the children of Michael Wolf was Henry M. Wolf,

now living at Wellsboro in his seventy-eighth year. In 1837 he married Mary Gamble, of Pine creek, and the union was blessed with seven sons and two daughters. Soon after marriage Mr. Wolf settled at Waterville, where he remained until a few years ago. Five of his sons served in the war. One, Andrew, was killed, and Oliver was wounded at Fredericksburg. James M., afterwards sheriff of the county, served as first lieutenant of Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-first regiment. When peace was restored he settled at Waterville and formed a partnership with his brother Michael, under the firm name of J. M. & M. Wolf, and they operated extensively as lumbermen until 1889, when their mills were destroyed by the great flood. Another brother, John G., is postmaster of Waterville. Oliver is an extensive lumberman and lives near Antes Fort.

Waterville is a postvillage. The postoffice was established February 22, 1849, and Abraham Harris was appointed postmaster. His successors have been Jeremiah H. Callahan, appointed May 9, 1854; John H. Bitter, August 9, 1855; Joseph Bitter, February 21, 1857; William T. Jones, March 11, 1859; Jacob Weaver, March 21, 1860; Miss Ellen Harris, March 7, 1863; John G. Wolf, August 17, 1875. He is the present incumbent.

English Mills.—The next postoffice is at English Mills, on Little Pine creek, where James English originally settled. It was established September 25, 1872, and Stephen English was appointed postmaster. He is still in office.

Ramseyville.—An office was established at Ramsey's, below Waterville, January 8, 1889, and named Ramseyville. George A. Ramsey was appointed postmaster, and he still holds the office.

Paducohi.—There are some eligible locations in this township for summer cottages. In 1886 four gentlemen of Williamsport—F. W. Page, J. B. Duble, E. A. Cornell, and J. C. Hill—united for the purpose of building a cottage on Pine creek, a short distance above Waterville, where they could take their families during the summer months for rest and recreation. A pleasant site was selected and a comfortable yet inexpensive building was erected, where, without being subjected to the annoyance, expense, and conventionalities of fashionable resorts, each family is enabled to spend a few weeks of the season with comfort, pleasure, and profit, surrounded by pure air and beautiful mountain scenery, and in sight of passing trains on the Fall Brook railroad. The cottage is named Paducohi, a title as appropriate as it is odd. When the question of selecting a name came up Miss Mable C. Duble suggested that by combining the two first letters of the last names of Page, Duble, Cornell, and Hill, a title could be produced wholly unlike any other known. Her suggestion was adopted and the cottage was named Paducohi.

Churches.—The first church was built here and dedicated by Rev. Gideon H. Day in July, 1850. Mr. Day was an active, enterprising minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. Religious meetings, however, were held in the township as early as 1805, at the house of John English, by Rev. John Thomas, the pioneer of Methodism in this region. Rev. Timothy Lee, another ardent worker, conducted meetings here in 1809. The present church was built by the people as a Methodist Episcopal place of worship, with a clause in the deed that it should be free to all Protestant denominations when not in use by the Methodists. The Baptists and Methodists have preaching services on alternate Sundays. The Methodists also have preaching services in the East Hill and Carson school houses.

Schools.—The first school in the township was taught by Robert Young in 1806 at the First Fork. He was a man of great piety and noted for his strong advocacy of temperance. The first school house erected exclusively for that purpose was on the main creek, one and a quarter miles below Waterville, in 1828. There are now five in the township, named as follows: Waterville, Ramsey, English Mill, Carson, and East Hill. The report for 1891 shows an average of six months taught by five female teachers at $28 per month.

PINE TOWNSHIP.

This township was organized from territory taken from Brown, Cummings, and Cogan House townships. On a petition for division being presented in 1856, the court appointed James Wilson, W. H. Miller, and Robert Crane as viewers. They reported favorably, and on November 18, 1856, the report was confirmed *nisi*. In the meantime a meeting of citizens was held at the Kingston House, English Centre, and a resolution that the new township might be called Kingston was passed. The resolution seems to have had no weight, for the report of the viewers was confirmed *absolute* January 27, 1857, and the new township named Pine, because of the heavy forests of pine timber which covered its surface.

Pine is the *first* in size in the county and contains 48,640 acres. By the census of 1890 the population was 901. It is bounded on the east by Jackson and Cogan House, on the north by Tioga county, on the west by Brown and McHenry, and on the south by Cummings and Cogan House.

The immense territory embraced by this township is very wild and mountainous, and until within a few years contained primitive forests. It contains about three-fourths of what is known as the Weightman or Pine Creek coal basin, which is composed of formations (Nos. XI, XII, and XIII). Among these occur quite a large area of the mountain plateau lands, being mostly (No. XI) red shale.

There is an area of valley plateau red shade (No. IX) lands at Oregon Hill, of considerable extent, and 1,650 feet above tide, which, with the narrow bottoms along the streams, makes a considerable extent of farm land outside of the coal basin.

The corustone marl (No. IX) occurs at the mouth of Otter run, some seven feet in thickness. A trial was made of it as an agricultural lime, but it was found to contain too much iron and was not successful. A specimen near this was found to contain bismuth. Copper shales occur at quite a number of places along Little Pine creek in thin seams and pockets near these deposits of calcareous breccia or corustone. Chlorite slates from one to twelve inches thick are also associated with these deposits, and are more or less colored green with the salts of copper. Just above English Centre a deposit of this kind extends for five or ten rods among the rocks above the public road, in the narrows on the west side of the creek; and there is another deposit three miles below the village on the east side.

Large areas of iron ore, fire clays, and coal occur in this township. The coal basin is the largest yet undeveloped in this county. (See general chapter on geology.) There are some good building and flagstone found at various places.

The surface of Pine township is mostly mountainous in the southern and central parts, and rolling in the northern part. The glacial moraine occupied the greater portion of the township. It occurs with characteristic knob-like hills, holding

kettle holes, one and a fourth miles south of Oregon Hill, with swamps on the very summit of the mountain, about 1,900 feet above the sea. The moraine appears to leave Lycoming county in the northwest corner of Pine township.

Pine township is well watered. Little Pine creek runs through the eastern part and falls into the main creek at Waterville. Its course is through a deep and wild ravine, up which a road runs to English Centre. The scenery is bold and picturesque; the mountains are lofty and impress the traveler with their grandeur and beauty. The great flood of June 1, 1889, tore through this ravine with terrific force, destroying fine bottom farm lands by covering them with sand and stones, sweeping away fences, bridges, mills, and houses, leaving utter desolation behind. The principal tributaries of Little Pine creek on the east are Callahan's run, English run, Lick run, Bear run, Block House fork, Wolf run, Rock run, and Crooked creek; on the west side, Otter run, with Buckeye branch, Pine run, Bonnell run, Four Mile run, and Hews run, flowing northeastward from Oregon Hill. In the northwestern corner rises Trout run, which flows through Brown township and empties into main Pine creek.

Although many saw mills were once operated in the township there are none now. Neither are there any grist mills. Considerable lumbering is yet done, but it consists in cutting the timber into logs and floating them to the boom at Williamsport to be manufactured. In this industry a large number of men are employed by the jobbers.

A Seminary in the Wilderness.—The first survey within the present limits of the township was lottery warrant No. 55, to Ludwig Karcher, dated May 17, 1785, calling for 419 acres, including the first fork of Pine creek. The land was surveyed during August, 1785, and patented October 28, 1788. The first permanent settlement was made by John Norris, who located on lands covered by warrant 1598, surveyed by Hughes & Fisher, about nineteen miles above the mouth of Little Pine creek on the west bank of the same, where the hamlet of Texas is situated. Norris settled here in 1800. He had no family but a wife and an adopted son, who afterwards took up his residence in Wellsboro. A small saw mill was built by Norris about 1803. It was a primitive affair, but served to furnish the few settlers in that region with lumber. At the same time Philip Moore, another pioneer, built a grist mill, which also served a useful purpose, as there was no other mill nearer than that of Col. Henry Antes, near Jersey Shore. Moore appears to have been a man of enterprise. About the time he built his mill he erected a large two-story frame house, divided into four square rooms below, and otherwise arranged for a dwelling. At that day such a building was looked upon as a great improvement in that wilderness region, attracted much attention, and called forth many curious remarks.

John Norris was a man of education. In 1806 he leased the house from Moore and turned it into a female seminary, he and his wife serving as teachers. This was a bold venture, but it proved eminently successful. There being no other school of the kind in this part of northern Pennsylvania, parents who were able to educate their daughters placed them in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Norris, and the result was that some of the best young ladies of that day were educated at the wilderness seminary. Among them may be mentioned the following: Ann Black-

well, afterwards the wife of Benjamin Lamb; Hannah Blackwell, wife of Henry Lamb; Maria Davidson, daughter of Dr. James Davidson, the Revolutionary surgeon, who settled near Jersey Shore; Elizabeth Burrows, of Montoursville, who became the wife of Tunison Coryell, of Williamsport; Jane Morrison, afterward married to Samuel Morrison, a namesake; Priscilla Morrison, married to Thomas Martin, and Elizabeth Porter, who remained single. There were others, doubtless, but their names have not been preserved.

The Norris Seminary was reached by the State road, which had been opened a few years before from Newberry to Painted Post. It was regarded as an important thoroughfare at that day, and there was a great deal of travel over it—in fact, it was the main route to Wellsboro and the settlements beyond.

"*The English Settlement.*"—It was in this township that the colony known as the "English Settlement" was founded soon after the beginning of the century, and suffered great hardships. The country was wild and inhospitable. Heavy timber covered the hills and there was no cleared land. The history of that affair, which was little less than criminal on the part of the prime mover, is as follows:

In 1805, Rev. John Hey, of the Independent Church of England, as he styled himself, was living in Philadelphia. He was an Englishman by birth. At that time there was a great rage to found colonies by those who had acquired large bodies of land. Men of means, it seems, were not content with a few hundred acres, but they sought to own tens of thousands. This desire was largely begotten by the example of Robert Morris, Phelps & Gorham, and others, to own nearly the entire northern part of the State, and the southwestern part of New York. Land was cheap, and they imagined they saw immense wealth in these vast landed possessions.

Rev. John Hey became imbued with the same ideas, and becoming acquainted with Colonel Kingsbury, agent for Samuel W. Fisher, and others, who owned thousands of acres of wild land, conceived the idea of purchasing a large body of land for the purpose of founding a colony. Fisher was a merchant in Philadelphia. A bargain was struck and June 12, 1805, Fisher and those interested with him in the ownership of 110,859 acres (See Deed Book F, page 195), conveyed to Hey the following named fifteen tracts in consideration of $21,757: Lenox, Wheatfield, Bethlehem, Auburn, Maple Bottom, Pine Grove, Mexico, Fertility, Hampstead, Vermont, Brighton, Fairfield, Hickory Grove, Beech Plain, and Richelieu, each containing 990 acres, making a total of 14,820 acres, at a cost of about $1.47 an acre.

Having acquired this large body of land Rev. John Hey visited Haven Parish, England, for the purpose of inducing a colony of his countrymen to emigrate and settle on these lands. He painted to them in glowing language the beauty of the virgin country; how he would sell them lands at a small advance on the cost, and they could in a few years clear them and found comfortable homes. He succeeded in inducing the following parties to emigrate: Enoch Blackwell, Mr. Sherborn, Mr. Wells, Henry Hews, Jabez Hay, Joshua Blackwell, Peter Blackwell, Joseph Maggs, John Crook, William Blackwell, Nathaniel Blackwell, and Joshua Blackwell. Enoch Blackwell, Sherborn, and Wells preceded the others, who soon followed. All these emigrants, when they arrived here in 1806, made their way to Williamsport and

passed over the State road from Newberry to the place where the colony was to be founded in the wilderness. On the 10th of September, 1807, Hey deeded fifty acres to Maggs in consideration of $150. It was located near Moore's mill, on the Wills tract; on the 12th of the same month he conveyed 200 acres to Henry Hews for $600, on the tract called Lenox; and on the 20th 1,200 acres to Enoch Blackwell for $3,600, on the tract called Maple Bottom—now known as Oregon Hill. Jabez Hay purchased 200 acres, June 10, 1808, for $600, and Joshua Blackwell paid $450 for 150 acres.

When these emigrants settled here there were no improvements. It was a dense forest. They were unused to the hard work of clearing land covered with heavy timber, and to use the language of a descendant, "they did not know how to cut down big trees!" Winter came on before they had scarcely succeeded in erecting cabins to shelter them, and as their scanty stores were soon exhausted, starvation began to stare them in the face. Their first winter in the wilderness was a dreary one. Summer came on and they did a little better, but they soon began to realize their condition and they felt that if they had not been deceived, it was cruel to lead them into the gloomy forest where it was almost impossible to subsist. Had it not been for the abundance of game some of them must have starved.

Sherborn and Wells were the first to leave the settlement. Others soon followed. In the meantime Enoch Blackwell was working hard to clear up a farm, and a few others followed his example. But becoming discouraged, Enoch Blackwell, his son William, and family left Oregon Hill in 1811, and settled on Pine creek, at what is now known as the town of Blackwell's, just outside of Lycoming county. When they came there they found A. P. Harris and George Bonnell living on their land, which was embraced in their purchase from Hey. The Blackwells proved their title and commenced to make improvements. They early engaged in lumbering and prospered. Enoch died at Jersey Shore in 1816, aged sixty-five, and was buried in the Davidson burial ground near the mouth of Pine creek. William, his son, succeeded to the estate, and died at Blackwell's, December 6, 1859, aged seventy years. Enoch, son of William, and grandson of Enoch the pioneer, lives there to-day. He was born, January 29, 1824, and has lived to see wonderful changes and improvements not only on Pine creek, but on the hill where his ancestors first settled in 1806.

The first death in the settlement occurred in 1808. John Crook, while hunting, was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in his hands. He was buried on his own land and his grave was pointed out for a long time.

The first child born in the settlement was Sarah, daughter of Peter Blackwell, in 1806. When she grew to womanhood she married Capt. George Davis of the merchant marine service and went to live in New York.

One by one the original settlers departed. Henry Hews sold his 200 acres to Jacob Warren, September 13, 1815, for $400, a loss of $200, and left. He died at Trout Run, as may be seen in the review of Lewis township. Maggs settled at Jersey Shore and died there. Nathaniel Blackwell also reached Jersey Shore in time and settling on a farm owned by John A. Gamble, carried it on for him till old age compelled him to cease work. He died at the house of his son, J. M. Blackwell, in Jersey Shore, May 31, 1882, in his eighty-sixth year. He was only about nine years

Geo. W. Lewis

of age when he accompanied his parents to the English settlement, and never forgot the horrors of their residence in the wilderness.

The settlement being abandoned by nearly all the original emigrants, and Rev. John Hey having died, the land passed into the possession of the Keims, of Reading. Jacob Warren, an Englishman, was then appointed their agent. He came to Philadelphia, but in 1816 took up his residence in Brown township near the lands. He died there in 1831 and was buried at Oregon Hill. Thomas Lloyd, also an Englishman, succeeded him. He died in 1859, when Enoch Blackwell, of Blackwell's, became agent for the Keim estate and he only succeeded in closing up the business in 1877. Such, in brief, is the history of the English settlement in what is now Pine township. It was an unfortunate affair and caused much suffering and misery for those who were concerned in it.

Oregon Hill.—But there is a silver lining to every cloud. Oregon Hill is now a beautiful and thrifty hamlet of twelve or fifteen houses, two churches, Evangelical and Methodist, two stores, and one blacksmith shop. Finely cultivated farms, yielding abundantly, surround the settlement and travelers are surprised at the fertility of the land and the prosperity of the people. In the cemetery are buried some of those who were identified with the colony.

A postoffice, called Oregon Hill, was established there September 20, 1869, and Hiram G. Mattoon was appointed postmaster. His successors have been as follows: James E. Brown, appointed February 8, 1877; Hiram G. Mattoon, August 3, 1881; Orison J. Graham, November 2, 1886. He is the present incumbent.

It is difficult to explain how the place got the name of Oregon Hill. Mr. Enoch Blackwell, who was born near there, and is familiar with its history, is unable to account for it. He says that in 1844 a few Mormons settled just over the line in Tioga county and the people called their settlement "Nauvoo." Soon after this a lumbering camp was started a few miles further down the stream and named "Texas," because it was about the time of the war with Mexico; and later the name "Oregon" was given to the hill region, being suggested probably by the phrase, "fifty-four, forty, or fight," used in connection with the dispute with England regarding the boundary line in Oregon, the "hill" being added because you have to make an ascent to reach the settlement—and then it was originally settled by English people.

English Centre.—The largest village in the township is English Centre, so named because it was the center of the settlement of those bearing the name of English. It is located on Little Pine creek about twelve miles from its mouth, surrounded by high mountains, which lend an air of extreme wildness to the place. Years ago Jeremiah English used to operate a large saw mill there, but it has entirely disappeared. This place is also the terminus of the Larry's creek plank road English Centre contains one church, several stores, three hotels, one licensed, the others not, and the tannery of Samuel Davidge & Company. This is a large industry giving employment to one hundred or more men. A splendid iron bridge crosses the creek near the licensed hotel, kept by Mr. English, and there are two more a short distance below. The three most numerous families living on the creek are the Carsons, Callahans, and Englishes.

English Centre suffered severely during the great flood of June 1, 1889. Many

houses were overturned, fences destroyed, and all the bridges carried away. The water came down the narrow ravine in which the town is situated in a mighty torrent, filling it from hill to hill, and the inhabitants were forced to fly for safety. This being the central point for lumbermen, there is considerable stir at times and much business transacted.

English Centre is an old settlement. As early as October 25, 1844, a postoffice was established there and called Little Pine Creek, and John M. English was appointed postmaster. His successors were: Ellis English, appointed August 15 1846; William Boatman, September 16, 1846; Claudius Boatman, July 14, 1849; David Kelly, May 19, 1854; Benjamin Kirk, May 16, 1855; James M. English, July 19, 1855.

Little Pine Creek was changed to English Centre, February 29, 1856, and Jacob C. Resse was appointed postmaster. His successors have been as follows: Jeremiah English, January 7, 1862; Eugene A. Miller, February 7, 1871; Bruce Elmore, October 9, 1874; Isaac Gildersleeve, August 7, 1876; Harry Harling, May 5, 1879; Edward Hardenburg, April 23, 1880; John R. Hartwell, April 11, 1881. He is the present incumbent.

Schools.—There are seven school houses in this township, named as follows: English Centre, graded; Oregon Hill, graded; Callahan, Chestnut Grove, Snow, Glen, and Texas. The report for 1891 shows six and one-half months taught by three male and eight female teachers.

M'HENRY TOWNSHIP.

As early as September, 1845, the movement to create a new township in the Pine Creek region was commenced. At that date, on petition the court appointed A. H. McHenry, William Porter, and George Quiggle, all of Jersey Shore, as viewers on a proposed new township to be made out of parts of Cummings and Porter. Their report was favorable, but the matter seems to have been dropped, as we find no further reference to it. The project was not renewed again till January sessions, 1855, when James M. English, Warren Evans, and others petitioned the court praying for a new township to be erected out of parts of Brown and Cummings, to be called English. On the 7th of February, 1855, the court appointed James Wilson, Samuel G. Morrison, and Jacob W. Pfouts, all of Jersey Shore, viewers. Nothing seems to have come of this movement, as the official records are silent. The movement was revived again next year, for we find that James Wilson, William H. Miller, and Robert Crane, all of Jersey Shore, were appointed to view a proposed new township to be made out of Brown, Cummings, and Cogan House. They performed their duty and made a favorable report November 15, 1856, and on the 18th it was confirmed *nisi*, and named Kingston.

Soon afterwards a meeting of citizens was held at the Kingston House, English Centre, and they resolved that "out of the respect and esteem they entertained for Alexander H. McHenry, Esq.," it should be called McHenry township.

Still there seems to have been opposition to the creation of the new township, and the movement "hung fire," for at January sessions, 1861, a petition was presented praying for a new township to be formed out of Cummings and Brown. The court appointed A. H. McHenry, E. D. Trump, and Thomas McCurdy, all residents of Jersey Shore, to serve as viewers and report the result of their investigations.

They reported favorably and the court ordered an election to be held July 20, 1861. The majority of voters favored the division, whereupon the court, on August 21, 1861, made a decree erecting the new township and directed that it be called McHenry. This was in honor of A. H. McHenry, late of Jersey Shore, the veteran surveyor. The fight had lasted for a period of sixteen years before victory was secured, and a township named after him.

This township lies in the Pine Creek mountains, is the third in size in the county, and covers an era of 42,920 acres, with a population of 608 by the census of 1890. It is bounded on the east by Cummings and Pine, on the north by Brown, on the west by Clinton county, and on the south by Cummings. Pine creek sweeps through it from the northwest to the southeast corner. Its principal tributaries are Mill run on the east, and Trout run, Harris's run, and Pine Bottom run on the west.

The region of country lying within the borders of McHenry township is wild and broken, and at many points the mountain scenery is bold and imposing. It consists of formations (Nos. XI, XII, and XIII), which occupy the northeast corner—being the western end of the Pine Creek coal basin. A small area of the same formation is formed in the southwest, and all along the western boundary of the Jersey Shore and Coudersport turnpike there is a narrow belt of these rocks. Among them are quite large areas of the mountain plateau lands of Mauch Chunk (umbral) red shale (No. XI). Some of these areas are quite fertile, while other portions are known as "barrens," containing much iron ore.

Along the valleys of the streams some fair bottom land is found; on the side hills and at the heads of the streams, there are quite large areas of Catskill red shale (No. IX) with its accompanying breccia, or corustone, of which a good section can be seen in the cuts of the Fall Brook railroad, just above Cammal station. Here this peculiar formation can be studied, and its mode of thickening and thinning in ellipsoid or concretionary forms can be plainly observed from one to six feet or more in thickness. There are good exposures for flagging and building stone, and coal, fire clays, and iron ore abound quite extensively in the undeveloped coal basins.

Settlement.—Notwithstanding the wildness of this region explorers made their way up Pine creek quite early. The first warrant was No. 456, to John Nixon, dated May 17, 1785, and the survey was made September 26, 1785, for 519¾ acres. The line commenced a short distance above the site of Jersey Mills and extended up Pine creek to the mouth of Trout run, four miles. Claudius Boatman settled at the mouth of Callahan's run, October 17, 1785. His son-in-law, Comfort Wanzer, settled about the same time a short distance below on the same tract that was subsequently settled by Abraham Harris in 1802. Boatman, the pioneer, was a Frenchman by birth. He came from Buffalo valley, where, it will be remembered, his daughter Rebecca was scalped by the Indians while making one of their last forays. She was found and cared for, and recovered. In after years she married Isaac Smee and had three sons, Charles, John, and Alpheus, and two daughters; Mary married Louis Hostrander; Elizabeth, John Shaner. Their mother lived to a good age, but never had any hair on her head after being scalped.

It is claimed that the first child born within the present territory of McHenry was William Boatman, son of Claudius and Esther Boatman, in 1787. They had

several children besides this son and Rebecca. Another daughter named Fanny married John English, who had located as early as 1784 on what has since been known as English island in Pine creek. He was warned by "Shawney John," a friendly Indian, to leave as the savages were about to make a descent on Pine creek. He heeded the warning and remained away about a year, when he returned.

Esther Boatman, wife of Claudius, was a very useful woman in the settlement. She was a nurse and physician and quite successful in her ministrations to the sick. She was a very large woman, weighing about 250 pounds. Fanny, her daughter, also became very stout. Another daughter named Jane married James English, who was a Revolutionary soldier and settled on Pine creek, and her sister Margaret married John Morrison, who resided at Horse Shoe bottom opposite Cedar run. William, their brother, settled in 1832 about two miles below the present village of English Centre.

Claudius Boatman removed from the place where he first settled to the spring opposite Jersey Mills in 1796, where he died about 1802 at the great age of ninety-eight. When his wife died is unknown. On a slight elevation, a few rods east of the first fork of Pine creek, repose the remains of Claudius Boatman and wife, Comfort Wanzer and wife, and William Hamlin, father of Rev. Benjamin Hamlin. Probably other members of the family were buried there. A grove of young timber surrounds their graves. When Waterville was laid out Capt. James M. Wolf directed the engineers not to disturb their graves.

Lumbering has been largely carried on in this township. As early as 1810 a saw mill was built on Trout run by Jeremiah Morrison and brother, which was run several years. In 1810 Abraham Harris built a mill on Harris's run, which was operated until 1846. Two mills were built on Mill run—one in 1812, and the other in 1840—by George and Abner Campbell. The first was burned in 1835, and the second disappeared about 1848. In 1848 a large gang mill was built at Harris's island by Crane, Day & Baldwin. It changed hands many times, but did a large business. In 1849 McHenry & Bubb started a mill which they operated for several years. George Brown & Sons put up a mill on the site of the Abraham Harris mill in 1849. A steam mill was erected in 1870 by C. M. Laporte three miles up Harris's run, which was operated two or three years and then removed on account of the scarcity of timber to Upper Pine Bottom run. It was burned in October, 1875. About 1850 Lucius Truman built a steam mill on Bark Cabin run, which he operated for some time. Nearly all of these mills have disappeared or crumbled into ruins.

A railroad is now (1892) being built from Cammal to English Centre via Oregon Hill, a distance of fifteen miles, by C. E. Thomas & Company, of Shenandoah, for the purpose of getting out "prop timber" for the mines. It is to be standard gauge, and on account of the steep grades, a "stem winder" locomotive will be used. This road will afford an outlet for a large amount of timber and lumber.

Postoffices.—A postoffice was established at Jersey Mills, January 19, 1855, and Levi Fisk was appointed postmaster. His successors appear as follows: William Stoddard, October 9, 1855; John J. Coolidge, October 14, 1870; M. Bonnell, April 5, 1875. He is the present incumbent.

"Cammal," which is a contraction of the word Campbell, was established Sep-

tember 16, 1884; James Lamison was appointed postmaster, and he is still the incumbent. The Campbells are old settlers here, and a little village is growing up around the railroad station, which is called Cammal. Lodge No. 1001, I. O. O. F., was recently instituted here.

Okome, the last postoffice, was established April 7, 1890, and Carl P. Carlson was appointed postmaster. He is the present incumbent.

Schools.—The first school within the limits of the township was taught by Robert Young in 1804, and the first school house was built about half a mile above where Claudius Boatman settled in 1808. The township now has four school houses, viz: Jersey Mills, Cammal, Ross, and Mt. Zion. The report for 1891 shows seven months taught, with four female teachers receiving an average of $27.50 per month.

CHAPTER XLVII.

JACKSON AND COGAN HOUSE.

JACKSON.—ORGANIZATION—STREAMS—GEOLOGY—SETTLEMENT—BUTTONWOOD—EDUCATION—CHURCH.

COGAN HOUSE.—FIRST TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—DRAINAGE—GEOLOGY—PIONEERS—PIONEER LUMBERMEN—POSTOFFICES—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

AT February sessions, 1824, a petition from "divers inhabitants of Lycoming township" was presented, setting forth that the said township of Lycoming is "about eight miles in breadth on the river and extends over the Allegheny mountain a distance of nearly twenty-five miles; that the inhabitants who reside on the north and northwest side of the Allegheny, and the inhabitants up Lycoming creek, are subject to great inconvenience by being connected with the inhabitants on the river, where the township officers generally reside. Therefore they pray for the court to appoint a view to divide said township."

The court appointed Andrew D. Hepburn, Phillip Krebs, and Mordecai Heylmun as viewers, with instructions that if "they saw proper to divide said township by an east and west line, to commence on Lycoming creek about eight miles from the mouth, to report at the next term of court."

The viewers reported favorably at September sessions, and recommended that a new township be erected and called Jackson, after the illustrious hero of New Orleans, whereupon the report was approved and the township came into existence. Since that time, however, its territory has been greatly curtailed by the erection of other townships.

As it is now constituted it lies in Liberty valley, the Tioga and Lycoming county line passing through the southern portion or limb thereof. It is bounded on the east by McNett, on the north by Liberty township, Tioga county, on the west by

Pine, and on the south by Cogan House township, and is the central one of the five in the northern tier of Lycoming county.

Jackson is the fourteenth in size in the county and contains 21,120 acres. It embraces a large portion of Laurel Hill, a spur of the Allegheny mountain. Block House fork of Little Pine creek heads on the southern slope of Brian Hill, another spur of the Alleghenies, on the north side of the valley, and runs south and west to its confluence with Big Pine creek at Waterville. Next in size and importance is Roaring branch, which heads in the township, runs along the north side of Laurel Hill in an easterly direction, and finally empties into Lycoming creek at the village of Roaring Branch. Its principal tributaries are Big and Little Elk Lick runs, which head in Liberty township, Tioga county, and run south until they join the waters of Roaring branch at the foot of Laurel Hill.

The greater portion of the township is composed of valley plateau lands of Red Catskill (No. IX) lying at a general elevation of 1,500 to 1,700 feet above tide. In the northeast corner, along Roaring branch, there is an exposure of the Chemung measure, (Nos. VIII e and VIII f,) with their associated fossil iron ore. In the eastern part of the township at an elevation of 2,100 feet above tide, formations (No. X, XI, XII, and XIII) occur, being the western end of the McIntyre coal basin; while on the western end there occurs the same formation, the eastern end of the Pine Creek coal basin. These two may each contain some of the lower productive coal beds.

There was an attempt made to utilize the calcareous breccia of (No. IX), but owing to the red rock selected containing much iron, it was not a success. At the head of a fork of Pack Horse run there was observed a heavy wash of manganese, which stained the rock and gravel many rods down the stream. On being followed to the head of the run the pocket in the gravel and loose shaly sandstone was found, containing in all about 250 to 300 pounds of fine semi-crystallized manganese ore, which analyzed seventy *per cent.*, but no more was found here. There is a report of its presence in two adjoining townships in greater quantity. It would be of value to the commercial interests of the county should a permanent bed of this excellent mineral be found.

There are good localities for obtaining fossil plates and casts on Roaring branch and its tributaries. Coal and fire clays may be looked for in the coal basin. Good building and flagstone also abound. The surface of the township is generally rolling. In the southeast and southwest it is mountainous. The glacial moraine left marks of its presence, and a hill of glacial drift occurs at Buttonwood, just above the postoffice, near the county bridge. At Sawyer's (formerly Sechrist's) mills is a small natural dam and falls. The rock is cut out to form the channel of the stream about fifty feet in depth.

Settlement.—It is strange to relate that at the present time there is neither a grist nor saw mill in the township. The lumber being exhausted there is no further use for saw mills. The Jackson people get their milling done at Liberty, Tioga county, and Trout Run and Roaring Branch. As early as 1811 Peter Sechrist, one of the sturdiest of the early pioneers of the valley, moved from Liverpool, Perry county, over the Williamson road, to what is now Jackson township and opened up the farm now owned by Hiram Sawyer, Esq., lying on the Block House fork, about

one mile south of the county line, and erected a grist and saw mill. They were the first of the kind in Liberty valley and for many years did good service, but they finally succumbed to the ravages of time, and to-day not a vestige of either remains, excepting the old mill stones. Daniel Sechrist, born in 1812, was the first white child to see the light of day in that dreary wilderness. He was born before the cabin in which they afterwards lived was completed, and he still lives to recount the stories of privation and sufferings the family endured in his youthful days. A fine dwelling house, with neatly kept grounds, commodious outbuildings, and well tilled fields surrounding it, now stands near the site of the old mill. It is owned by Hiram Sawyer.

Other settlers soon followed Sechrist. About 1814 Jacob Beck, Daniel Beck, and George Miller started from York county on a prospecting expedition. They reached Williamsport in due season, where they remained for a short time, but were not entirely satisfied. Three years later (1817) they rode over Laurel Hill, following the Williamson road from Trout run to the Block House. Daniel Miller (still living) soon afterwards followed and joined them. They selected places in what is now the eastern part of Jackson township, in the dense wilderness, made improvements, and finally foundèd homes.

The census of 1890 gives the township a population of 619. The inhabitants are noted for their hospitality, thrift, industry, and sobriety. It was through their territory that Charles Williamson cut his famous road in 1792 and built the Block House, just across the Tioga county line, which has been a noted landmark for a hundred years.

Buttonwood.—Jackson township has but one postoffice and it is named Buttonwood. It was established August 29, 1872, and Henry Weaver, Jr., was appointed postmaster. He was succeeded, September 12, 1889, by Charles B. Halstead, at whose store it is kept, in the southwestern part of the township.

Education has not been neglected. Jackson has seven schools, viz: No. 1, Kehler district, east end; No. 2, Mountain House, foot of Laurel Hill; No. 3, Raker district, in the center of the township; No. 4, Reed's, in the northwestern part; No. 5, Centennial, on Block House fork, near the postoffice; No. 6, Independent, near J. Beck's; No. 7, Zucker's, extreme northwest.

Church.—There is one church in the township. It is a good brick structure and belongs to the Lutherans. And there is but one hotel, David D. Reed proprietor, at the mouth of Pack Horse run.

COGAN HOUSE TOWNSHIP.

This township was formed out of territory taken from Jackson and Mifflin townships, December 6, 1843. A petition having been presented praying for a division of these two townships, the court appointed A. Taylor, Jacob Cook, and William Quinn commissioners to investigate and report. Their report being favorable, it was confirmed on the date stated above and the township was created.

As the township was organized in December, 1843, no officers were chosen until the subsequent spring election. They were as follows: Justice of the peace, Joseph Stryker; supervisors, John Aikin and G. Botts; school directors: Joseph Stryker, John Weigel, Benjamin Quimby, Paul Stryker, Charles Straub, and G. Botts.

The township is the sixth in size in the county and has an area of 39,360 acres. By the census of 1890 the population was 1,126. It is situated in the second tier from the north and is bounded as follows: On the east by Lewis and McNett, on the north by Jackson, on the west by Pine and Cummings, and on the south by Mifflin, Anthony, and Lycoming townships.

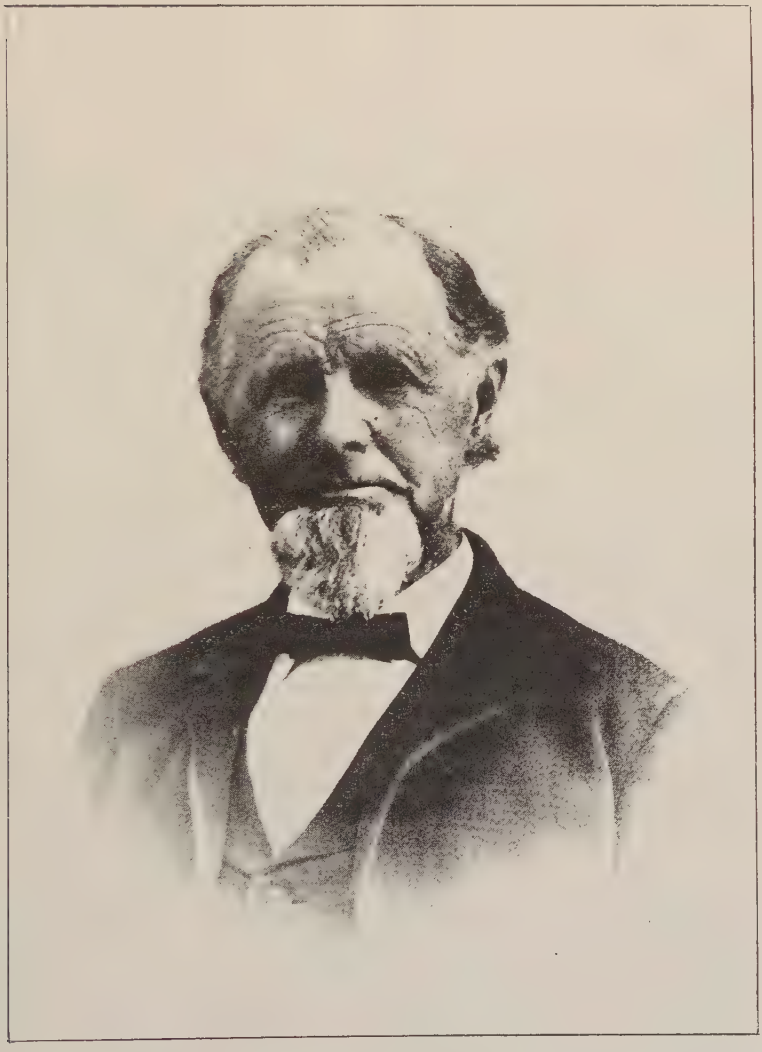
Cogan House is well watered. Its principal stream is Larry's creek, which heads on the farm of Reuben Crist, near Steam valley. It is twenty-five miles long and falls into the river east of Jersey Shore. Hoagland's run empties into Lycoming creek and Bear run enters Little Pine creek above English Centre. Flook's run and Pack Horse run also empty into Little Pine creek. Trout run heads in Laurel valley and enters Lycoming creek at the village of Trout Run. Wolf run falls into Lycoming creek below Trout run. The Plank Road fork of Larry's creek falls into the main stream above the borough of Salladasburg.

The township forms the south escarpment of the main Allegheny range and consists of Red Catskill (No. IX), which forms a red shale valley about twelve miles long by four miles wide, lying at a general elevation of 1,450 to 1,650 feet above tide. Next above come Pocono rocks (No. X) forming the rim around the valley and edge of the mountains, but does not give much encouragement to farmers. Next above occur considerable areas of Mauch Chunk (No. XI) red shale, upon which are quite a number of farms, most of which are of fair agricultural value. At an elevation of 1,700 to 1,800 feet above tide occurs mountain or carboniferous (umbral) limestone from sixty to seventy feet thick and some three miles long. This is the most northern extension of the great limestone formation which extends into the southern part of Tennessee and has a thickness there of 800 to 1,500 feet. Above this occurs Pottsville (seral) conglomerate (No. XII) forty to sixty feet thick, and above this is a section of the lower productive coal measure (No. XIII), containing one bed of coal three feet eight inches to four feet six inches thick, and a number of minor beds. Coal was mined on Hoagland's run some forty-six years ago and hauled to Crescent Iron Works.

Iron ore occurs in the (No. XI) umbral red shales. Manganese has been found as a bog ore and semi-crystallized. Copper ore has been found in some three or four localities, and one deposit of sufficient thickness to constitute a vein fifteen inches thick, with an underlying sandstone impregnated with copper. Fire clay of various qualities is observed in numerous outcrops, and mineral earth paints have been worked, affording a good red and brown. Fine building stone exists in the township.

Cogan is a remarkably fertile valley, which it owes chiefly to the disintegration of the numerous masses of calcareous rocks (corustone marl) in which the measures in and around the valley abound. The surface is rolling in the valleys, with some portions mountainous. The State road, built in 1799, passes through the township near the old coal mines. The gorge of Hoagland's run is a true cañon, where the measures have been cut out to a depth of from 500 to 1,000 feet. The entire township forms an interesting study for the geologist.

Pioneers.—The township is so named in honor of David Cogan, who was one of the first settlers on Larry's creek. This was about 1825. He built a log house, cleared ground, and made other improvements. The location was pleasant, there



E. Pidcock

were fine groves of maple and attractive surroundings, but as there was only one settler near, he soon tired of his wilderness home and abandoned it about 1842. The place gradually fell into decay and came to be known by hunters and travelers as "Cogan's House."—Hence the name of the township. Another settler named Carter had made some improvements in the neighborhood, built a house, and planted an orchard, but when Cogan left he followed him. The latter place was afterwards known as the "Carter House."

The section of country where these pioneers attempted to found homes was noted for fine timber and the abundance of game. Old settlers on Hoagland's run used to repair to the place every spring to make maple sugar, but they often had to defend themselves against wild animals. As late as 1840 David Conn was there for that purpose, and was disturbed by the howling of wolves all night. Edward Persun finally became the owner of Cogan's improvement, and in course of time the letter *s* was dropped and it was known simply as Cogan House.

Among some of the earliest adventurers to penetrate the wilds of Cogan House in search of homes, after Cogan and Carter, might be mentioned the following: Charles Straub, Joseph Stryker, Adam Fausnaught, Benjamin Quimby, John Akin, and John Weigle. This was as early as 1842. At that time it was, indeed, a "howling wilderness," but being endowed with pluck and great endurance, they succeeded, and to-day many of their descendants may be found there.

Among the modern settlers in the township may be mentioned Abraham Meyer, the well known geologist. He was born in Philadelphia, January 9, 1835, and is a grandson of Abraham Bleyler, who served as a farrier in the Continental Army, and afterward settled in Germantown. He entered the Central high school from the Jefferson Street grammar school, and graduated with the class of 1850. In 1852 he came to Lycoming county and settled on the "'Squire Mahaffey farm." Here he remained until 1863, engaged in farming and lumbering. On the 3d of December, 1863, by order of the Secretary of War, he was assigned to the United States Signal Corps, Army of the Potomac, where he remained until the close of the war. Mr. Meyer studied geology and is well known throughout the county as a local geologist of good standing. His residence since the war has been in Cogan House township, where he has served as justice of the peace five years, and auditor and town clerk for a number of terms.

Pioneer Lumbermen.—In early times, owing to the heavy growth of pine timber, Cogan House was one of the best lumbering districts in the county, and the output of manufactured lumber during the last fifty years has been heavy. The venerable James Wood was one of the pioneer lumbermen, assisted by his son Robert. Their first mill was primitive in its construction. It consisted of a pit saw with Mr. Wood at one end and Robert at the other. This was as early as 1844, before steam and the fine water power furnished by the streams had been thought of being utilized. Mr. Wood in course of time became the owner of a fine mill and manufactured a large amount of lumber.

The first mill run by water of which we have any account was started by Mr. Schuyler some time in 1844. Isaiah Hayes followed him in 1845, and the same year F. Whitlock started a steam mill. From that time to the present the list of those

who operated mills is a long one. The lumber product of this township has amounted to hundreds of millions of feet, but in the absence of statistics the exact amount can not be given. The supply of pine is about exhausted and in a few years all traces of the once busy saw mills will have disappeared.

Postoffices.—Cogan House township has five postoffices. The oldest, Perkinsville and White Pine, was established July 6, 1854, and Harford J. Perkins appointed postmaster. He served until May 6, 1857, when the office was changed to White Pine and Cassimer Wittig was appointed. His successors have been as follows: Charles Whitehead, appointed May 2, 1881; J. R. Weigle, February 9, 1882; Robert Wood, present incumbent, July 6, 1888.

Cogan House postoffice was established December 21, 1854, and Charles Persun was appointed postmaster. He served until January 2, 1889, almost thirty-five years, when Mrs. Lora J. Maxwell was appointed to succeed him. She is the present incumbent.

Steam Valley postoffice was established August 2, 1872, and Henry Yoder was appointed postmaster. His successors served as follows: Henry F. Winder, appointed April 7, 1879; Charles H. Naylor, June 4, 1887, present incumbent.

Brookside was established December 18, 1882; Lawson O. Graham was made postmaster and is still in office.

The last postoffice was established May 26, 1892, at Buck Horn and named Steuben, in honor of Baron Steuben, who has descendants living in the township, and Joseph F. Reeder was appointed postmaster.

Churches.—Religious services were held in various places as early as 1846. Rev. Mr. Bellman was the first officiating minister, but no church was built until 1860, when the Methodists erected one at the Summit. To-day there are five in the township, viz: Brookside, Summit, and Cogan House, known as the Centennial Chapel, all of which are Methodist Episcopal. The Union church on Wolf run is used by the Disciples and Lutherans, and the Steam Valley church is used by the Evangelicals, Disciples, and Lutherans.

Schools.—In 1846 two school houses were built, one at Schuyler's mill, the other near Benjamin Quimby's residence. The first teachers were Lucy Doctor and Lucinda Moss. To-day there are seven school houses in the township, named as follows: Brookside, on the Plank Road fork of Larry's creek; Summit, on the main road from Larry's creek, called the "back valley road;" Beech Grove, on the "back valley road," near the headwaters of Bear creek; Cogan House, on the main road leading from Larry's creek, on Wolf run; Green Mountain, on the main road leading to Trout Run; Steam Valley, on the fork of Trout run; Buck Horn, near the Buck Horn tavern.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CITY OF WILLIAMSPORT AND BOROUGH OF SOUTH WILLIAMSPORT.

William F. Packer was born April 2, 1807, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, son of James and Charity (Bye) Packer, natives of Chester and Bucks county, respectively. At the age of thirteen years he began learning the printer's trade in the office of the *Public Inquirer* at Sunbury. He subsequently completed his apprenticeship in the *Patriot* office at Bellefonte. He was employed as a journeyman in the office of the Pennsylvania *Intelligencer* at Harrisburg, from 1825 to 1827, of which Hon. Simon Cameron was one of the proprietors. He studied law at Williamsport under Joseph B. Anthony, but was never admitted to the bar. In 1827 he purchased an interest in the Lycoming *Gazette*, and associated himself with John Brandon in its publication. In June, 1832, he was appointed superintendent of the West Branch canal. Soon after retiring from the Lycoming *Gazette* in 1836, Mr. Packer, in partnership with Benjamin Parke and O. Barrett, established *The Keystone*, at Harrisburg. In 1839 Governor Porter appointed Mr. Packer one of the three canal commissioners of the State, and in 1842 the Governor appointed him auditor general. In 1846 he was elected a member of the House of Representatives from the counties of Lycoming, Clinton, and Potter, but by a mistake in carrying out the returns of a township in Clinton county, his opponent was returned as elected, and actually served the whole session before the error was discovered. Being a candidate the following year Mr. Packer was elected by a majority of over 1,500. He was chosen Speaker of the legislative body during his first term. In 1849 he was elected to the State Senate from Lycoming, Clinton, Centre, and Sullivan counties. Mr. Packer was a delegate to the Baltimore convention in 1835 which nominated Martin Van Buren for President, and also to the Cincinnati convention of 1856 which nominated James Buchanan. In March, 1857, he was nominated at Harrisburg for Governor of Pennsylvania, and was elected. His administration was marked by sound judgment and great ability. He died in Williamsport, September 27, 1870. He was married December 24, 1829, to Mary W. Vanderbilt, and to this union were born six children.

Oliver Watson was for many years a well known financier and banker of Williamsport. He was a son of William Watson, and was born November 10, 1811, on Lycoming creek, Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. His mother was a sister of Col. John McMeen, an early and prominent settler on the "Long Reach" of the West Branch, a few miles west of Williamsport. When but eight years old William McMeen took young Watson to live with him. In 1826 the family moved to the forks of Pine creek, where the village of Waterville now stands, and there the subject of this sketch remained until 1830, when he started

out to make his way in the world. He entered the employ of James Stewart to learn the blacksmith's trade, served two years, and then returned to Pine creek and attended school for some time for the purpose of acquiring an education. He made such progress in his studies that he was regarded as quite a good scholar, and in 1834 he taught school for six months in a building on the farm of Henry Tomb. He was then induced by the Hons. George Crawford, John Cook, and John Gallagher to take charge of a school near the residence of Mr. Crawford, where he taught until 1836. Mr. Crawford advised him to study law, and acting upon the advice of his friend, he went to Williamsport and entered the office of the Hon. James Armstrong. He made rapid progress in his legal studies, and was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county in 1837. During the time he was reading law he served as clerk in the office of the county commissioners, but resigned that position in 1838 to accept the appointment of county treasurer, which office he filled in an efficient and creditable manner for three years.

In 1841 Mr. Watson entered into partnership with Hon. John W. Maynard, and the law firm of Maynard & Watson was continued for seven years, and obtained a wide celebrity. In 1848 Mr. Watson retired from the firm and associated with him A. J. Little. This firm lasted for two years, when Mr. Little retired, and Mr. Watson practiced alone until 1856. He was then elected president of the West Branch Bank, an office he held to the close of his life. Besides the many other positions he occupied, he served as president of the Market Street Bridge Company for nearly thirty years. He dealt extensively in wild lands, and at the time of his death owned several fine farms. Mr. Watson was a successful business man, an able lawyer, and a shrewd financier, and acquired through the passing years a handsome competence. For some years prior to his death he was almost totally blind, and his extensive business interests were attended to by his devoted wife.

On the 16th of November, 1843, Mr. Watson was married to Marietta, daughter of Hon. David Scott, of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, president of the first board of State canal commissioners, and president judge of Dauphin county three years, and of Luzerne county for nineteen years. Eight children were the fruits of this union, two of whom died in early childhood. The six surviving children are as follows: William S.; Jennie, of South Bethlehem, widow of Charles Rawle; Emma, of New York City, widow of Dr. Charles Jones; Oliver, of London, England; John H., of Williamsport, and Thomas, of New York City. Mr. Watson was one of the founders of Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, and filled the office of vestryman in that church for more than half a century. He was a stanch Democrat, but took no active interest in political affairs. He died at his home, immediately north of Williamsport, September 1, 1882, in the seventy-first year of his age. His aged widow is a resident of Williamsport, where she removed after the death of her husband.

Tunison Coryell was closely identified with the progress and development of Lycoming county for more than half a century. His ancestors were Huguenots, who immigrated from France to America in 1665, landed at Perth Amboy, and settled at Scotch Plains, New Jersey, where descendants of the family still live. Emanuel Coryell removed from Scotch Plains to Well's Falls, sixteen miles above Trenton, where he acquired a large amount of land and established a ferry across the Delaware river, known as Coryell's ferry. Here George Coryell, father of Tuni-

son, was born, April 28, 1761. At the age of sixteen he entered the Revolutionary army, and served until the fall of 1780. In 1790 he married Charity Van Buskirk of Mifflinburg, Pennsylvania, and Tunison Coryell, the eldest of his children, was born of this union in the old ferry house, in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, June 13, 1791. In 1793 George Coryell removed with his family to East Buffalo, Northumberland county (now Union), and settled on the property of Samuel Maclay. He was a carpenter, and erected many buildings in Buffalo valley, among others the old Black Horse tavern in Lewisburg. He was a captain of the Valley Troop in 1799, and was adjutant of George Weirick's regiment at Marcus Hook in 1814. He came to Lycoming county at one time, but returned to Buffalo valley, thence removed to White Deer valley, and thence to the vicinity of Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, where he died about 1837. His wife survived him only a short period. They left four sons: Tunison; John; Joseph R., and Abraham; also several daughters, most of whom settled in Ohio and Indiana.

The subject of this sketch was reared in the Buffalo valley, and his advantages for an education were limited to the schools of pioneer days. In 1802, when but eleven years old, he carried the mail on horseback from Lewisburg to Bellefonte, for a short time. He afterwards clerked in a store at Milton, and in May, 1809, he came to Jersey Shore and clerked in the store of James Collins until the fall of 1813. In 1812 he borrowed $50 of John Bailey to start in the lumber trade, which proved a profitable speculation and was the beginning of his future pecuniary success in life. In the autumn of 1813 he located in Williamsport, and clerked in the office of Gen. John Burrows, prothonotary of Lycoming county, for several years. He was appointed register and recorder, and clerk of the orphans' court, in February, 1818, and served one term. In 1821 he purchased the Lycoming *Gazette*, and in two years built up the paper from 400 to 1,200 subscribers, retiring in August, 1823. He served as prothonotary of the county from January, 1824, to January, 1830, a period of six years. After retiring from this office he was engaged for some time on the public works on the North and West Branch canals, and took an active part in pushing those improvements to completion. He was one of the leading spirits in trying to get the government to build a national road through Williamsport, and also encouraged Peter A. Karthaus to construct two steamboats to ply on the Susquehanna and its branches. It was largely through his efforts that the Philadelphia and Erie railroad was built to Williamsport. In 1856 he was instrumental in organizing the Williamsport Gas Company, and for seventeen years he served as secretary, superintendent, and treasurer of the company. He was a director of the Northumberland Bank for a short time, and took an active part in founding the West Branch Bank, of which he served as cashier.

Mr. Coryell was married, February 13, 1816, to Sarah, daughter of Gen. John Burrows of Montoursville, which union was blessed with three sons and three daughters, as follows: Jane, widow of John Gibson; John B.; George; Mary V.; Sarah, and Charles. Mrs. Gibson and John B., both of whom are residents of Williamsport, are the only survivors of the family. Mrs. Coryell died, March 24, 1869, after a married life of over fifty-three years. Her husband survived her more than twelve years, and died, August 8, 1881, in the ninety-first year of his age. Mr. Coryell possessed an active and remarkably retentive memory, and a strong taste

for the collection and preservation of local history, on which he was a recognized authority until the close of his life. His mind was a storehouse of information, and he wrote much for the local press. Through his efforts a great deal of valuable data relating to pioneer days and trials have been preserved. In the later years of his life he published a volume of over 100 pages, filled with incidents and sketches of old settlers whom he had known personally. He enjoyed a wide acquaintance with public men, and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He presented a commanding personal appearance, was dignified in his manners, and sociable and kind to all. Owing to his splendid constitution and correct habits, Mr. Coryell lived to a greater age than is usually allotted to man, and few men of his time possessed to a greater degree the confidence of the community in which he resided for nearly three-quarters of a century.

John B. Coryell is the only surviving son of Tunison Coryell, and was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1822. He grew to manhood in his native city, and there received a public school education. On reaching his majority he embarked in merchandising at Montoursville, was afterwards engaged in mercantile pursuits at Williamsport, has carried on the same business at St. Mary's, Elk county, for many years, and is recognized as one of the prominent and successful business men of the West Branch valley. Mr. Coryell has taken an active interest in promoting the welfare of his home. He is one of the original stockholders in the Savings Institution, and has been one of its directors many years. He was also a stockholder in the Lycoming Savings Bank, and has been a director in its successor, the Lycoming National Bank, since its organization. In connection with his father he assisted in establishing the Williamsport Gas Company, and is a stockholder and director in the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. The Coryell Flint Paper Company, now managed by his sons, John G. and Bingham, owes its existence to his enterprise and public spirit. He was one of the organizers of the Hermance Chemical Company and the Otto Chemical Company, the plants of which are located in McKean county. Mr. Coryell has always extended his aid and encouragement to every worthy project, and has given liberally of his means to the cause of religion and charity. He was married November 28, 1855, to Margaret, daughter of James Bingham of Williamsport, who has borne him three sons and one daughter, as follows: James B., attorney at law; Sarah, wife of John K. Hays; John G., and Bingham, all of whom are residents of Williamsport. Mr. Coryell has been a member of the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport since early manhood, and has been one of the most liberal supporters of that organization. He has always been an unswerving adherent of the Republican party, and is a stalwart in upholding its measures and principles.

Mahlon Fisher was born, February 8, 1810, in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and died at his home in Williamsport, December 28, 1874. Before he was sixteen years old his time was spent on a farm and in attendance at the schools of his neighborhood. At this period of life he began to learn the carpenter's trade, with no capital but unfolded talents and his unflinching integrity. With the broad world and its busy throng before him he marched without fear or favor into the contest and commanded the respect and confidence of all who knew him. In 1834 he married Mary A. Stires, who shared with him the trials and struggles of his early life.

as well as the luxury and opulence of declining years, until 1873 when she died. In 1848 he abandoned his trade and removed to Stockton, New Jersey, where he engaged in an extensive grain and lumber trade with his brother, Johnson Fisher, until 1855, when he came to Williamsport. Having learned while living in New Jersey of some extensive coal and timber lands in western Pennsylvania which others had failed in an attempt to develop, he determined to risk his all, and became a third owner of the vast territory which he proposed to develop. His life thus far had been stamped with the seal of honor, and among the friends of his boyhood he had no trouble to find those who, with unstinted confidence in his ability, were ready to contribute and risk the means required to bring forth the hidden treasures of the forests which placed him, as well as those connected with him, in positions of ease and opulence. At the time of his death he was connected with many business interests of Williamsport, being president of the Susquehanna Boom Company and the Valentine Iron Works. He was largely interested in the lumber firms of Reading, Fisher & Company, Teneyke, Emery & Company, and the planing mills of Reading, Fisher & Reading. He was one of the organizers and a director of the old Lumberman's National Bank, and was one of the original members of the Williamsport Land Company. He cast his first Republican vote for Abraham Lincoln, and served one term as county treasurer while living in New Jersey. He also held other offices of minor importance. Mahlon Fisher was the artificer of his own life, and was one of the few men who became rich and yet maintained a reputation spotless and unsullied. Truth, honor, and fidelity was the platform on which he stood firm and unmovable. His generosity was without stint. According to the sixth item of his will he provides that his executor shall invest $30,000 in Pennsylvania State bonds, and turn the same over to the trustees of the First Baptist church in trust, the larger part of the interest on said bonds to be paid to the widows and orphans of Williamsport who have been made such while residing in that city, regardless of race, color, or religious denomination. The interest has amounted to about $1,000 per year, and is distributed semi-annually by the treasurer of the Baptist church. Shortly after his death, the Lumberman's Exchange called a special meeting and passed resolutions, expressing their sorrow, and their personal knowledge of his purity of life, his love of truth and justice, and the strict integrity which characterized his business relations. He reared a family of seven children: John S., deceased; Annie J., wife of John E. Jones; Elizabeth, wife of W. H. Taylor; William S., deceased; Alfred E.; Mary H., wife of Dr. W. M. Du Four, and Charles B.

John S. Fisher, deceased, was born in Flemington, New Jersey, January 1, 1835, and died October 23, 1876. He was the son of Mahlon Fisher and a Democrat in politics. He received his education in the public schools of his native town, and early in life was employed as a clerk in a mercantile store. After removing to Williamsport in 1855, he occupied a position in the office of the firm of Reading, Fisher & Company for a number of years, previous to forming a partnership with John E. Jones, and engaging in the lumber business, under the firm name of Fisher & Jones. Mr. Fisher afterwards entered into a partnership with Lewis Jamison, with whom he was largely identified with the lumber interests of Lycoming county. In 1862 he was married to Miss Mary E., daughter of Alexander Jamison, who, accompanied by her uncle, Lewis Jamison, and an aunt, removed from Delaware

City, Delaware, to Williamsport, in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher became the parents of four children: Edward J.; Lewis J.; May A., and Mahlon L. Mr. Fisher was a Democrat, and was prominently connected with the Masonic order as a member of the lodge, chapter, and commandery.

Andrew D. Hepburn, son of James and Mary (Hopewell) Hepburn, was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1786. His maternal grandmother was a De Normandie, and fled from France during the troubles between the French government and the Huguenots, and with one brother and sister, took refuge in England. She married an Englishman named Hopewell, and afterwards they emigrated to the United States. Here her daughter, Mary, married James Hepburn, and to them were born the following children: Samuel, who was one of the first lawyers in the State; James, a lawyer, and president of the Northumberland Bank, and also president of the Tidewater Canal Company; Hopewell, a lawyer at Easton, and afterwards judge of the Western district of Pennsylvania; Jane, who married F. C. Campbell, of the Williamsport bar; Mary, who married James Merrill, a lawyer and once a member of Congress; Sarah, who married James Armstrong, of Williamsport, a lawyer and afterwards judge of the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, and Andrew D. The last mentioned came to Williamsport when about eighteen years of age. At that time it was a mere hamlet, and a large part of the site of the future city was covered by a forest. Shortly after locating here he commenced building, and the logs of which his dwelling was constructed were hewn from trees felled on the back part of the lot. The house was afterward weatherboarded, and was quite a landmark until destroyed by fire some years since. This house contained the first ingrain carpet, and the first sofa brought to Williamsport. Mr. Hepburn engaged in mercantile pursuits, and was very successful, but after a time he gave himself up to the care of his valuable and increasing property. He purchased and inherited large tracts of land, a portion of which, at the present time, includes a part of Williamsport. He was familiar with both law and medicine, and people were in the habit, as long as he lived, of coming to him for advice on legal questions, which he never refused to give. Being a descendant on his father's side of the Scotch Covenanters, he was a Presbyterian, early attached himself to this church, and was an elder in the same for many years. He donated the site for the erection of the first Presbyterian church on Market street, and left a bequest of a building to be used as a parsonage. He was quiet and retiring in his manners, studious and literary in his tastes, of fine talent, and marked ability. There were few men in the community more widely known, or whose influence was more generally felt, and his pen was ably used in promoting the construction of the West Branch canal. He was firm and decided in his views when a question of right was concerned, and would have gone to the stake rather than sacrifice his principles, and when an object of want or distress was presented, he was ever ready to render assistance. He married at a very early age, Martha, a daughter of Thomas Huston, who served as a captain in the Revolutionary army. She was a sister of the Hon. Charles Huston, an eminent lawyer and judge of the Supreme court of Pennsylvania. Mr. Hepburn reared a large family, and died in 1862. Among his children were Judge Samuel Hepburn, of Carlisle; James H. Hepburn, of Jersey Shore; and Dr. William Hepburn and Andrew Hepburn, of Williamsport, all of whom are dead.

J. Smith

Abraham Updegraff was born in Williamsport, June 17, 1808. In September, 1799, his father, Thomas Updegraff, with his wife and two children, moved up the Susquehanna river in two canoes and located at Williamsport, where he established a tannery and followed that occupation the greater part of his life. At the age of eleven years Abraham was put to work in his father's tannery, where he remained for sixteen years. In the spring of 1834 he entered into partnership in the mercantile business with Jacob Grafius. In April, 1837, he bought the interest of his partner and continued alone for twenty-four years. When the West Branch Bank was organized in 1836, Mr. Updegraff was chosen a director, and served for ten years. In June, 1848, he became president and served in that capacity until 1856, when he resigned. In December, 1863, he was the prime mover in the organization of the First National Bank, and was its first president. He was manager in the first organization of the Williamsport Bridge Company, and remained such until his death. He was one of two persons who laid out the Williamsport cemetery in 1850, and was a prime mover in establishing Wildwood cemetery, of which he was president at the time of his death. He was for years identified with the lumber interests, and was connected with the Williamsport Water Works. For over twenty years he served as president of the board of trustees of Dickinson Seminary. He was also for about ten years a member of the city council. In 1840 he and his wife became members of the Second Presbyterian church, and for a time he was superintendent of the Lycoming County Sunday School Association. Like his father, Mr. Updegraff was very liberal in his contributions to meritorious objects. His sound judgment, fine business abilities, correct dealings, and accommodating spirit entitled him to a prominent place among the people, and he was always greatly respected and highly honored. He took great care in preserving the memory of his father, and before his death he published a neat little memoriam, and placed therein a portrait of him as a token of his filial affection. February 12, 1835, Mr. Updegraff was married to Elizabeth Peterman, and to this union are living two daughters: Lizzie, the wife of J. M. Black, and Lucy L., the wife of James J. Gibson. Mr. Updegraff was quite successful in business, and died, April 17, 1884, leaving his family property worth many thousand dollars, the result of his upright and frugal dealings.

Hon. John Smith was for many years one of the best and most favorably known citizens of Lycoming county, and was a descendant of one of its pioneer families. He was born in Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, January 27, 1794, on the tract of land originally known as the Rose farm, now Vallamont, a portion of which is now within the limits of this city. He received the rudiments of an English education in the pioneer schools of his native township, and his early life was spent upon a farm. When about seventeen years of age he came to Williamsport, then a small village, and was indentured with Jeremiah Tallman to the shoemaker's trade. After acquiring a knowledge of the business he worked as a journeyman for several years. About 1821 he opened a shop of his own on Fourth street, and carried on the manufacture of boots and shoes for many years. In 1833, in partnership with Rev. Jasper Bennett and Joseph Williams, he engaged in the mercantile business on Third street, whence they removed in 1835 to a new store building on Pine street, the site of which Mr. Smith had previously purchased. Here he conducted a very

successful business for many years, or until retiring from mercantile pursuits. In the meantime he had purchased the Judge Cummings farm, and was extensively engaged in agriculture for several years. In 1818 he married Rachel, daughter of Joseph Williams, one of the pioneers of Williamsport. She was born, January 11, 1794, and for nearly sixty years she proved a devoted wife and mother. Three children were born of this union: Letitia W., who was twice married, her first husband being the Rev. I. T. Stratton, and her second, William Murray of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, who survived her; Thomas, deceased, and Susan T., wife of Daniel B. Knapp. Mrs. Smith died, December 12, 1876, her husband surviving her nearly eight years, and dying November 10, 1884, at the ripe old age of ninety years, nine months, and fourteen days. When twenty-one years of age Judge Smith united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and was one of the original members of the Pine Street organization. He remained steadfast in his church affiliations up to his death, and was recognized as a useful and honored official. In early life he indentified himself with the Whig party, but upon the organization of the Republican party he supported Fremont, and subsequently Lincoln for the presidency. A few years later, however, he became dissatisfied with the policy and actions of the Republicans, and identified himself with the Democratic party, by whom he was elected, in 1866, one of the associate judges of Lycoming county. He remained a Democrat up to his death. Schooled in early life to know the real value of money, he accumulated through the passing years considerable real estate, which afterward became valuable. He was one of the corporators of the West Branch National Bank, and a director in that institution for several years. He gave liberally of his means toward the support of Dickinson Seminary, and throughout his long and useful career he was held in high esteem by the best citizens of his native county.

James Cummings was born in Tyrone, County Antrim, Ireland, July 21, 1774, and emigrated to this country when quite a young man. He had several brothers, among who was John, who became the second sheriff of Lycoming county, and served in that office several terms. James Cummings was twice married. His first wife was a native of Ireland. His second wife was Mary Culbertson, daughter of Andrew Culbertson, who settled quite early near the present site of the borough of DuBoistown, and was also one of the most enterprising men of that time. Mr. Cummings, after his second marriage, lived a short time in Newberry. He subsequently opened a hotel in Williamsport, which stood on the present site of the First National Bank. He established the first mail route in this section, and carried the mails in the first stage coaches leaving Williamsport and running up the river as far as Dunnsburg, and down as far as Sunbury. He died, January 22, 1820, while on his way from Washington, where he had been to look after some of his mail contracts. His wife survived him over twelve years, and died, August 18, 1832. They left three sons and one daughter. Thomas, the eldest, was born in Newberry, March 11, 1802, and died in Philadelphia, April 25, 1885. He married Lucy Ann Babb of Jersey Shore, and reared four children, one of whom, Lieut. Commander A. Boyd Cummings of the United States Navy, was killed at the battle of Port Hudson. Alexander Cummings, son of James Cummings, was born in Williamsport, November 17, 1810, and attained high distinction as a journalist, politician, and legislator. He was a man of marked character, and enjoyed a wide reputation in newspaper

and political circles. He served as Governor of the Territory of Colorado, and died, July 16, 1879, while United States consul at Ottawa, Canada. Andrew Boyd Cummings, the last surviving son of James Cummings, was born in Williamsport, but resided in Philadelphia for many years preceding his death. To him the city of Williamsport is indebted for the magnificent gift of Brandon park, named in memory of his only sister, Jane C., who married John Brandon, and died at Brownsville, New York, September 13, 1840. This park will forever remain as a memorial of its generous donor, who cherished such an affectionate regard for his sister's memory and the place of his birth.

James Vanduzee Brown, president of the Williamsport Water Company, and the Citizens' Gas and Water Company, was born in Hartford, Washington county, New York, March 2, 1826. His paternal grandfather, Amasy Brown, was a native of Rhode Island, and a descendant of the family that founded Brown University. He was a Baptist minister, a prominent political friend and supporter of Clinton, and a man of high standing and much influence. David Brown, father of James V., was a native of Washington county, New York, and a farmer by occupation, but later in life he engaged in the lumber business in Allegany county, in the same State. He was first a Whig, and afterwards a Republican, and filled several prominent offices in his native county. He died in 1866. He was twice married, and reared a family of fifteen children, ten of whom are living, as follows: Henry and James V., of Williamsport; Richard N., Daniel C., and Alfred S., of New York State; Stephen S., of Williamsport; Allen L., of Allegany county, New York; Orange S., manager of the *Gazette and Bulletin*, Williamsport; Sarah A., wife of Hervey H. Grotz, of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, and Charles F., of South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.

The subject of this sketch was the fourth son of David Brown, and was reared in Allegany county, New York. He was educated in the common schools of that county, after which he learned the printer's trade, at which he was employed from the age of seventeen until reaching his majority. He then, in connection with his father, purchased a flour mill at Angelica, New York, and in 1851 he went to Wellsville and engaged in the milling and mercantile business. He remained there until 1859, and then came to Williamsport and purchased the Updegraff and Herdic flour mill, which he operated until 1866. During this time the mill was burned, but he immediately rebuilt it. In 1866 he sold the property and devoted his whole time to the lumber business, in which he had previously embarked as a member of the firm of Thomas and James Thompson, which was merged into the firm of James Thompson & Company. He sold out his interest in that firm in the autumn of 1866, and became a member of Brown, Early & Company, and erected mills on Park street. He was connected with this firm until 1881, when he severed his connection with it, and has since been engaged in the lumber business in the West. Mr. Brown was one of the organizers of the First National Bank, and has been a director of that institution since it commenced business. In 1866 he became president of the Williamsport Water Company, and has since taken an active interest in its success. He is also president of the Citizens' Gas and Water Company, was one of the original stockholders in the Market Street Bridge Company, prior to the erection of the wire bridge, and is a stockholder in the Central Pennsylvania Telephone and Supply

Company. He takes an active interest in the Young Men's Christian Association, and has contributed liberally to the support of that institution. He is an earnest and uncompromising Republican, and has served as a member of the State executive committee, but has never desired political preferment. Mr. Brown was married in 1860 to Carile C., daughter of Edmund C. Higgins, of New York State, but a native of Connecticut. He and wife are members of Christ Protestant Episcopal church, in which he holds the offices of vestryman and warden.

Matthias Eder, deceased, was born in Williamsport, December 15, 1801, son of Levi and Mercy Eder, natives of Germany and Scotland, respectively. His parents were among the pioneer families of Williamsport, and located on the present site of the new government building. Only one of their children is living, George, a cattle raiser, living in Texas. Our subject was early in life appointed a mail carrier from Williamsport to Muncy, and subsequently was engaged in operating a stage route, doing business under the firm name of Eder & Bailey, and having their stables located on the present site of the Market House. They did an extensive business and became the owners of a line of packet boats which were run on the canal for many years. Mr. Eder was also a stockholder in the Catawissa railroad, and was a contractor in the construction of a canal in West Virginia. He was one of the original stockholders of the Williamsport Water Company, was a charter member and director of the same, and was one of the original stockholders of the West Branch National Bank. Mr. Eder was one of the pioneer lumbermen of Williamsport, having been a member of the firm of Eder, Lentz & White, Eder, Ruggles & Company, and Eder, Housel & Deemer. He erected what is known as the Guy W. Maynard mills, the Reeder and Benedict mills, and several others on the river. He was a Democrat in politics, and died in 1885. Mr. Eder was married in 1859 to Mary T., daughter of John Foresman of Williamsport, who survives him. To this union were born three children: John F., Martha G., and Mary C., all of whom are living.

John F. Eder, bookkeeper and collector for the Williamsport Water Company, was born in Williamsport, June 23, 1861, only son of Matthias and Mary T. Eder. He was educated in the Williamsport high school, and was graduated at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, in the class of 1881; he assisted his father in business until the death of the latter. He is a stockholder and director of the Williamsport Water Company, and in 1887 was elected to his present position. He was married in 1890, to Lizzie, daughter of Charles B. Metzger, of Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and to this union has been born one child, Marjory. Mr. Eder is a Democrat in politics, and has served as secretary of the city standing committee. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

Capt. Jeremiah Jeffrey Ayres was born in Ulysses, Tompkins county, New York, in December, 1811. He received a fair education. When scarcely nineteen years of age he shipped on a whaler at New Bedford and spent a year and a half in the Pacific. In 1842 he settled at Williamsport and opened the first bookstore of the city, continuing in the business, with slight interruptions, for a period of about thirty-six years. In 1845 he was appointed postmaster of Williamsport, which office he held until 1849. In 1846 he was appointed by the Lycoming Mutual Insurance Company as the first local agent of that corporation in Williamsport, and

served in that capacity until 1869. He was again commissioned as postmaster in 1867, and served until 1869. About 1836, while a resident of Ithaca, New York, he was appointed captain of Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New York Militia; this gave him the military title he so honorably bore to the close of his life. In 1839 Captain Ayres married Miss Cordelia Derby, of Williamsport. He died on the 24th of August, 1880, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. A wife, two sons, and four daughters survived him. Few men of his time were better known in Williamsport, or died more sincerely regretted. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian church.

Charles Stewart, son of Alexander Stewart, was born in Nippenose township, February 15, 1816. He received his education at the Kirkpatrick school at Milton, Pennsylvania, and became a civil engineer. In 1836 he was employed by the Williamsport and Elmira railroad, and finished twenty-five miles of the same to Ralston. In 1838 he was employed as rodman on the Pennsylvania canal during its construction, and in 1839 was appointed assistant engineer of said canal, which office he filled until it was abandoned by the State. He made the first estimate of work on the Sinnemahoning division, and was assistant engineer under Thomas Bennett in the construction of the dam near Lock Haven until 1842, when he was transferred to the position of canal repairer until 1846. He then went to Canada, where he built two lock foundations for the Buhorway canal of ten feet of water. In 1847 he was a contractor on the Hudson river, continuing two years, and on February 15, 1849, he and his brother, William, sailed for California, remaining until 1851 and building three reservoirs for San Francisco. In 1854 he took charge of the building of two locks and dams on the Monongahela river and the repairing of four old locks. In 1859 he made a survey for slackwater on the Big Sandy river, from its mouth to Peach Orchard, for the Peach Orchard Coal Company. In 1861 he surveyed the Little Pine, a branch of the Cumberland river, for a slackwater navigation company. In 1862 he built a railroad for Phelps & Dodge from their mills on Pine creek to the canal. In 1863–64 he was engaged in the Dodge mills. He also built a dam on the Kanawha river, near Charleston, West Virginia. He married Susan, daughter of William Harris, who was once sheriff of Lycoming county. Mr. Stewart died, December 26, 1889, a prominent member of the Second Presbyterian church. He was a Republican in politics, served as city engineer of Williamsport for twenty years, was secretary and treasurer of the Williamsport Bridge Company for many years, was treasurer of Wildwood cemetery for some years, and was a director in the First National Bank of Williamsport. His only child, Joseph G. Stewart, of Williamsport, was born in Woodward township, May 28, 1854. He was educated in the public schools, Dickinson Seminary, and the Williamsport Commercial College. He is a civil engineer by profession, has followed that occupation for many years, and after the death of his father he was secretary and treasurer of the Williamsport Bridge Company until it was sold to the county. He has also been assistant city engineer of Williamsport, is a stockholder in the First National Bank, and is a Republican in politics. He was married in 1886 to Anna, daughter of Robert Gibson, and to this union have been born two children: Sarah and Charles.

John Gibson was a son of John Gibson, a native of Ireland, who after serving

in the British army in the American Revolution, returned to his native country. He was born, July 1, 1774, and emigrated to America in 1801. He married, December 17, 1802, Elizabeth Ramsey, born May 24, 1775, and soon after removed with her from Peach Bottom, Maryland, to Lycoming county, settling in Susquehanna township. He died, September 17, 1847, and she died, July 5, 1846. Their children were as follows: Mary, who was born December 11, 1803, and died December 22, 1885; Elizabeth, who was born March 2, 1805, and married Robert Smith; James, who was born March 30, 1807, and died April 30, 1808; Letitia J., who was born March 17, 1810, married Charles Borrows, and died December 8, 1832; John, who was born October 28, 1811, and died October 29, 1831; Nancy N., who was born April 26, 1814, became the second wife of Charles Borrows, and died January 7, 1891; William H., born July 13, 1816; Robert R., who was born July 20, 1818, married Sarah Hyndman, January 16, 1851, and was the father of seven children: John R.; Alexander; Mary E.; William A.; Robert, deceased; Annie H., and Robert H.

Samuel Gibson was the eldest son of John, Sr., and Mary (Henderson) Gibson, who were the parents of seven children: Samuel; William; John; James; Robert; Elizabeth, and Mary. He brought his parents to America and they died at the home of their son, John Gibson, and were buried in the family graveyard on the farm now owned by Robert Gibson. Samuel married a Miss Vandyke and to them were born four children: John; Mary; Elizabeth, and Jane. He and his son John settled in St. Joseph county, Michigan, where many descendants are yet living.

William Gibson, son of John and Mary (Henderson) Gibson, was born in Ireland, February 14, 1769, emigrated to America about 1802, married Mary Ramsey in 1803, and removed with her from Peach Bottom, Maryland, to Lycoming county, locating for a while along the banks of Larry's creek, and finally settling in Armstrong township, where Mrs. Gibson died, March 13, 1836. Mr. Gibson was again married, to Mancy Jamison. By his first wife there were three children: Elizabeth, who was born in 1804, married James Warren, and died in 1841; Mary, who was born September 1, 1805, and married Ralph Elliot, and John, born July 15, 1807.

John Gibson, son of William Gibson, was married, February 24, 1842, to Jane B., daughter of Tunison Coryell, and to them were born eight children: Sarah C., who married George W. Parsons and became the mother of four children; Jean G.; Marcia; Florence C., and John G.; William, born September 15, 1844, who married June 11, 1872, Alice Otto, and has seven children: Otto C., deceased; James E.; Clara M.; Fred W.; Ralph; William, and Alice; James J., born in 1846, who was married, October 30, 1876, to Lucy, daughter of Abraham Updegraff, and has two children: Abraham and Elizabeth; Mary C., who was born January 11, 1849, and died December 11, 1860; John C., who was born September 9, 1850, was a farmer for years, is a member of the firm of Thompson, Gibson & Company, and is married to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Jones, and has three children: John; Samuel, and Charles; Elizabeth, who was born August 15, 1853, and died September 8, 1855; Robert W., born September 28, 1855, married March 5, 1879, Isabella Baker, and has two children: Charles B. and Elizabeth B.; Charles C., who was born May 27, 1858, was clerk in the First National Bank of Williamsport for some time, and is now treasurer of the Lycoming Suspender Company. John Gibson was a farmer

during his lifetime, and filled many township offices. He was one of the moving spirits in erecting the first bridge across the Susquehanna river; was an original director of Loyalsock Gap Turnpike Company, and president of the same at the time of his death, March 8, 1885; was a stockholder and director in the First National and West Branch Banks, and was a stockholder and director of the Williamsport Gas Company. He was a Whig and Republican, took a deep interest in schools, and with his wife belonged to the First Presbyterian church.

James Gibson, son of John and Mary (Henderson) Gibson, was born in Ireland. He married Susan Coffin, and they were the parents of nine children: Samuel; James; Ira C.; Andrew; William; Mary; Susan; Henrietta, and Margaret. Mr. Gibson died in 1864, and his wife died about 1845. He was a Democrat in politics, and belonged to the Presbyterian church. His son, Ira, a coal dealer, was born, March 4, 1825, in Susquehanna township. He married Rachel Bennett in 1852 and to this union were born four children: Charles; James; Ida, and Carrie.

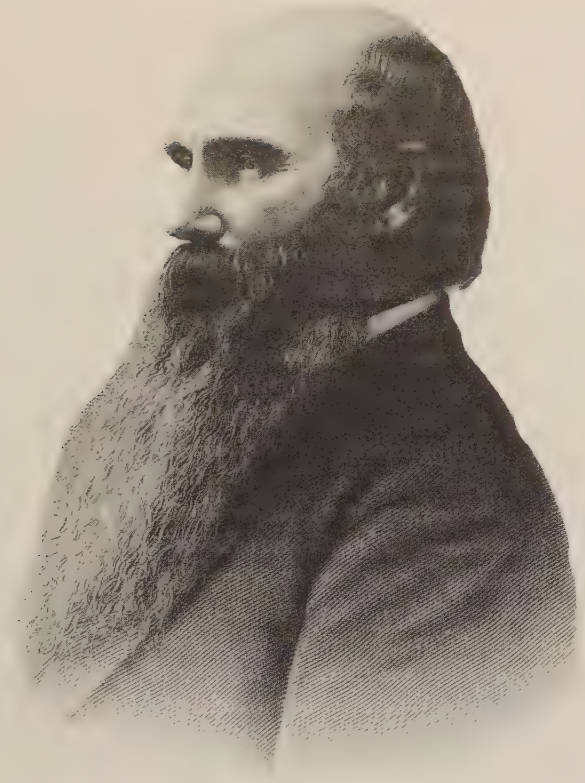
William and James J. Gibson, sons of John and Jane B. (Coryell) Gibson, were educated at Dickinson Seminary, and Hudson River Institute at Claverack, New York, the former taking also a course in the American Business College at Springfield, Massachusetts. Returning home, William was employed for two years by Edward Lippincott, a lumberman operating in Rose valley. He then became financially interested in saw mills with Mr. Lippincott for two years. He and James made their first venture in business by investing $35 each in Williamsport gas stock, and soon after William sold his interest in the saw mills. They became members of the firm of Harrison, Gibson & Company, wholesale stationery, wallpaper, and oils. They subsequently sold, and purchased W. R. Vanderbelt's interest in D. S. Andrus & Company's music store, of which James J. is manager at the present time. Soon afterward they started the Williamsport Carriage Works, and now employ about twenty-five men. In 1882 they bought D. B. Hubbard's interest in the Williamsport Furniture Company, of which William is secretary and James is president. William is a director and one of the organizers of the Williamsport Braid Company, begun in 1892; he was a director of the Williamsport Gas Company; is a director and an auditor of St. Mary's Coal Company; is a director of the Otto Chemical Company, succeeded his father as director of the Loyalsock Gap Turnpike Company, was a director of the Williamsport Bridge Company, is a director of the Lycoming National Bank, and is a director and president of the Keystone Plaster Company, at Chester, Pennsylvania, in which his brothers, James J., Charles, and John are interested, the last named being treasurer. William is also a director in the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, is one of the executors of the John A. Otto estate, and he and James J. are the executors of their father's estate. They are both Republicans and members of the Ross Club. William and his wife belong to the First Presbyterian church, and James J. and his wife are members of the Second Presbyterian church.

Robert W. Gibson was born in Armstrong township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1855, son of John and Jane B. (Coryell) Gibson. He received his education in the common schools and took a two years' course at Pennsylvania State College. In 1873 he embarked in the dry goods business in Pennsfield and St. Mary's, Elk county, Pennsylvania, with his uncles, John B., and Charles H. Coryell. In 1877 he became a member of the firm of R. W. Gibson &

Company, of Williamsport, and remained with the same through its change in 1888 to the firm name of Thompson, Gibson & Company, until he resigned, October 3, 1891. In January, 1892, he organized The Royal Braid Company for the purpose of manufacturing silk and cotton suspender and other braids. He was elected to the offices of secretary-and treasurer, March 5, 1892. He was married March 4, 1879, to Miss Isabel L. Baker, of Farmington, Maine, and to this union have been born two children: Charles Blanchard, and Bessie Blanchard. Mr. Gibson is an active Republican, and with his wife belongs to the First Presbyterian church.

John and Jane Hays emigrated from West Donegal, Ireland, in 1732 and settled in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where the former died, November 16, 1789; the latter died in 1806 in Northumberland county. They were the parents of nine children: John; William; Robert; James; Francis; Jane; Isabella; Mary, and Elizabeth. All of the sons except William, who died young, were Revolutionary soldiers, and it is said that two of them were detailed to keep up the camp fires while Washington surprised the British at Princeton. John was the only one who remained at the original Irish settlement in Northampton county. He raised a company and marched with it to Philadelphia in 1776, and was afterwards known as Capt. John Hays. He was born in Ireland and came to America with his parents when two years old. He was married, October 16, 1760, to Barbara King, who died, August 11, 1770, leaving five children: Mary; John; James; Jane, and Elizabeth. Captain Hays was again married, August 13, 1771, to Jane Walker, who died, December 15, 1825, leaving ten children: Ann; William; Isabella; Robert; Thomas; Richard; Samuel; Mary; Joseph, and Rebecca. Of these, William served four years in the State Senate, was associate judge of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and died in 1846, leaving seven children: John; Robert; Richard; Henry; Charles; William, and Jane. Robert, the second son of Captain Hays, died in Bellefonte, February 15, 1843, where he followed tanning for many years. He was the father of three children: William; Alfred, and Ellen. Thomas, the third son of Captain Hays, engaged in the manufacture of hats in Williamsport, and served as sheriff, prothonotary, treasurer, and register and recorder of Lycoming county. He married a sister of the late Judge Huston, and died in 1846, leaving eight children: Thomas; William; Charles; Jane; Mary; Sarah; Martha, and Isabella. Richard, the fourth son of Captain Hays, was for years engaged with his brother Thomas in the manufacture of hats in Williamsport, and finally purchased and settled on a farm in Lycoming township, where he served as a justice of the peace for twenty years. He married Christiana Ralston, and died, October 8, 1856, leaving four children: J. Ralston; Jane; Marian, and Isabella. Samuel, the fifth son of Captain Hays, settled in Erie, where he followed tanning and died, May 27, 1850, leaving five children: William; John W.; Jane; Catherine, and Maria. Joseph, the sixth son of Captain Hays, died in Northampton county, March 30, 1795. Captain Hays died at Meadville, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1796.

John Hays, son of Captain John and Barbara (King) Hays, married Jane Horner, May 21, 1795, and soon after purchased land of his father in Lycoming county. They came to their future home in a wagon, and erected a cabin where their son, John K., was born. John Hays served as sheriff of Lycoming county in 1807, and died, October 9, 1821, followed by his widow, September 23, 1824. Their



Jacob Sallade

only child, John K. Hays, received such educational advantages as the times afforded. March 1, 1827, he married Jane Hays, who died, November 6, 1830, leaving two children: Jane and John Walker. May 31, 1832, Mr. Hays was again married, to Martha Grier, who died, April 8, 1867, leaving three children: James G.; Martha Ann, and Henrietta. Mr. Hays was married a third time, September 24, 1868, to Mrs. Jane H. Teas, who died, November 25, 1875, followed by Mr. Hays, March 11, 1878.

John Walker Hays was educated in the country schools and Williamsport Academy. He learned the tinner's trade and was engaged in the tin, stove, and heating business from 1850 to 1880. His father was one of the original stockholders of the Williamsport Savings Institution, and since his death John Walker has taken his place on the board of directors. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., No. 106, and served as Master of the same in 1857. He is also a member and Past High Priest of Lycoming Chapter, No. 222, and Past Eminent Commander of Baldwin II Commandery, No. 22, K. T., and belongs to Adoniram Council, No. 26. He was reared a Whig, voted for Fillmore for President in 1856, and for Bell and Everett in 1860. He became a Democrat soon after this, and has since given his support to that organization. He was a member of the borough council, 1860–63, of the common council of the city, 1867–68 and 1877, and was a member of the Board of Health about ten years. He is an active member of the First Presbyterian church, and was a trustee for many years. Mr. Hays was married, May 17, 1855, to Rachel Allen, and to this union were born four children, two of whom survive: John K. and Jane. The first named was born, August 18, 1856. He was educated in Williamsport and graduated from Lafayette College in 1876. He read law with Hon. Robert P. Allen, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. He is an active member and trustee of the Y. M. C. A. He was married, June 25, 1885, to Sarah B., daughter of John B. Coryell, and to this union have been born three children: John C.; Walker A., deceased, and James B. Jane, daughter of John Walker Hays, married Charles R. Stearns.

William Harris was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, son of John and Susan (Scott) Harris. He was educated in the country schools. He married Sarah, a daughter of Jacob Grafius; they were the parents of four children: Catherine, who married Dr. A. S. Rhoads; Sarah S., who married Charles Stewart; Jacob G., who married Phœbe Shultz, and John, who married Mary White. Mr. Harris was a shoemaker by trade. He was employed for many years as a clerk in Mr. Grafius's store in Williamsport. He served one term as commissioner of Lycoming county, and was elected sheriff of the county. He died, July 31, 1835, while serving in the latter office. Mrs. Harris died, December 16, 1884. Both were highly respected by the community in which they resided so many years.

Col. Jacob Sallade was born in Nippenose valley, Adams township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania (now Crawford township, Clinton county), February 26, 1817. He is the fourth child and second son of Jacob Philip and Catherine (Showers) Sallade, a sketch of whom will be found in another chapter. His boyhood days were passed on the homestead farm, and he still vividly remembers a trip he made in the winter of 1822 with his father in a sleigh to Antes's mill, which stood near the mouth of Antes creek, and was the pioneer grist mill of the Nippenose valley. His birth-

place was the first farm improved in the valley, having been settled by John Clark in 1776. In the "Big Runaway" Clark was driven off by the Indians, but returned in 1784. Michael Showers, the maternal grandfather of Colonel Sallade, purchased this farm, and in 1817 it became the property of his son-in law, Jacob Philip Sallade. In early boyhood our subject began assisting on the farm and in operating the grist mill built by his father at Sallade's Gap, and during the construction of the Pennsylvania canal he worked for his father on that improvement. He was afterwards employed in boat building, and in erecting flour and saw mills at different points in the West Branch valley for several years. On the 10th of August 1837, he married Nancy Thomas, and the following year he settled on the old homestead, and successfully operated for a short time the saw mill erected by his father at that point. He purchased timber lands near Salladasburg, and followed lumbering and manufacturing, also erected houses, mills, etc., and engaged in merchandising and shoemaking quite extensively. He operated two saw mills on Larry's creek, and was one of the most active business men of that period and locality.

In the autumn of 1844 he removed to Williamsport, but still carried on lumbering, merchandising, and farming on Larry's creek and at Salladasburg up to 1853. During this period he also continued contracting and building, and served four years as foreman on the Pennsylvania canal. He erected bridges, locks, mills, churches, etc., and in partnership with Levi Hartman built the middle portion of Dickinson Seminary. After coming to Williamsport his interests were many and varied. He was interested in a drug and bookstore, had charge of the telegraph office, was a partner of J. W. Mussina in the jewelry business, and operated a saw and planing mill for several years. In 1850, in company with Robert Baker, he bought the Jersey Shore *Republican*, and in 1860 removed the plant to Williamsport, and changed the name to the West Branch *Democrat*. When Sumter was fired upon he sold or leased his several properties, and went to Washington, where he served as agent in the quartermaster's department. In February, 1863, he was appointed a paymaster in the United States Army, with the rank of major, and was afterwards promoted to colonel, and held that position, with headquarters at New Orleans and Washington, until February, 1866, when he resigned and returned to Williamsport. On leaving the service Colonel Sallade received the highest testimonials from his superiors and comrades of his department. The originals are still in his possession, and a perusal of them will convince any candid mind of his efficient and faithful service and high standing as an officer. In 1866 he was appointed postmaster in Williamsport, and filled that position two years.

Colonel Sallade was one of the original stockholders and directors of the First National Bank; was a director of the Savings Institution, and in 1869 helped to establish the bank of Holden, Lentz & Sallade, which carried on a large business about six years. He was one of the projectors and builders of Larry's Creek plank road, and a director of that company for many years. Since the war he has been interested in several newspaper plants of Williamsport. In 1879 he purchased stock in the *Gazette and Bulletin*, which he sold and then purchased the *Sun and Democrat*. In 1880 he bought the *Daily and Weekly Banner*, amalgamated the two papers, and in company with his son, H. T. Sallade, under the firm name of Sallade & Son, founded the *Sun and Banner*, and published it for several years. He then sold the

office, and has since devoted his attention to his large real estate interests in this city and county, and his farms in the West and in Virginia. He has been quite an extensive traveler, and has visited most of the States and Territories, besides Cuba, the British Isles, and the Continent of Europe.

Colonel Sallade has always been a Democrat, and a prominent advocate of temperance. He has served two terms in the select council of Williamsport, and ten years as justice of the peace of Loyalsock township. He is a member of Reno Post, No. 64, G. A. R., and takes a deep interest in all that relates to the defenders of the Union. In August, 1842, he united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and for the past fifty years he has been one of the most liberal supporters of that denomination, and has given generously toward the erection of churches, and educational and charitable institutions. He is a trustee in Mulberry Street Methodist Episcopal church, and fills the same office in the High Street organization. He has been officially connected with Dickinson Seminary since 1856, and is one of the founders of the Preachers' Aid Society. He is also one of the organizers of the Y. M. C. A. of Williamsport, and a life member of the Association. Mrs. Sallade died in 1881, and the following year he married Mrs. Agnes Oliver. She was a member of Mulberry Street Methodist Episcopal church, and died December 30, 1891. No children were born of either marriage, but Colonel Sallade reared an adopted son, H. Torrence, since deceased. He has been a continuous resident of Lycoming county for more than seventy-five years, and is one of the best known citizens in the West Branch valley. His life has been a busy, useful one, and he has accumulated through the passing years a large and valuable estate.

Adam Follmer is the eldest son of William and Catharine Follmer, and was born on the homestead in Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, May 19, 1820. He was reared under the parental roof, and received only a meager education in the log school houses of his boyhood days. He followed farming until 1843, and then removed to Williamsport, where he engaged in the mercantile business, which he continued four years. Since then he has been engaged in dealing in real estate, and has accumulated through the passing years a handsome competence. He is a stockholder in the Lycoming National Bank, also in the First National Bank, and was formerly a director in the first mentioned institution. He is a stockholder in the Central Pennsylvania Telephone and Supply Company, and the Lycoming Electric Company. He has always been a stanch Democrat, but has never taken any active part in political affairs. He was married November 10, 1842, to Catharine, daughter of Jacob Strieby, a pioneer of Loyalsock township. They have no children, and are spending the declining years of their lives at their home in Williamsport. They reared a niece, Clementine Strieby, wife of William E. Sprague, lumber dealer, of this city. They also reared Charles Oliver Patier, a relative of Mrs. Follmer, who went west before the breaking out of the Rebellion. At St. Louis, Missouri, he and William Wolf raised a company of which Mr. Patier was provost-marshal and subsequently captain. At the close of the war he located in Cairo, Illinois, and is a prosperous merchant. Mr. Follmer and wife are members of the Lutheran church, to which faith they have adhered all their lives.

O. H. Randall was born in Oxford, Chenango county, New York, November 4, 1829, son of Orrin and Esther (Stafford) Randall, the former a native of Connecti-

cut, and the latter of Vermont; both families were among the pioneers of Chenango county. Orrin Randall was a soldier in the war of 1812, and drew a pension from the government. He married Esther Stafford and engaged in farming in Chenango county, whence they removed to Bradford county, Pennsylvania. They afterwards went to Missouri, where he took up a soldier's grant and settled upon it. At the breaking out of the rebellion he came to Williamsport, and died at his daughter's home in Canton, Pennsylvania, in 1863. His wife died in Missouri in 1860. Both were members of the Baptist church. They reared twelve children: Mrs. Caroline Smith, of Bradford county; Louisa, widow of Benjamin Minor, of Chenango county, New York; Mrs. Hannah Jones, of Norwich, New York; O. H.; Samuel, deceased, who served in Company I, Two Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers; Clorinda, wife of John Paulhamus of Hepburn township; W. J., deceased, who was a physician of Sullivan county; Howard, who resides in Texas, and served in the Confederate army during the war; Polly, a resident of Texas; Luther, who was a member of Company I, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and died in Salisbury prison, South Carolina; Jabez, of Missouri, and Zinah, who was killed at Vicksburg, while serving in the Union army.

The subject of this sketch was reared principally in Bradford county, Pennsylvania. In early manhood he worked at shingle making, and afterwards became connected with the lumber business. He worked for Peter Herdic, and rafted the boom with him for six years, and was connected with the firm of White, Lentz & White for thirty years. In 1854 he settled in Williamsport, where he has since resided, and is one of the few surviving lumbermen of the West Branch valley. In 1863 he enlisted in Company I, Two Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Fort Fisher and Petersburg, and the closing scenes around Richmond. He is a member of Reno Post, G. A. R., is a Republican in politics, and has served as constable of Williamsport for one term. Mr. Randall was married in 1852, to Abigail, daughter of Abraham Case, of Troy, Pennsylvania, and has five children: Dr. William H.; Fannie, wife of Gottlieb Waltz; Josephine, wife of William Waltz; Mary, and George, all of whom are residents of Williamsport. He and wife are members of the First Baptist church, in which he holds the office of trustee. Mr. Randall is the owner of a farm of 200 acres in Clinton county and one of 300 acres in Lycoming county, to the management of which he devotes a share of his time.

Rev. Thompson Mitchell was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1817, and is a son of George and Jeanette (Baird) Mitchell, natives of that county. His paternal grandfather, George Mitchell, was a native of Ireland, and immigrated to America about the time of the Revolution. He married a Miss Thompson of Centre county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Mifflin county, where the remaining years of his life were passed. George Mitchell was born near McVeytown, in the latter county, in 1784. He learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked for many years, and afterwards purchased a farm and became one of the substantial agriculturists of his native county. He married Jeanette, a daughter of John and Margaret (Wilson *nee* Boyd) Baird, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. She died in 1842; her husband was again married, and survived until 1860. The subject of this sketch was the third in a family of ten chil-

dren born to George and Jeanette Mitchell. He was reared in Mifflin county, and obtained a fair education in the common schools of that locality. He remained on the homestead farm until 1839, when he entered the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and continued in the ministry up to the spring of 1884, a period of forty-five years. His first circuit was that of Carlisle in the Cumberland valley, whence he was transferred to the Shrewsberry circuit, and he was on the Shrewsberry and Kadorus circuits in 1842. In 1843 he was transferred to the Lewistown circuit. In 1844 he was located at Birmingham, Pennsylvania, in 1845–46 he had charge at Hollidaysburg, in 1847–48 of Bellefonte, in 1849–50 of Danville, in 1851–52 of Williamsport, in 1853 of Staunton, Virginia, in 1854–55 of the church at Columbia street station, Baltimore, and from 1856 to 1859 he was in the Northumland district. In 1860 he was elected president of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, and filled that position up to 1869. He made many improvements in the curriculum of the seminary, and did much towards placing that institution on a sound financial basis. In 1870 he was appointed presiding elder of the Carlisle district, which position he occupied until 1874, and then returned to Williamsport, and was presiding elder of this district from 1874 to 1877. In 1877 he was appointed presiding elder of Juniata district; in 1881 he was appointed pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Altoona, and one year later he sought to retire from the active ministry. He was, however, assigned to DuBoistown, and served the church in that village without pay, until his final retirement from active work in 1884; he also contributed and helped the church entirely out of debt. Rev. Mitchell was a delegate to the general conferences held at Buffalo, Chicago, Brooklyn, and Baltimore, and was a member of the book committee of his church from 1876 to 1880. During his ministry he assisted in the erection of many church buildings in different parts of the State, and contributed liberally towards the Mulberry Street and the High Street churches. Mr. Mitchell was married in 1842 to Temperance, daughter of Samuel Turner, a native of New Jersey. Her mother was a Miss Kauffman. Five children are the fruits of this union, as follows: Jennie M., wife of Joshua Horner, of Baltimore, Maryland; Maurice Janes, of the same city; John H., an attorney of Pueblo, Colorado; Maud; and Max L., an attorney of Williamsport.

Max L. Mitchell was born at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1866, while his father was president of that institution. He was educated at the high schools of Huntingdon county, and graduated at the head of his class from Williamsport Dickinson Seminary in 1885 and from Dickinson College in 1887, with high honors. He read law with Judge Samuel Linn, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1889. In July, 1890, he was appointed clerk of the United States court, which position he still holds. He is a stanch Republican; he is the present chairman of the Republican county committee, and was elected solicitor by the Williamsport school board in 1891. Judge for short time 1901.

Alexander Smith was one of the prominent early settlers of Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, whither he came from Maryland at an early date in the history of this county. He was born in 1761, and served in the Revolutionary war. He married Rebecca Ackman, who was born in 1770, and coming to Lycoming county settled and cleared the farm now known as the Updegraff property. He died, June 25, 1836; his widow survived him until 1861, and died at

the ripe old age of ninety-one years. They were the parents of ten children, as follows: Jane; Alexander; Letitia, who married James Knox; Joseph W.; Rachel, who married William Updegraff; Valentine; Elizabeth, who married John Eldridge; Rebecca, who married David Showers; Maria, who married William Riddel, and Jane, born in 1814, who married William Stoltz. Jane is residing in Newberry, and is the only survivor of the family. Mr. Smith was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. For his patriotic services during the Revolution, he drew a pension from the government up to his death.

Joseph W. Smith, fourth child of Alexander Smith, was born on the homestead in Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, July 29, 1797. He received a common school education, and afterwards attended the Williamsport Academy. He then engaged in teaching, and followed that vocation a number of years, finally settling on a farm. He was married in 1823 to Susan, daughter of Daniel Updegraff, one of the pioneers of Lycoming county, who came here from York county at an early day. Soon after his marriage Mr. Smith settled on a farm on the "Long Reach," which he cleared and improved. He died June 17, 1869; his widow lives on the old homestead. They were the parents of two children: Rachel, deceased wife of Samuel Jones of Williamsport, and Daniel, deceased. Mr. Smith was a Democrat, and served as register and recorder of Lycoming county one term. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order, and took an active interest in the workings of that fraternity.

Daniel Smith was born in Newberry in 1827, and was the only son of Joseph W. and Susan Smith. He received a public school education, and afterwards engaged in farming, which he followed up to his death. He was married in December, 1868, to Jennie, daughter of George Good, of Old Lycoming township, and immediately settled upon the farm now occupied by his widow. He died there in February, 1881. He was prominent in the local councils of the Democratic party, and was also actively identified with the Grange movement. He was the father of two children: Margaret E. and Josephine M., who reside with their mother on the old homestead.

Moses Mahaffey was a native of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and a son of Thomas Mahaffey, a native of Ireland, who entered 600 acres of land in Lycoming township, this county, and was one of its earliest settlers. Moses grew to manhood in Lycoming township and engaged in the distilling business, which he followed several years. He married Mary Reynolds, whose father, David Reynolds, came from Orange county, New York, at an early date, and was the first settler on Trout run. They were the parents of six children, four of whom are living: Lindsey, of Williamsport; David R., deceased; Hannah, who resides upon the old homestead, and Elizabeth, wife of John Carothers, of Woodward township. Mr. Mahaffey was originally a Whig, and afterwards a Republican, and filled various township offices. He died in March, 1851; his widow survived until 1879, dying at the ripe old age of ninety-two years.

Lindsey Mahaffey was born in Lycoming township, Lycoming county, August 13, 1814, and is the eldest son of Moses and Mary Mahaffey. He was educated in New York State and at the Williamsport Academy. Locating in Newberry in 1836, he engaged in the mercantile business, at which he continued about twenty-four

years; since then he has followed farming. He is one of the original stockholders of the West Branch Bank, and is now the oldest director in that institution, having served continuously for forty-five years. In 1858 he was elected to the legislature, and served one term, being a member of several important committees. He served in the common council several years, and since 1883 he has been president of the select council. He is a member of the school board of Lycoming township, and is a member of the Brandon Park Commission. He has always voted the Whig and Republican tickets. Mr. Mahaffey was married in 1849 to Sarah Jane, daughter of Ezra Riley, of Clinton county. She died in 1867, leaving four children: D. T.; Ella, wife of Dr. Luther Otto; Boyd C., deceased in 1871, and Delos S. Mr. Mahaffey was again married, in August, 1886, to Mrs. Sarah Jane Straight, of Elmira, New York. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Newberry, in which organization he has served as trustee for many years. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President and is proud of having cast his vote for him. He was also the first revenue collector for his district, then composing Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, and Tioga counties, which position he finally resigned on account of the sickness of his wife, and recommended the appointment of George Bubb in his place.

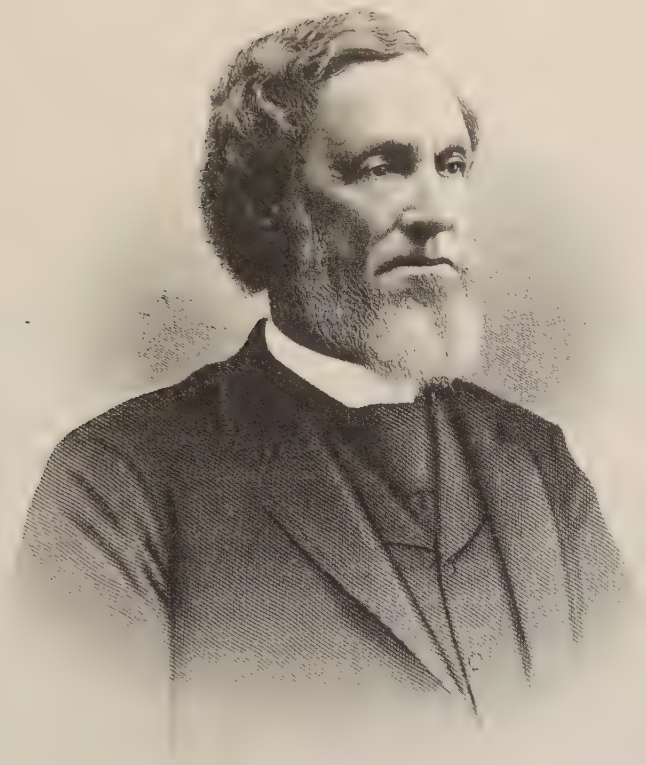
Maj. James H. Perkins was born in South New Market, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, March 13, 1803, son of Robert and Deborah (Hill) Perkins, natives of the same county, and grandson of John Perkins, of New Market, who was captain of a merchant vessel during the Revolution. His maternal grandfather, Gen. James Hill, was a native of Maine, born December 31, 1734. He was a boat builder, and served in the French and Indian war. He subsequently held the position of inspector and purchaser of timber for the navy department, and died in August, 1811. Robert and Deborah Perkins had a family of eight children, and died in 1814 and 1815, respectively. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in his native county, his school and farm life ending at the age of seventeen, when he began to learn the millwright's and machinist's trades in his native place. After mastering the details of the business, he followed it for several years in New Hampshire, a part of the time on his own account. In 1830 he removed to Philadelphia, where he was engaged in the erection of a calico print works. After the completion of the plant he worked in the factory as a journeyman for three years, and then became a member of the firm, under the name of Raugh, Perkins & Company, who bought the plant on time for $42,000, which they paid in four years. The firm then became Perkins & Wendell. In 1844 Mr. Perkins sold his interest to his partner and retired from business, with what was then considered a snug fortune. Finally tiring of his inactivity, he came to Williamsport in December, 1845, and early in 1846 he purchased what was then known as "The Big Water Mill," located opposite the island above the town. This mill had not been a success under its previous management, but Major Perkins went vigorously to work and soon built up a paying trade. He inaugurated a system of cash payments for labor, not in vogue in this locality at that day, and his immediate ruin was predicted by many who looked askance at such an innovation. But with sturdy determination he followed it up by raising the wages of his employes, and though it was everywhere asserted that his speedy failure would soon follow, his experience and sound business judgment

backed by a substantial capital, finally convinced his neighbors that his course was the wisest one, and that he knew what he was doing. He operated the water mill for several years, then sold it, and erected a steam saw mill at DuBoistown, which he carried on about fourteen years.

Perceiving the necessity for a log boom in the river, Major Perkins urged its construction, but the project was not considered feasible by his contemporaries, and met with considerable opposition. With characteristic enterprise, and unflagging confidence in the scheme he advocated, he finally offered to build a boom at his own expense, if the residents of this locality would petition the legislature for a charter. This very liberal proposition was accepted, and he went to work and constructed the first boom on the Susquehanna river, opposite Jaysburg, above Goose island, at his own expense, completing it in March, 1849. It embraced a system of sunken cribs, which proved a success and secured the entire confidence of the people. In November, 1849, a stock company was organized under the charter obtained through the persistent efforts of Major Perkins, in March, 1846, and the Susquehanna Boom Company then came into existence, and a new boom was completed in 1850–51. He was the leading spirit of the company for many years, and can justly be termed the founder of that institution, to which Williamsport largely owes its growth and prosperity. He continued in active business until 1870, and then retired to enjoy the competence which his many years of successful industry had won. He is one of the few surviving pioneer lumbermen of the West Branch valley.

Major Perkins was one of the charter members of the Savings Institution of Williamsport, and served as its vice-president for two years, then became president, and has filled that position up to the present, a period of twenty-four years. He also has served as a member of the board of directors in the West Branch Bank since 1858. He was one of the founders of the Williamsport Hospital, and is president of the board. He assisted in organizing the Wildwood Cemetery Company, and has been one of its trustees from the beginning. His title was derived from his connection with the Twenty fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, of which he was elected major in 1842, while a resident of Philadelphia. Politically he was a Whig until the demise of that party and has since been a stanch Democrat, and served as mayor of Williamsport in 1871 and 1872. He was a member of the select council for several terms, and served as president of that body. Major Perkins was married, July 30, 1844, to Mary J., daughter of Joshua Smythe, of New Hampshire. She died, May 1, 1884, leaving no children. The Major is a member of Christ Protestant Episcopal church, and has been senior warden of that organization since 1853. He is one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Williamsport, where he has lived for nearly half a century.

Garret Tinsman was for thirty-six years one of the prominent and successful lumbermen of the Susquehanna valley, and throughout his business career he was always recognized as a gentleman of modest, dignified character and sterling integrity. He was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1808, and was a son of Peter and Mary (Pursel) Tinsman, natives of New Jersey. His father was a successful lumber manufacturer of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and at an early age Garret began assisting him, and thus acquired a thorough knowledge of



Lindsey Mahaffey

the business. He afterwards engaged in lumbering and milling on the Delaware river, and at Milford, New Jersey, until 1843, when he removed his business to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and in partnership with Runyon Woolverton continued operations on the Lehigh river until the spring of 1852. He then came to Williamsport, which at that period was a small village, and contained only three or four saw mills, one of them being then in course of construction by his brother Peter. Here he found plenty of opportunity for the display of his untiring energy in the development of the lumber industry, then in its infancy, and in the prosecution of this work he devoted the best years of his life. As a member of the firm of Woolverton & Tinsman he erected a mill on the site of the present plant of that firm, and began a career in this city that continued up to his death with unabated success. In 1855 he purchased his brother's interest in the mill built by the latter and George W. Quinn in 1852, and for a number of years the firm of Quinn & Tinsman conducted a very successful lumber trade. Many years later he was the senior member of Tinsman & Ryan, and was connected with that firm, also with Woolverton & Tinsman, up to his death, December 25, 1888.

Mr. Tinsman was married, April 12, 1838, to Margaret S., daughter of Andrew and Annie (Sinclair) Saylor, natives of New Jersey. She was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and reared a family of four children: Peter I. and Andrew S., both deceased; Lina, wife of John R. T. Ryan, and Garret D. Mrs. Tinsman was a loving helpmate for over fifty years, and was consulted by her husband in all his business ventures, and his success was largely due to her wise foresight and willing assistance. Especially was this the case during the earlier years of their married life, and after his coming to Williamsport, when he laid the foundation of his subsequent success. She is spending the remaining years of her life in the old homestead, on East Third street, surrounded by the comforts which her husband's industry provided. Mr. Tinsman was eminently successful, and accumulated through the passing years a large and valuable estate. He gave liberally of his means to charitable, religious, and educational interests, and never refused his assistance to any worthy public enterprise. He was a member of the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport, and contributed generously towards the erection of the present church building. Politically he was a stanch adherent of the Democratic party, and always manifested a deep interest in public affairs. Mr. Tinsman was a director in the Savings Institution, the Williamsport National Bank, and the Wildwood Cemetery Company, and was one of the organizers of the last mentioned corporation. He was one of the organizers of the Loyalsock Boom Company, and president of that company in 1857. For several years he was a large stockholder in the Susquehanna Boom Company, and can safely be classed as one of the pioneer industrial architects of Williamsport's prosperity, in which city he was a leading spirit in business, social, and public circles for nearly forty years.

Peter Tinsman is one of the few living pioneers of the lumber interests in the West Branch valley, and erected the first steam saw mill within the present limits of Williamsport. He was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the Delaware river, August 18, 1818, and is a brother of Garret Tinsman. He obtained in early manhood a thorough knowledge of the lumber business from his father, a successful lumber manufacturer of Hunterdon county, New Jersey. When comparatively a

young man he left home and purchased timber lands in the vicinity of White Haven, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on which he erected a small saw mill. He carried on a successful business at that point until 1849, when he sold his plant to his brother Garret. In the summer of 1850 he visited the West Branch valley, and after several trips up Pine and Sinnemahoning creeks, exploring the valuable lands lying along those streams, he concluded to embark in the lumber business in Williamsport. On the 1st of January, 1852, he purchased from Thomas Updegraff a piece of land bordering on the river, east of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, and now owned by Mills T. Weed, and the following spring and summer Mr. Tinsman, in company with George W. Quinn, whom he had taken into partnership, erected the first steam saw mill in the town, which they had in operation in the fall of 1852. The importance of the manufacture of lumber had about this period begun to create excitement in the little village, and every man either wanted a mill or an interest in one. Several mills were being built, and negotiations for mill sites were actively prosecuted. The years 1852 and 1853 destined Williamsport to be what it is to-day—the greatest lumber market of the East. Mr. Tinsman continued in the lumber business until 1855, when he sold his interest in his mill to Woolverton & Tinsman and went to Reading, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the retail lumber trade. He was quite successful, and remained there until 1867, when he sold his business and returned to Lycoming county. In 1873 he purchased the steam saw mill of Alexander Davidson, across the river from Williamsport, but met with the misfortunes of the panic of that period, which wrought destruction throughout the country. He never engaged in active business thereafter. Mr. Tinsman was married in 1855, to Elizabeth H. Allen of Trout Run, Pennsylvania, and with his wife and family he still resides in Williamsport.

Peter Herdic was born December 14, 1824, at Fort Plain, New York. His father, Henry Herdic, died when Peter was eighteen months old, the youngest of seven sons. In 1826 his mother with her family removed to Ithaca, where Peter attended school for a short time. In 1830 his mother married a second time and removed to a farm, about five miles from Ithaca. From a small boy he displayed great energy and pluck. When but ten years of age he could cut his cord of wood a day, and, in addition, would frequently walk to Ithaca, to dispose of small game in the market. At an early age he acquired the habit of never spending his wages, except for what was necessary to his existence. At the age of thirteen his stepfather died. This second bereavement seemed to necessitate a change in their family affairs, for soon after his mother sold her interest in the farm and moved to the head waters of Pipe creek, New York, where she bought fifty acres of wild land for $200, making a payment on it of $50. A log house was temporarily rented and immediate efforts were made for clearing a patch of ground, on which a small house was erected for their own use. Here young Peter worked, clearing land, cultivating their crops, and in every way aiding his mother until he was twenty years old. Soon after he hired out to Ransom Light, who was the agent of William Ransom, the owner of a saw mill at the head of Pipe creek. He worked six weeks, and made a demand for his money, which was finally paid after threats of suit were made. He continued to add to his capital by working for various parties. In 1846, when less than twenty-three, Mr. Herdic came with William Andress to Cogan

House township, Lycoming county. Here they purchased a shingle mill and cleared about $740 each during the first year. In about three years Mr. Herdic had accumulated about $2,500. He then purchased a farm of 154 acres on Lycoming creek, erected thereon a modest little house, and, December 25, 1849, he married Amanda Taylor. In 1850 he erected a steam saw mill in company with Henry Hughes, whose interest he purchased soon after, and later sold to James Woods. He realized from his lumber operations and the sale of his mill upwards of $10,000.

In 1853 he settled in Williamsport, then a town of less than 1,700 inhabitants, and from the hour of his advent down to the close of his wonderful career, his busy brain and restless body worked and toiled both for his own and also for others' pleasure and profit. What he did, the vast operations in which he was concerned, and the turmoils through which he passed, are too well known to the people to be repeated here. During the following ten years he had purchased hundreds of acres, built houses, saw mills and other manufactories, and given the town an impetus that sent it upwards with a boom that was the wonder and the talk of everybody. His first wife died, December 6, 1856, and January 12, 1860, he married Encie E. Maynard, daughter of Judge J. W. Maynard, to whom were born two sons: Peter and Henry, both of whom are living. He induced the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company to move their passenger station to a plot of ground he gave them nearly a mile west of the old one. He built several fine houses on Fourth street, and close to the station, the Herdic House, now the Park Hotel. Blocks of buildings sprung up like magic, street railways, paving jobs, political jobs, manufactures, newspapers, gas companies, water works, banks, and stores grew up at once. Everywhere he was the busy, the mysterious, the energetic, the wonderful Peter Herdic. He was instrumental in getting a charter for the city of Williamsport. In the fall of 1869 he was elected mayor of Williamsport and he pushed many of his speculative operations with great vigor and sagacity. He acquired over 54,000 acres in Lycoming, Potter, Tioga, and Cameron counties, of which 21,000 acres are still supposed to contain valuable coal deposits. He built at his own expense Trinity Protestant Episcopal church and donated it to the society.

Mr. Herdic continued in the successful tide of his operations until the panic of 1878. When the crisis set in he threw all his energy into his business, but notwithstanding his great strength and fertility of resource, he finally went into voluntary bankruptcy in the spring of 1878. After passing through bankruptcy the spirit of the man began to revive, and in course of time he engaged in several enterprises which gave him active employment, and in later years he was largely interested in erecting water works at Selinsgrove, Huntingdon, Cairo, Illinois, Florida, and a few other places. Peter Herdic was a benevolent man, and there were many who sorrowfully mourned his death, which occurred February 2, 1888. His death was the result of an accident. While superintending the construction of water works at Huntingdon, he slipped on the ice and fell down an embankment, receiving a severe concussion of the head. His widow subsequently married Henry Rawle. Whatever may be said of the character of Mr. Herdic, and the methods he sometimes employed in business, it must be admitted by all that he started Williamsport on the highway of prosperity.

John White was for thirty-five years one of the prominent and successful

lumber manufacturers in the West Branch valley, and throughout his long and active business career he was recognized as a gentleman of the strictest integrity. He was born in Lycoming county (now Clinton), Pennsylvania, November 4, 1818, and was the second son of Col. Hugh White, a pioneer of Pine Creek township, by his marriage to Mrs. Charlotte White *nee* Weitzel. His youth was spent amid the scenes of the homestead farm, and he was educated in schools taught by John Austin and Rev. John H. Grier, two excellent teachers of pioneer days. He studied mathematics and theoretical surveying under Mr. Austin, and at the age of seventeen he left school and became a member of the State engineer corps, then in charge of James D. Harris, chief engineer, and thus acquired a practical knowledge of that profession. He assisted in the survey of the Tangascootac and Sinnemahoning extensions of the Pennsylvania canal, also in the construction of the Williamsport and Elmira railroad, now the Northern Central, and later was engaged in locating the eastern and western reservoirs of the canal, and was afterwards engineer in charge of the canal for several years.

While occupying this responsible position, Mr. White was married, September 19, 1843, to Emily, daughter of the late Henry S. Weaver, of Freeport, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania. He at once gave up civil engineering, and engaged in the mercantile and grain business at Freeport, which he contined for ten years. He was then employed to locate the dams on the Monongahela river for the Monongahela Navigation Company, which occupied his time until April, 1854, when he came to Williamsport and embarked in the lumber trade in Cogan valley, where he carried on that business five years. In October, 1859, he became a member of the well known lumber firm of Herdic, Lentz & Whites, which in 1867 was changed to White, Lentz & White by the withdrawal of Peter Herdic, and for the succeeding thirty years he continued in the active duties of the lumber business up to his death, June 3, 1890. The success of Mr. White was attained through long years of industry, and the closest attention to the details of his business affairs. A man of sound judgment and broad intelligence, his investments were always conservative and safe. Hence he accumulated through the passing years an estate estimated among the most valuable in his native county.

Three sons and five daughters were the fruits of his marriage to Emily Weaver, as follows: Henry W., who succeeded his father in the management of the lumber business; Charlotte, widow of Hon. Hugh H. Cummin; Mary L., wife of George L. Sanderson of Philadelphia; Hugh L.; Gula B.; Emily, wife of E. P. Almy of Williamsport; Jennie P., wife of Henry N. Almy of Philadelphia, and John A. Mrs. White is a member of Christ Protestant Episcopal church, to which organization her husband belonged, and in which he filled the office of vestryman for many years preceding his death. Politically Mr. White was a life-long Democrat, but took no active part in public affairs. At the time of his death he was a director in the Williamsport National Bank, and a trustee in the Savings Institution; he was also president of the Citizens' and Williamsport Water Companies, and a stockholder and director in the Lycoming Electric Company and the Williamsport Steam Company. Mr. White always manifested a deep interest in the social and material development of Williamsport, and gave liberally of his means to the charitable, religious, and educational institutions of the city.

HENRY WHITE was one of the well known citizens of Williamsport throughout his long residence in that city. He was born on the homestead, west of the mouth of Pine creek, Lycoming (now Clinton) county, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1820, and was the third son of Col. Hugh White by his marriage to Mrs. Charlotte White *nee* Weitzel. He grew up under the parental roof, and received a good common school education, afterwards attending Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania. He read law in Williamsport and was admitted to the bar, but never engaged in the practice of his profession. For several years he was associated with Robert S. Bailey and Matthias Eder in operating mail and stage lines, which he continued to follow until the advent of railroads superseded the old modes of traffic and he subsequently embarked in the lumber trade. In October, 1859, he became a member of the lumber firm of Herdic, Lentz & Whites, composed of Peter Herdic, George W. Lentz, and John and Henry White. In 1867 Mr. Herdic withdrew from the firm and it then became White, Lentz & White, and has ever since been known and recognized as one of the most prominent and successful lumber firms in the Susquehanna valley. Mr. White devoted his principal attention to his private business, and accumulated a large and valuable estate. He took quite an active interest in public affairs, and served in the common council of Williamsport many years, and at one time was president of that body. He was a stanch Democrat all his life, and in 1877 was the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district. His party was largely in the minority, and consequently he was defeated, but he received more than the average Democratic vote in the district. Mr. White married Catherine G., daughter of Hon. Joseph B. Anthony of Williamsport, member of Congress, president judge, and for many years a distinguished advocate of the Lycoming county bar. Mrs. White was born, March 5, 1830, and died, March 10, 1861, leaving three daughters: Isabella, wife of John C. Brenner; Mary L., who first married James M. Gamble, and is now the wife of William Emery, and Josephine, deceased wife of C. La Rue Munson. Mr. White was again married, June 16, 1866, to Martha Covell of Elmira, New York, who survives him. He died at his home in Williamsport, March 7, 1880.

GEORGE WINTER LENTZ, a prominent deceased lumber manufacturer of Williamsport, was born at East Hanover, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1818. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Lentz, was a soldier in the Revolution, and after the war ended in the triumph of the American cause, he settled in Londonderry township, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. George Lentz, father of our subject, was there born and reared. He married Mary Winter of East Hanover, Lebanon county, two of whose brothers served in the war of 1812. She was a descendant of John Harper, whose father built and carried on the celebrated tavern at the confluence of the Swatara and Indiantown creeks, about the middle of the last century, and which still is known as Harper's Hotel. She bore him four children, two of whom died in infancy. Her husband died a short time before the birth of the subject of this sketch, and he lived with his maternal grandparents until his sixteenth year, receiving a good common school education. He then found employment in East Hanover for a year or two, when he concluded to seek his fortune in the West, and traveled to Peoria, Illinois, by packet, this being before the advent of railroads. He soon afterwards went to Logansport, Indiana, 300 miles dis-

tant, making the entire journey on foot. On his arrival his sole possessions consisted of three Spanish quarter-dollars, but he had good health and indomitable pluck. He found employment in a saw mill at Logansport for about two years, and in 1838 he returned to his old home in East Hanover, Pennsylvania, making the entire trip in a spring wagon, and spending three months in the journey. He took a course in civil engineering at East Hanover, and then came to Newberry, Lycoming county, where he had an aunt living, and taught school a few months. He subsequently spent two terms at Annville Academy, in Lebanon county. Upon coming of age he inherited a small property from his father's estate, and returning to Newberry he attended a select school for some time, and became quite a skillful mathematician. After another brief period of school teaching at Newberry, he accepted a clerkship in the register and recorder's office, under Joseph W. Smith, and three years later he was elected on the Whig ticket treasurer of Lycoming county.

During this period he became interested in wild lands, and familiar with their location and value, and at the close of his term he made large purchases of these lands, in partnership with Oliver Watson. He subsequently became associated with Peter Herdic in the same business, and they were afterwards joined by John and Henry White. The co-partnership of Herdic, Lentz & Whites was then organized, and became one of the best known lumber firms of the West Branch valley. They purchased and laid out in lots the Campbell and Armstrong farms, which now comprise one of the most thickly settled parts of the city. They also erected extensive saw mills, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber on a large scale. In 1867 Mr. Herdic withdrew from the firm, and the name then became White, Lentz & White, and still bears that title, though all of its founders are sleeping in Wildwood cemetery. Mr. Lentz afterwards made large purchases of timber lands in Wisconsin and Florida, where he was financially interested up to his death. He was the principal owner of the water works plants at Selinsgrove and Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, Cairo, Illinois, and Orlando, Florida. He also was a stockholder and director in the Williamsport Water Company, and was similarly interested in the West Branch National Bank and the Savings Institution.

From an early period in the history of Williamsport Mr. Lentz was interested in its prosperity, and was one of the prominent actors in its later growth and development. By sagacious enterprise and shrewd investment, he accumulated an ample fortune, but his success never affected the simplicity of his tastes or the sympathy which he always felt for the poor and unfortunate. All his transactions were characterized by a sturdy integrity, and his kind and genial nature marked him as one of the most unselfish of the pioneer fathers who laid the foundation and built the structure of Williamsport's prosperity. Mr. Lentz was married in 1859, to Jane C., daughter of Dr. Jesse Wood of Williamsport, who bore him three children, as follows: George F., who died at the age of sixteen; Mary Ann, wife of Delos S. Mahaffey of Williamsport, and Harry W., who resides in the old homestead on East Third street. Mrs. Lentz died, October 28, 1873, and her husband survived her until May 17, 1891. They were attendants of the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport, and gave liberally of their means towards its support.

The Otto Family.—The ancestor of the American branch of the Otto family was

Dr. Bodo Otto, who was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany. He was a graduate of the University of Göttingen, and a learned and able physician, and immigrated with his family to Philadelphia in 1755, where he soon acquired a high reputation for his literary and medical ability. After residing in Philadelphia for eighteen years, he, in 1773, followed the tide of German emigration up the Schuylkill valley, and located in Reading, where he continued the practice of his profession. About this time the Revolutionary sentiment in the Colonies was gathering force, and Dr. Otto's influence among his countrymen in opposing British oppression was widely felt. He was chosen a delegate to represent Berks county in the Provincial Conference which met at Carpenter's Hall, in Philadelphia, June 18, 1776, and early in the progress of the Revolution he joined the patriot army as surgeon, and served in that capacity until the close of the war brought liberty to the struggling Colonies. During the dark days of Valley Forge, Dr. Otto, assisted by his sons Drs. Bodo, Jr., and John A. Otto, was surgeon in charge of the camp hospital, and while devoting himself to the care of the sick and wounded, he endured all the privations incident to that critical period in the history of Washington's army. At the close of the Revolution Dr. Otto returned to Reading and resumed his practice, which he continued up to his death, June 13, 1787. He also took a prominent part in the administration of local affairs, and was active in promoting the best interests of the community. He was thrice married, and was the father of one daughter by his first marriage, and three sons and one daughter by his second.

His sons, Bodo, Jr., and John A. Otto, took up their father's profession, and both served as surgeons in the Continental Army. They were born in Hanover, Germany, and came to Philadelphia with their parents, and thence to Reading. Bodo died in 1782, during his service in the Revolution, leaving three children, one of whom, John C. Otto, was a prominent physician of Philadelphia for many years. John A. returned to Reading after the war closed, where he continued in active practice as one of the leading physicians of his time and locality up to his death, in December, 1834. He was one of the court of justices under the State Constitution of 1776, and was appointed prothonotary of Berks county in 1790. He married Catharine Hitner of Marble Hall, Montgomery county, and reared two sons and five daughters.

His youngest son, Dr. John B. Otto, was a native of Reading, and a graduate of Princeton College and the Medical University of Pennsylvania. At the time of his death, August 2, 1858, he was the oldest physician in Reading, where for half a century he enjoyed a large and varied professional experience. He served for a short time in the war of 1812, and was with the army at York when General Ross was marching on Baltimore. Dr. Otto was married in 1810 to Esther G., daughter of Judge William Whitman. Three sons and three daughters were the fruits of this union. Mrs. Otto survived her husband twenty-two years, and died July 10, 1880. Both were life-long residents of Reading, and prominent in the social and material development of that city.

Hon. John Augustus Otto was for thirty years one of the well known and most highly respected and successful business men of Williamsport. He was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, August 13, 1814, and was the eldest son of Dr. John B. and Esther G. Otto. He was educated in his native town, and remained at home with

his father assisting him in his office and in attending to his large real estate interests. He took a practical course of surveying through Berks and Schuylkill counties, and subsequently spent three years learning the iron business, as clerk with the leading iron manufacturers of Berks and Dauphin counties. He next engaged in exploring his father's unseated lands in the counties of Schuylkill, Carbon, and Clearfield. He opened the coal veins and made some improvements on what are called the Otto mines in Schuylkill county. In 1835 his father purchased the Mahanoy Iron Works in the latter county, and the following year our subject commenced operations. He was married, November 23, 1840, to Caroline F. Mohr, of Mohrsville, Berks county. In connection with the iron business he was occupied with farming, lumbering, milling, merchandising, etc. He also filled the office of justice of the peace, and in 1849 he was elected to the legislature and served on the committee of domestic manufactures. In 1859 he removed to Williamsport and embarked in the lumber business, which he prosecuted very successfully for many years. In 1870 he purchased the property known as the "Blue Mill," on Third and Grier streets, and carried on a planing mill, to which he added a sash, door, and blind department, and furnished employment to a large number of workmen. At this time he associated with him his two oldest sons, Dr. Luther M. and H. Howard Otto, and the firm became John A. Otto & Sons. John M. and Frank R. were subsequently taken into the business. The mill was struck by lightning and burned, September 1, 1881, but they immediately commenced rebuilding a more substantial brick structure, which now forms a part of the extensive furniture plant of John A. Otto's Sons. On its completion Mr. Otto retired from active business, though still looking after the welfare of his children. He died, October 1, 1889; his widow occupies the old homestead on Fourth street. They were the parents of ten children, seven of whom are living and residents of Williamsport, as follows: Mrs. William F. Thompson; Mrs. William Gibson; Luther M.; H. Howard; Mrs. J. H. B. Reese; John M., and Frank R. The deceased are: Anna, Emma, and Augusta, all of whom died in infancy. The following just tribute to Mr. Otto's character appeared in one of the city papers at the time of his death: "Mr. Otto was a thorough gentleman, of easy and unassuming manners, and no citizen of Williamsport is more respected than was he, while there are comparatively few employers held in the esteem which has always been accorded him by his men. As a citizen he was broad-minded and highly regarded in the business and social world. He was a member of St. Paul's Lutheran church, and to his liberality that prosperous congregation is probably more indebted than to any other man."

Dr. Luther M. Otto was born in Taylorsville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1846, and is the eldest son of John A. Otto. He received his education in the public schools and at Dickinson Seminary. He served with the Emergency Men during Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, although under age. After completing his education he studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Lyon of Williamsport, and graduated from the Medical University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Otto followed his profession in this city for several years, until he became a member of the firm of John A. Otto & Sons, when he gave up his practice and has since devoted his attention to the varied interests of his business. He was the leading spirit in the organization of the Otto Chemical Company, and has been president of that

John A. Ulz

institution, and he also originated the American Furniture Exposition of New York City, an enterprise which has proven highly beneficial to the furniture manufacturers of the United States. Dr. Otto married Eleanor, daughter of Lindsey Mahaffey, and is the father of five children: Howard M., deceased; Florence; Luther; Delos, and Alice E.

H. Howard Otto was born in Taylorsville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1848, and is the second son of John A. Otto. He received a public school education, and learned the printer's trade. When Lee invaded the State he went out as a drummer boy with Colonel Trout's Emergency Men, and was the youngest boy to enlist from Lycoming county. In 1864 he graduated from Eastman's National Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. At the age of seventeen he entered the lumber business, and subsequently became a member of the firm of John A. Otto & Sons, with which he has since been connected. Mr. Otto was one of the founders of the Y. M. C. A. of Williamsport, and has since been closely identified with that organization, and for a number of years its president. For the past seventeen years he has been a member of the State executive committee, and has been prominent in Y. M. C. A. work in this section of Pennsylvania. He also organized the Woman's Christian Association, and was instrumental in obtaining the aid of John Wanamaker to the erection of the Home of the Friendless in this city. Mr. Otto is one of the organizers of St. Paul's Lutheran church and Sunday school, and in 1874 he organized a Sunday school in the lumber office of the Otto factory, which is known as St. John's Lutheran Sunday school. He was also one of the founders of the City Mission. He married Mary E., only daughter of the late Col. Phaon Jarrett of Lock Haven, and has two children: Eugene Jarrett, and Caroline M.

John M. and Frank R. Otto are the junior members of John A. Otto's Sons. The former was born in Taylorsville, Schuylkill county, December 14, 1858, and the latter in Williamsport, February 2, 1861. John M. was educated in the public schools of Williamsport and at Dickinson Seminary, and afterwards attended school at Kingston, Pennsylvania, and Cheshire and Waterbury, Connecticut. He is a member of the firm of John A. Otto's Sons. Frank R. received his education in the Williamsport public schools, and at Norristown, Pennsylvania, and Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Massachusetts. He read law with William H. Armstrong of Williamsport, and was admitted to the Lycoming county bar. He became a member of the firm of John A. Otto's Sons in 1882 and has since devoted his attention to that business.

Nehemiah Shaw is the oldest lumberman in Williamsport, and was born in Warren county, New York, July 7, 1814, son of Nathaniel and Clarissa (Wheeler) Shaw, natives of that county, and farmers by occupation. Mr. Shaw was reared in his native county, and obtained his education in the schools of that period. He learned the carpenter's and millwright's trades, at which he worked for some years, and afterwards engaged in the lumber business at Fort Edward, New York. In 1852 he came to Williamsport, and began operations on the West Branch. He brought with him the first flat gang saw mill, which was erected on the river, and he is thus recognized as the pioneer in the business. He built a saw mill at Lock Haven, known as Blanchard, Gregg & Company's mill, which was the first one built in that town, and he operated it for twenty years. He next built his present saw mill in

Williamsport, and associated with him Paul B. and George B. Merrill, under the firm name of Shaw & Merrill, which was changed to M. Shaw & Company. In 1890 Paul B. Merrill died and his brother, J. C. Merrill, was admitted to a partnership. This firm operates extensively in Lycoming, Clinton, Potter, Elk, and Clearfield counties, and is one of the largest and most prominent lumber firms in the West Branch valley, manufacturing about 15,000,000 feet of lumber annually. Mr. Shaw is a stockholder in the Williamsport and Binghamton railroad, and is one of the charter members of the company. He is also a stockholder in the Demorest Publishing and Sewing Machine Company, and is one of the solid and substantial business men of Williamsport. Mr. Shaw was married in 1837 to Rachel, daughter of Ira Cole, of Warren county, New York. She died in February, 1888, and was the mother of one daughter, now deceased, who married Paul B. Merrill. He is an active Republican, and during his residence in Lock Haven he was a member of the council nine years. November 10, 1891, Mr. Shaw was again married, to Nellie Shannon.

Ebenezer B. Campbell was born in Johnstown, Renfrewshire, Scotland, March 4, 1820, and was a son of D. W. and Jeanette (Black) Campbell. He left his native land at the age of fifteen, and emigrated to New York City, where he found employment in a drug store. Soon afterwards he came to Tioga, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and began clerking in a general store, thence removed to Manchester, on Pine creek, and took charge of the lumber mills of Phelps, Dodge & Company. He remained there several years, and in 1849 went to Phelps Mills, and had charge of the company's business at that place up to 1871, when he came to Williamsport to assume control of the Dodge lumber mills in Newberry. He filled this position up to his death, July 17, 1890. During a period of forty-six years he was prominently connected with the lumber interests of Dodge, James & Stokes, and its successor, the Pennsylvania Joint Lumber and Land Company, and was the principal business man of that institution throughout its different administrations. The success of the business was principally due to his wonderful energy and keen foresight, and the best years of his life were devoted to the interests of that company. Mr. Campbell was married in 1847, to Encie, daughter of Elijah Depui of Tioga county, Pennsylvania. She died in June, 1854, leaving two sons and two daughters: William E. D.; Elijah, deceased; Jennie, and Jerusha, wife of T. A. Updegraff. Mr. Campbell was again married, to Mary A. Imms, of Brooklyn, New York, who survives him. Seven children were born of this union: Eben B., Jr.; Elijah; Henry; Charles, and Catherine, both deceased; Frank, and Mary; the five living children are residents of Williamsport. Mr. Campbell was a member and trustee of the First Baptist church, and in politics he was a Republican. For a number of years he was a trustee and director in Bucknell University, and was a liberal contributor to every worthy object. He was a kind-hearted and generous man, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of the best citizens of his adopted home.

Edgar Munson, president of the Williamsport National Bank, and manufacturer of and dealer in lumber, was born, April 21, 1820, in Saratoga county, New York, son of Jesse and Sophia (Tallmadge) Munson. His father was a tanner, currier, shoemaker, and farmer. Our subject was educated in the common schools of his neighborhood, and at academies at Manchester and Bennington, Vermont. At the

age of fifteen years he began clerking in a store at Saratoga Springs, where he remained until nineteen. His father's family having removed to Steuben county, New York, he followed them, and secured employment in a store at Bradford, that county. At the age of twenty-seven he became a partner in the mercantile store of Merriman, Munson & Company; at the death of his brother in 1866 he assumed the entire proprietorship, and continued to do business there until 1870. In 1854 he became financially interested in saw mills and timber lands along Kettle creek, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, and in 1864, in company with Col. S. W. Starkweather, he purchased mills in Williamsport. He removed to this city in 1870 and has since devoted his time to his various enterprises. In 1883 his sons, C. L. and Robert H., were admitted to a partnership in the lumber and planing mill business, and the firm at once added to their enterprise the manufacture of sash, door-blinds, and box-shooks. Mr. Munson was a director and president of the Syracuse, Geneva, and Corning railroad during its construction; it is now a part of the Fall Brook system. He is president of the West Branch Lumber Company and is largely interested in the Kettle Creek Coal Mining Company, being one of the owners of 14,000 acres of coal lands in that region. He is also a member of the Lycoming Rubber Company, and having succeeded George L. Sanderson to the presidency of the Williamsport National Bank, he continues to be its efficient chief executive officer. He is a Democrat in his political proclivities, and while living in Bradford, Steuben county, New York, he served that town as supervisor and superintendent of schools. Mr. Munson was married, June 15, 1852, to Lucy Maria, daughter of Amos and Louisa (Johnson) Curtis, of Connecticut, and to this union have been born three children: C. L.; Robert H., and Edwin C., deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Munson are members of the Episcopal church, of which he is vestryman. Having begun the manufacture of lumber in 1854, Mr. Munson is consequently one of the oldest lumber merchants in Lycoming county, as well as one of the most successful, and is a gentleman highly respected.

John Norris Williams was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1801, and died in this city, May 10, 1862. He was a son of Joseph Williams, a native of Morris county, New Jersey, born October 31, 1770, who after reaching manhood, located in Williamsport, where he married Letitia, daughter of Amariah Sutton, one of the first settlers of the West Branch valley. Joseph Williams was a civil engineer by profession, and followed that vocation during the earlier years of the county's history. Many of the old unseated land warrants in middle and western Pennsylvania were plotted by him, and are still used in legal proceedings. John Norris Williams married Ann Clark, who was born in England, August 28, 1799, and died in Williamsport, December 17, 1889. Their children were as follows: Letitia Ann, wife of Henry A. Bumgardner of Williamsport; Joseph J., of Philadelphia; Mary Elizabeth, who married Aaron Gandy, both of whom are dead; Rachel Smith, wife of Benjamin Bennett of Williamsport; Martha M., wife of Adam C. Brown of the same city, and Samuel Norris. Mrs. Williams was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Samuel Norris Williams was born in the house now standing on Fourth street, facing Cemetery street, in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1841, and is the youngest son of John Norris Williams. He received his education in the public

schools of his boyhood days, and later attended a private school and Dickinson Seminary, closing his school days by a business course at Bryant, Stratton and Bannister's College, Philadelphia. On his return from school he kept books for two years, and then became interested in the lumber business with Charles Runstead, which he continued for six years. He next became identified with the Star mill, and at the same time a member of the firm of Finney, Williams, & Company. This firm continued in business for three years, when Mr. Finney retired, and the firm of Williams & Foresman was organized and is still in active business. Mr. Williams is one of the original stockholders of the Lycoming Rubber Company, which was organized in August, 1882, and since the organization he has filled the positions of secretary, treasurer, and general manager of the company. He is a director in the First National Bank of Williamsport, and is one of the representative business men of the city, as well as a gentleman of commendable enterprise and public spirit. He is an ardent Republican, and represents the Sixth ward in the city council. Mr. Williams served with the Emergency Men during Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, and his deepest sympathies were with the cause of the Union. He was married, November 21, 1866, to Mary Alice, daughter of D. Watson and Margaret (McCormick) Foresman, who is a descendant of two of the pioneer families of White Deer valley.

Benjamin C. Bowman was born in Chenango township, Broome county, New York, April 7, 1818, and is a son of Ebenezer and Sylvia P. (Barnaby) Bowman. His mother died when he was thirteen years of age, and his father, who was a native of Vermont, returned to that State. Our subject was reared near Binghamton, New York, and attended the public schools of that city. After his mother's death he removed to Great Bend, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, where he was employed in working on a farm, until reaching his majority. He was married, January 8, 1840, to Eliza Ann Buck, of Susquehanna county, who has been a faithful helpmate for over fifty-two years. He rented a farm in that county, upon which he remained two years, and then removed to Centre county and engaged in the lumber business. He commenced by purchasing an old saw mill and a tract of timber land, which he cleared and manufactured into lumber, rafting the product down the Moshannon. He subsequently erected a steam mill near Phillipsburg, Centre county, and hauled his lumber on wagons to Clearfield creek, upon which he rafted it down to the river and thence to market, and he was one of the first men to float logs via the Susquehanna to Williamsport. From a small beginning Mr. Bowman became one of the most extensive lumber operators in Centre and Clearfield counties. In June, 1864, he located in Williamsport and purchased the Star Mills, under the firm name of Barrows, Bowman & Company, which they operated for many years, the name of the firm having been changed in the meantime to Bowman, Foresman & Company. Mr. Bowman is a member of the firm of B. C. Bowman & Company, and Bowman, Foresman & Company, and is president of the Bowman Lumber Company of West Virginia. He is recognized as one of the most prominent lumber operators in the Susquehanna valley, and owes his success to his indomitable pluck, wonderful perseverance, and close attention to the details of his business. He has been connected with the Susquehanna Boom Company for many years, and is now president of the company. He has been president of the Lycoming Rubber Company since its

organization, was vice-president of the Lumberman's National Bank, and is now vice-president of the Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company. He is a director in the Williamsport Gas Company, and is financially interested in other institutions. Mr. Bowman has always been a supporter of the Democratic party, and manifests an active interest in public affairs. He has two surviving children: Francis C., of the Lycoming Rubber Company, and James Walton, employed in his father's office. He is president of the board of trustees of Grace Methodist Episcopal church, and is the steward of that organization. He is a trustee of Dickinson Seminary, also of the Young Men's Christian Association, and gives liberally of his means to the support of religious, charitable, and educational institutions.

George S. Banger is the third son of William and Mary Banger, and was born at the United States Arsenal, on the Schuylkill river, in the City of Philadelphia, August 16, 1828. His mother was a Matlack, and came from Revolutionary stock. Her grandfather, Seth Matlack, was captain of a military company, and with four other brothers served in the Continental Army, one of them being colonel of his regiment. The company in which her father served belonged to this regiment.

Mr. Banger's grandfather, Timothy Banger, came from England to Philadelphia in 1795, and had a letter of introduction from Rev. Elhannan Winchester of London, England, to Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia. At that time the seat of government was in the latter city, with Washington as president of the United States. Dr. Rush presented this young Englishman to President Washington, who gave him a position in what was then known as the war department. On the completion of the Schuylkill Arsenal at Philadelphia, in 1800, he was transferred to that office. He remained there for a number of years until the commissary general's office was established in Philadelphia, where he was appointed chief clerk, and filled that position until President Van Buren's administration, thus serving the government through eight administrations, and covering a period of about forty years.

William Banger, the son of Timothy, and father of George S. Banger, was born in Philadelphia, in 1800. On attaining his majority he was appointed to a clerkship in the Schulykill Arsenal. He was advanced to the position of chief clerk, and, for some years, filled the position of military store keeper. He remained there, with a short interval, until the war broke out in 1861, when he was transferred to New York City, as chief clerk in the department of contracts and purchases, under General Stanton, where he remained until the war closed, when the office was abolished. Thus, father and son, served under the government continuously, from Washington's administration, until Grant's administration—almost the lifetime of the Republic.

The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of Philadelphia, and graduated from the high school, when he was about sixteen years of age. In 1846 he entered the office of Samuel L. Clement, a prominent conveyancer of that city, and after four years' study of the conveyancing and real estate business, he opened an office for himself, and followed that vocation until May, 1855, when he removed to Williamsport, Pennsylvania. In that year he, with William A. McCann of Philadelphia, and Hiram Craft of Elmira, built the first planing mill erected in Williams-

port, subsequently known as the Weed and Allen mill. He entered the office of the Susquehanna Boom Company in May, 1862, as secretary of the company. In addition to the office of secretary, he was the acting treasurer of the company for a period of fifteen years. Since September, 1868, he has been the stated clerk of the Northumberland Baptist Association, and for twenty-four years he has been the clerk of the first Baptist church of Williamsport, with which he has been connected since 1855. In 1867 he was elected a school director from the Fifth ward, and was re-elected in 1870. He was president of the board in 1871. He has frequently been urged to represent his ward in the city council, but persistently declined to allow his name to be used for that or any other office. On the 19th of June, 1850, Mr. Banger was married to Miss Sally E. Hollingshead of Philadelphia. Four children were born to them: Frank Judson, deceased; M. Helen; Lizzie H., deceased, and Ida M., wife of Charles A. Bowman of Williamsport. His second marriage was with Mrs. Emma K. Mulford, daughter of the late Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D. D., of Philadelphia, which occurred May 7, 1879. Mrs. Banger died, December 1, 1882. He subsequently married Miss Adele M., daughter of Levi Peabody Dodge, late of Newburgh, New York. Mr. Banger is still the secretary of the Susquehanna Boom Company, having filled that office for a period of thirty years.

D. Watson Foresman was the youngest son of Robert Foresman, and was born in Washington township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1812. He was reared on the homestead farm, and in 1833 married Margaret S., daughter of Seth McCormick, a native of the same township. She bore him the following children: D. Hammond and Robert M., both deceased; Seth T.; Mary Alice, wife of S. N. Williams; James S.; Eliza S., wife of J. E. Baker; Hannah, wife of A. J. Updegraff; Sarah P., wife of C. P. Tiers; Alvina, deceased, and Henry M. Mr. Foresman was a farmer all his life, and removed from White Deer valley to Montour county in 1844, and afterward to Northumberland county. In 1854 he rented the Judge Robert Grier farm, which is now within the limits of Williamsport, upon which he lived many years. Here his wife died, February 9, 1874; he survived her nearly six years, was again married, and died, October 16, 1879. He was a ruling elder in the Third Presbyterian church of Williamsport, and was a life-long adherent of the Democratic party. Mr. Foresman was a plain, unassuming, and worthy citizen, and reared a large and respected family. Though unable to leave his children wealth, he left to them the rich legacy of an honest name.

David Hammond Foresman was born in Washington township, Lycoming county, February 15, 1834, and was the eldest son of D. Watson Foresman. He was reared a farmer, and his tastes always ran to agricultural pursuits. He was educated at the McEwensville Academy, and taught school in Northumberland and Lycoming counties for several years. In 1854 he came to Williamsport with his parents, and was a resident of this city without interruption, except five years, when he lived at McEwensville. He was a stanch Democrat, and took a deep interest in political affairs. He served several terms in the city council from the Sixth ward, was one of the most vigilant members of that body, and was chairman of the highway committee until elected president of the council in 1877. For two years he was president of the Lycoming County Agricultural Society, and was a member

of the State Board of Agriculture. He served as agent for the Grier estate in this city for many years. He also became largely identified with the Lycoming Rubber Company a few years before his death, and took an active interest in the business of that flourishing enterprise. Mr. Foresman married Rebecca, daughter of John Reighard, of the "Long Reach," to whom were born three sons and one daughter: Robert; Chester; Anna, wife of William I. Selser of Philadelphia, and Grier, all of whom are living, as is also his widow. He died, April 21, 1887, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. Mr. Foresman was a genial and affable gentleman, and had many friends in the community. He was a director in the Lycoming National Bank at the time of his death, and was recognized as a man who never faltered in the discharge of his duty.

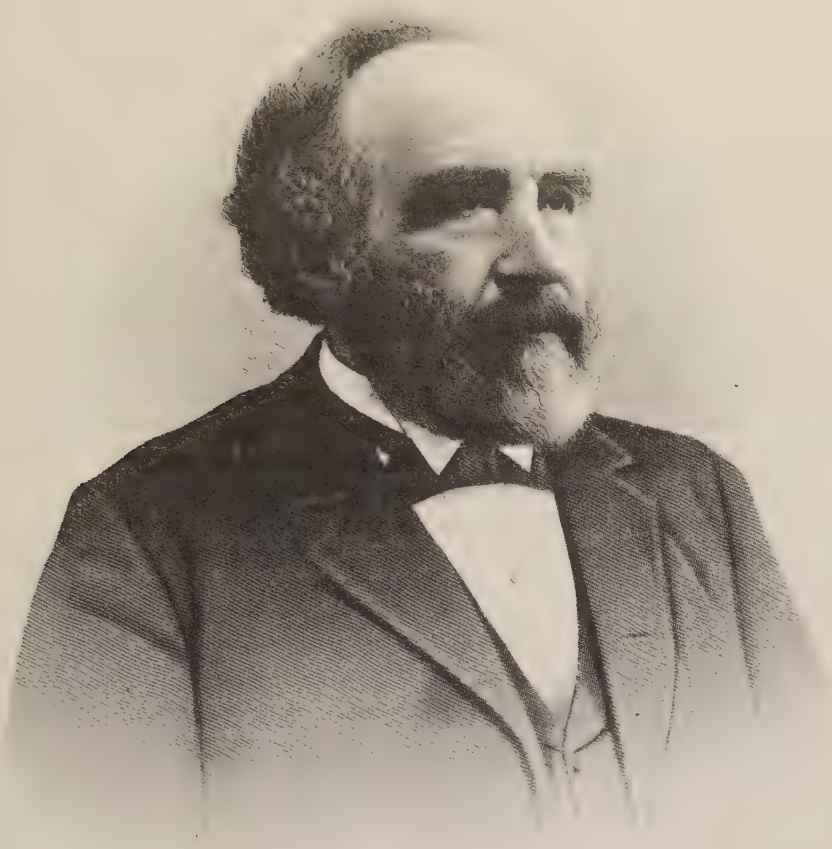
Seth T. Foresman, lumber dealer and manufacturer, was born in Washington township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1838, and is the oldest surviving son of D. Watson and Margaret S. Foresman, and a grandson of Robert Foresman, one of the pioneers of White Deer valley. He was reared under the parental roof, and remained with his parents until he was twenty-six years of age, assisting his father to support the family. He received a common school education, and taught school two winter terms, and with the money thus acquired he took a course of two years at Dickinson Seminary. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, served four months, and then returned home to assist in tilling the farm. He afterward went out with the Emergency Men during Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. In 1864 he engaged in contracting, and built the two large basins at the foot of Rose street, also the lumber branch of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, from the Star Mills to Hepburn street. He followed contracting four years, and then organized the firm of Frow, Foresman & Company. They erected a planing mill on the site of the Otto furniture plant, and conducted a mill and lumber yard. In 1872 Mr. Foresman became a member of the lumber firm of S. N. Williams & Company, but their plant was burned in April, 1873. He then found employment in the Star Mills, and in 1874 he and Mr. Williams purchased a one-third interest in the business. In 1876 they became sole proprietors, and the firm of Williams & Foresman was then established. From that time up to the present they have carried on business very successfully, and are recognized as one of the prominent lumber firms of Williamsport. Mr. Foresman is also a member of Bowman, Foresman & Company, and of the Bowman Lumber Company of West Virginia. He is a large stockholder in the Lycoming Rubber Company, is a director in the Binghamton Railroad Company, is an active supporter of the Board of Trade, and a charter member of the Ross Club.

Mr. Foresman was married, December 9, 1862, to Sallie E., daughter of Samuel Updegraff, of the "Long Reach," and has a family of two sons and two daughters, as follows: John; George; Laura, wife of Frank Robb, and Ruth Mac. The family are adherents of the Third Presbyterian church, and Mr. Foresman has been a K. T. in the Masonic order for twenty-five years. He has always been a stanch Democrat, and an unswerving advocate of Democratic principles. In 1882 he was a candidate for legislative honors, and came within two votes of receiving the nomination. He is a member of the select council, and takes a very active interest in public affairs. Mr. Foresman gives his earnest support to every project that tends to the general welfare and prosperity of Williamsport.

Robert M. Forsman was born in Washington township, Lycoming county, February 29, 1836, and died in Williamsport, March 6, 1889. He was the second son of D. Watson Forsman, and removed with his parents to Montour county, in 1844, and subsequently to Northumberland county, and thence to Williamsport in 1854, which he made his home up to his death. He received a common school education, and in early manhood engaged in the lumber business. He continued to prosecute that line of trade very successfully throughout his business career. In 1877 he gave up the lumber business in Williamsport for a more lucrative field of operations in Wisconsin, where he was interested until the close of his life. Mr. Forsman was married, August 13, 1859, to Anna Nichols of Williamsport, who bore him the following children: Florence, wife of Rev. Francis T. Madge; Frank; Harry H.; Stanton, and Stanley, all of whom are living. In his political affiliations Mr. Forsman was a Republican, and was a member of Reno Post, G. A. R. During the latter part of the war he served as a lieutenant in a cavalry company. He was a member of the common council several terms, and was twice president of that body. Mr. Forsman was an open-hearted, genial, and hospitable man, was noted for his love of home and family, and was a progressive, liberal, and public spirited citizen. He took an active part in establishing the Williamsport Steam Company, and was secretary and treasurer of that institution until a short time before his death.

Frank Forsman, lumber dealer, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1863, and is the eldest son of Robert M. Forsman. He was educated in the public schools and at Cheltanham Academy, and after leaving school he engaged in the lumber business with his father, and afterward was a member of the firm of Luppert & Forsman. In July, 1890, he became a member of H. W. Jenkins & Company, and in August, 1891, he purchased his partner's interest. Mr. Forsman was married, June 3, 1890, to Esther, daughter of David Wilson of Harrisburg. He is a Republican, and both he and wife are members of Trinity Protestant Episcopal church.

William Howard, of the firm of Howard & Perley, lumber manufacturers, was born in Yorkshire, England, August 13, 1831, son of John and Hannah (Lockwood) Howard, who lived and died in their native land. He received his education in England, and learned the stonemason's trade. In 1854 he came to the United States, located at Reading, Pennsylvania, and worked a short time for the Lebanon Valley Railroad Company in building a bridge near the city of Reading. He came to Williamsport in August, 1854, and worked on the dam on the Susquehanna, near that city. He next found employment with the Water Mill Company for a few years, and in 1857 he went into the lumber woods and engaged in that business. Some time later he organized the firm of C. B. & W. Howard, and engaged in the lumber business as log stockers. In 1863 he purchased land in Cameron county, and operated there until 1887. In 1866 Mr. Howard went into partnership with John R. Cooke & Company, purchased the saw mill now operated by Howard & Perley, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber. He was later a member of the firm of Slonaker, Howard & Company, which was merged into that of Howard, Perley & Howard, and finally became Howard & Perley. Mr. Howard is one of the pioneer lumbermen of Williamsport, and has been prominent in the lumber



Wm. Howard

interests in this section of the State for many years, dividing his time between Williamsport and Cameron county. He is a stanch Democrat, and while living in Emporium was burgess of that borough for two terms, and served two terms as county commissioner of Cameron county. He was also a member of the borough council of Emporium for several years, and has served two years in the common council of Williamsport. Mr. Howard was one of the organizers and is a stockholder and director in the First National Bank of Emporium, and was one of the organizers of the Emporium Water Company, and is a director in that institution. He is a stockholder and director in the Lycoming Rubber Company, of which he was one of the organizers; he was active in securing the removal of the Demorest Sewing Machine Works to Williamsport, and gave liberally of his means in furtherance of that project; he is a stockholder in the West Branch National Bank, and a member of the Board of Trade and of the Ross Club. Mr. Howard was married December 28, 1853, to Mary Woodhead, a native of England, and has one son, Samuel T., who is employed with the firm of Howard & Perley. He and wife are members of Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, and he is a vestryman in that organization. He is a prominent Mason, and is connected with the lodge, chapter, commandery, and consistory.

Allen P. Perley, manufacturer of lumber, was born in Oldtown, Penobscott county, Maine, March 8, 1845, son of Dr. Daniel J. and Mary (Lovejoy) Perley. His father was a native of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and practiced his profession for sixty years in the State of Maine. His mother was born in Kennebec county, Maine, and both died in Penobscott county, in that State. Our subject was reared and educated in his native county, and began his business life as a clerk in a mercantile house, which he followed several years. In 1865 he came to Williamsport, and accepted the position of bookkeeper at George Zimmer & Company's planing mills; in 1869 he purchased an interest in the firm which he retained until 1873. He next engaged in bookkeeping for Daniel W. Smith, and in July, 1874, he became bookkeeper for Slonaker, Howard & Company. In 1879 he purchased Mr. Slonaker's interest, and engaged in the lumber business under the firm name of Howard, Perley & Howard. In January, 1887, C. B. Howard retired from the firm, and Mr. Perley and William Howard have since continued the business under the name of Howard & Perley. This firm ranks high among the lumber dealers of Williamsport; they have large interests in Clinton and Potter counties, and are the owners of twelve miles of railroad in the lumber field. Mr. Perley is a director in the West Branch National Bank, and is one of the substantial business men of the city. He is a Republican, and has served one term in the city council. He is a member of Lodge No. 106, F. & A. M. Mr. Perley has been twice married. His first marriage, to Clara, daughter of Albert Lovejoy, of Gardner, Maine, occurred September 1, 1869. She died in January, 1886, leaving five children: Margaret Lovejoy; Harriet Scott; Fred A.; Martha C., and A. P., Jr. He was again married, in 1888, to Ann Stowell, a native of New York State. He and wife are members of Christ Episcopal church, in which he holds the office of vestryman.

Guy W. Maynard was born, November 28, 1828, in Hamilton, New York, son of Luke and Philena (Staples) Maynard, who were the parents of six children. The family migrated to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, when Guy W. was about two years

old. He attended the public schools in that county until his nineteenth year, when he came to Williamsport and completed his education at Dickinson Seminary. He was afterwards employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in Philadelphia, and also did surveying for that corporation. After severing his connection with it he sold machinery on commission in various parts of the United States for two or three years. He was married, August 11, 1859, to Mary A. Crosby, a native of New York City. In 1860 they removed to Williamsport, where for about two years Mr. Maynard was employed by John White in the lumber business. In 1862 he formed a partnership with Peter Herdic in the lumber business which existed for several years. He was also in partnership with J. W. Maynard in the manufacture and sale of lumber for some time. In 1887 he retired from active business, leaving the cares of his enterprises to his sons. On the 15th of February, 1892, he died, leaving a widow and four children: Louisa, who married E. M. Baldwin; Ransom C.; John W., and Encie E. Mr. Maynard was a member of Trinity Episcopal church, of which he was vestryman from the organization of the parish to his death. He was a man highly respected by all who knew him, and one who always gave assistance to everything which tended to build up the community in which he resided. His son, Ransom C. Maynard, was born and educated in Williamsport. He began his business life with his father and has succeeded to the business, now comprising lumber and coal. He was married, June 15, 1887, to Kate I. Barlow, who died in March, 1889, leaving one child, Helen Louise. He is a member of Trinity Episcopal church, and is a Democrat in politics.

John R. T. Ryan was born in Trenton, New Jersey, September 4, 1839, and grew to manhood in his native town. He received his education at the Trenton Academy, after which he engaged in a wholesale and retail drug busines in Trenton, as a member of the firm of C. B. Vansyckel & Compamy, for a number of years. At the breaking out of the rebellion he recruited Company G, Tenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and was commissioned lieutenant of the same in the spring of 1862. He was detached from his regiment, and served on the staff of Brigader General Wadsworth, and Brigader General Martindale as an acting aide, but was afterwards reassigned to duty with his regiment, which was then in Peck's division, Seventh Corps, and served with his command in the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Ryan was married, October 16, 1866, to Lina, only daughter of Garret Tinsman, of Williamsport, and has a family of three children: Garret T.; Florence T., and Mary C. In 1867 he connected himself with the lumber firm of Woolverton & Tinsman, and was afterwards a member of the firms of Tinsman & Ryan, Ryan Cochran & Company, and Ryan, Thompson & Company, all extensive lumber operators. He is interested in numerous institutions connected with the social and material interests of Williamsport. He is president of the Lycoming Electric Light Company, of the Susquehanna and Buffalo Railroad Company, and of the Eaglesmere Land Company; he is a director in the West Branch National Bank, the Kettle Creek Coal Mining Company, the Williamsport Steam Company, the Williamsport Passenger Railway Company, the Williamsport Water Company, and the Williamsport Brick Company. He is president of the J. E. Dayton Company, manufacturers of boots and shoes, also of the firm of Lewars & Company, hardware dealers, and is largely interested in the Fisher & Hinkle Company and a

director in the Williamsport National Bank. Mr. Ryan was one of the prime movers in the purchase of Eaglesmere, and it was largely through his untiring efforts that it became a successful summer resort. A soldier in the rebellion, he has always taken an active interest in military societies, and is a member of the G. A. R. and of the Loyal Legion. In politics he is a Democrat, and has served as a member of the common council for three years. The family are members of the First Presbyterian church, with which organization he has been prominently identified several years. He was one of the promoters in the erection of the present church building, and served on the building committee. Every worthy cause finds in Mr. Ryan a warm friend and generous supporter, and he is recognized as one of the most enterprising citizens of his adopted home.

William E. Sprague, manufacturer and dealer in lumber, was born April 5, 1849, in Sullivan county, New York, son of David and Eliza J. (Adams) Sprague. His parents removed to Pennsylvania about 1855, and located in Monroe county, where his father engaged in the lumber business. Our subject was reared in Monroe and Luzerne counties, Pennsylvania, and attended the public schools until he was twelve years old. He then entered the employ of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and remained with them until 1863, when he ran away and enlisted in Company A, Twenty-Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was seriously wounded at Peach Tree Creek, near Atlanta, Georgia, July 20, 1864, and was confined in the hospital until the fall of that year. He was then detailed on the recruiting service, and during this period he mustered his father into the army. He served until the close of the war, and then returned to Luzerne county, and entered the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railway Company as civil engineer. He remained with that company until 1868, and then removed to the West and engaged in business. In March, 1870, he located in Williamsport, where he found employment as shipper and manager of the Williamsport Iron and Lumber Company, and one year afterwards entered the employ of John A. Otto's Sons, with whom he remained nine years. In July, 1880, he formed a partnership with J. F. Strieby, under the firm name of W. E. Sprague & Company, and engaged in manufacturing and dealing in lumber. The firm has since been successfully engaged in the lumber business. Mr. Sprague is also a member of the firm of Strieby, Sprague & Company, organized in 1888, and of M. T. Barry & Company, organized in 1891. They have large mills in Jefferson and Clarion counties, Pennsylvania, and carry on an extensive trade. Mr. Sprague is one of the original stockholders of the Lycoming National Bank, and has been a director in that institution for many years. He was one of the organizers of the Pennsylvania Hoop Manufacturing Company, and chairman of the company, and was also chairman of the Lycoming Fertilizer Company. He is a stockholder in the Central Pennsylvania Telephone and Supply Company, was one of the organizers of the Board of Trade of Williamsport, and is largely interested in real estate in the city. Politically he is a Republican, and in 1883 he was elected sheriff of Lycoming county, by 1,000 majority, which was a tribute to his popularity in a Democratic county. In 1887 he was chairman of the Republican county committee, and in 1890 he declined the senatorial nomination for this district. While absent from the city, however, his friends placed him in nomination for the mayoralty, in 1890, but he was defeated by F. H. Keller. He has

always taken an active interest in the public schools of Williamsport, and in 1874 was elected a member of the board, and served as president of the same. Mr. Sprague is a charter member of Reno Post, No. 64, G. A. R., and was Commander of the post in 1879, 1880, and 1881, and has been a member of the board of managers since its organization. He is also connected with the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monumental Association, and is a member of the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Sprague was married, February 20, 1872, to Margaret Clementine, daughter of William Strieby, of Loyalsock township, who is the mother of two children: Adam Follmer, and Blanche Reno. Mrs. Sprague is a member of St. Paul's Lutheran church.

Thomas Lundy, manufacturer of lumber, was born in Eldred township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1844, son of Cornelius W. and Amelia (Bucher) Lundy. Thomas Lundy, grandfather of our subject, was a native of New Jersey, and settled in Eldred township, Lycoming county, about 1801, where he cleared and improved a farm upon which he resided up to his death. Cornelius W. was born and reared on the homestead in Eldred township, and died there in 1886. His widow still survives. He was a member of the Christian church, held the office of deacon for many years, and was superintendent of the Sunday school for a quarter of a century. In early life he was a Whig, and afterwards a Republican. His family consisted of eleven children, all of whom are living. The subject of this sketch is the third in the family, and was reared and educated in his native township. He learned the carpenter's and millwright's trades, and followed that business for fifteen years. In 1876 he purchased the Lippincott mill, in Gamble township, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber, removing to Williamsport in 1882. Mr. Lundy is now one of the representative lumbermen of the city, and has mills at Renovo, Clinton county, and at Ralston, Lycoming county, and lumber interests in Somerset county. He is a stockholder and director in the Merchants' National Bank, was a stockholder in the Packer Land and Improvement Company, and served as president of the latter institution. Mr. Lundy is an active Republican. He was auditor of Armstrong township for a number of years, and a school director in his district. He is a member of the Masonic order, and is connected with the lodge, chapter, and commandery. Mr. Lundy was married in 1868 to Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Southard, of Gamble township. Thirteen children are the fruits of this union: Henry C. deceased; Thomas Franklin; Charles E.; William W.; Laura M.; Bruce P.; Theodore A.; George; Clyde; Raymond; Florence A.; Harrison, and Marion Elizabeth.

Henry M. Otto was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1826, son of Dr. John B. and Esther G. Otto. He was educated in the schools of Reading, and removed to Barry, Schuylkill county, in 1845, and March 16, 1848, he was appointed the first postmaster of the town. He was married to Susan B., daughter of Jacob and Mary B. Goodhart of Reading, June 3, 1850; she became the mother of two children: John B., of Williamsport, and Mary Irene, deceased wife of Dr. John W. Lowe of Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. Otto opened a dry goods store in Reading in April, 1851, and continued in that business until April, 1863. When the State was threatened with invasion in 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, which marched to Williamsport on the Potomac, and was engaged in the battle of South Mountain and in the pursuit of Stonewall Jackson's

corps. He moved to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1863, and joined the lumber firm of John A. Otto & Company in 1868. He was a member of the firm of Filbert, Otto & Miller until 1876, when he became senior partner of the firm of H. M. & J. B. Otto, lumber manufacturers and dealers, now operating at Otto Glen, Elk county. In 1876 Mr. Otto was elected to the first select council of the city, and served one term. He moved to Baltimore, Maryland, in February, 1883, thence to Reading, Pennsylvania, in April, 1891, where he now resides. He became a member of Trinity Lutheran church of Reading in 1844; in 1864 he united with the Second Presbyterian church of Williamsport; in 1888 he joined Grace Methodist Episcopal church of Baltimore, and in January, 1892, he was elected an elder of Calvary Reformed church of Reading, Pennsylvania. He was a stanch supporter of the temperance cause all his life, and was a member of the Sons of Temperance many years.

John B. Otto, son of Henry M. and Susan B. Otto, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1851, and removed with his parents to Williamsport in November, 1863. He was a student at Dickinson Seminary, and afterwards attended Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, and graduated with the degree of civil engineer, June 28, 1871. In the fall of that year he assisted in the construction of the Reynoldsville division of Bennett's branch extension of the Allegheny Valley railroad. In the spring of 1872, while serving upon the engineer corps of Reading, he accepted a position of assistant engineer upon the location corps of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, and helped to survey the Perkiomen branch to Emmaus, also the Catawissa branch from Tamanend Junction to Williamsport. He left the Philadelphia and Reading Company in the spring of 1873 to accept a position on the engineer corps of a proposed railroad from Williamsport to Arnot, Tioga county, but after running the experimental line the project was abandoned on account of the panic of that year. He then opened a civil engineer's office in Williamsport. In 1875 he formed a partnership with his father, under the firm name of H. M. & J. B. Otto, manufacturers of hemlock and hard wood lumber, and dealers in hemlock bark. In 1876 he superintended the construction of J. K. Mosser & Company's tannery at Newberry, and May 1, 1876, he was elected to the office of city engineer, in which he served four years. During his term he made a topographical survey of the city, and designed a complete system of sewerage for the business portion, which received the approval of all who examined it. He was twice re-elected to the office of city engineer, and resigned the position, April 12, 1880. He accepted the superintendency of the South Williamsport Land Company, January 21, 1881, a position which he still holds. He was appointed trustee for the Mahlon Fisher estate, January 27, 1882, and in September of the same year he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Williamsport Gas Company, which he resigned, January 20, 1885. Mr. Otto superintended the rebuilding of Maynard street bridge, and had charge of the same from 1886 until February, 1891, when it was sold to the county commissioners. He was married, March 11, 1873, to Lillie M., a daughter of Samuel and Amanda S. Ladd of Reading, Pennsylvania. She died, March 6, 1891, leaving six children: Henry L.; Josie M.; Lillie L.; Nettie I.; Mary L., and John B. He was again married, May 24, 1892, to Ida F., daughter of Marcello A. and Mary T. Pray of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Mr. Otto has been an elder in the

Second Presbyterian church of Williamsport since April, 1885, and superintendent of the Sunday school since December, 1887. He is an ardent Prohibitionist, and a firm advocate of the cause of temperance.

Samuel Weymouth, superintendent of the Edgar Munson mill, was born in Carroll county, New Hampshire, November 29, 1826, son of Andrew W. and Mary (Lary) Weymouth, natives of that State. He moved with his parents to the State of Maine at the age of four years. He received a common school education, and learned the blacksmith trade with his father. In 1858 he located in Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in lumbering, and in 1864 came to Williamsport, and was employed as foreman for E. B. England for two years. In 1866 he was employed by Edgar Munson as superintendent of his mills, which position he has held ever since. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1878 was elected a member of the common council of Williamsport, served ten years, and was chairman of the gas and water, fireman and supply, and the highway committees. In February, 1890, he was elected a member of the select council, and chosen chairman of the highway committee of that body. He was married in 1852 to Miss Emily J., daughter of Henry Houscom, and to this union have been born four children: William C.; Mary E., who married P. E. Bishop; Ida J., who married Robert Thorne, and Clara, who married R. P. Blackburn.

James Mansel, lumber dealer, was born in Eldred township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1847, son of William B. and Rebecca (Southard) Mansel, the former a native of Chester county, and the latter of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. William B. Mansel came to this county in 1840. He was a poor man, and worked as a laborer, finally purchasing a farm in Eldred township, where he has since resided. His family consists of three children: George, of South Williamsport; James, and Hannah, wife of Hiram Mosteller, of Eldred township. The subject of this sketch received a common school education in the township schools and at Lewisburg, and afterwards attended Dickinson Seminary. Prior to his attendance at the last mentioned institution he was engaged in teaching school, and after leaving Dickinson he began clerking in a grocery store in Williamsport. He followed that business three years, and then became connected with the Standard Nail and Iron Company, with which he remained two years. He next took charge of the lumber business of Corcoran, Richards & Company, with whom he remained six years, and was afterwards associated with Thomas Lundy under the firm name of Lundy & Company for three years. He then engaged in business for himself, has been quite successful, and handles nothing but hardwood lumber. Mr. Mansel is a member of the Cross Planer Knife Company, and one of the originators of the same; he is also a stockholder and director in the Royal Braid Works. He is a Republican with Prohibition tendencies, but takes no interest in public affairs. He was married in 1874, to Maggie, daughter of John Hartswick, of Centre county, Pennsylvania, and has two children: Bernard H. and Harry S.

Thomas Duffy, lumber manufacturer, was born in County Meath, Ireland, in 1845, son of Michael and Elizabeth (Clarke) Duffy, natives of the "sea-girt isle." He came to the United States with his brothers and sisters, when he was ten years old, and located in Corning, New York. He received a limited education in the common schools, and grew to manhood in New York State. In 1869 he came to

Williamsport, and engaged with a Mr. Parker in the manufacture of shingles for two years, and was employed by various other parties until 1873. He then became connected with his present shingle mill, where he has since carried on quite an extensive business in the manufacture of white pine shingles. In 1891 he purchased an interest in the West End mill, and has since been manager of the business. Mr. Duffy is a stockholder and director in the Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, is a stockholder in the Lycoming Rubber Company, and is interested in real estate in the city. He was married in 1872 to Ellen, daughter of George Mahar, of Williamsport. She is the mother of six children, as follows: Ann; Harry; John; Joseph; Mary, and Elizabeth. The family are members of the Annunciation Catholic church, and Mr. Duffy is one of the liberal supporters of that organization. He is a Democrat in politics, and one of the active, enterprising business men of Williamsport.

Maurice H. Lundy, lumber dealer, was born in County Sligo, Ireland, March 16, 1833, son of Patrick and Winifred (Henry) Lundy. The family came to America in 1845, and after remaining in New York for about six months they migrated to Canada and thence to Corning, New York, where the parents died. Our subject was principally reared in Steuben county, New York, and was educated in the common schools. He came to Williamsport in 1850, where he was employed by Samson & Ballard as lumber counter for a number of years and remained with their successors until joining Fletcher Coleman in the same business. Mr. Lundy has therefore been in the lumber business in the city of Williamsport for over forty years. He built the second house on Third street west of what is known as West street. He is a member of the Lycoming Real Estate Association, is a Democrat in politics, has served as United States marshal for this district under President Cleveland's administration, has also been a member of the common council six years, and is now serving his second year in the select council. He was married in 1854 to Mary, daughter of John Merren, and to this union have been born nine children: Thomas; Mary, who married Thomas Mulligan; Maurice; Eliza, who married James Burrows; Henry; Frank; Kate, who married John Coleman; Agnes, and George. Mr. Lundy and family are members of the Catholic church.

John Wesley Maynard was born, May 18, 1806, at Springfield, Massachusetts, second son and third child of Lemuel Maynard, a native of Sunbury, in the same State. In 1823 his father's family moved to Hamilton, New York, where young Maynard spent one year in attendance at the Hamilton Academy. In 1827 he began the study of law in the office of William G. Angell and George C. Clyde, in Otsego county, New York. Here he spent three years, after which the family located in Lawrenceville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he was admitted to the bar in 1831. Until 1840 he was engaged in practice in Tioga, Bradford, Potter, and McKean counties. In the summer of that year he located in Williamsport. In 1859 he was appointed assistant law judge for the Fifth judicial district of Pennsylvania, then consisting of the county of Allegheny, including the city of Pittsburg. In 1862 he was elected president judge of the Third judicial district, composed of the counties of Northampton and Lehigh. This position he filled with eminent ability for nearly six years. In the autumn of 1867, owing to the death of his son-in-law and former partner, W. W. Willard, and also on account of his own

ill health, Judge Maynard resigned and returned to Williamsport. He was nominated for Congress by his Democratic friends from Lycoming county, but declined to run. Judge Maynard had a legal experience of half a century, during which time he was called upon to conduct many of the most important cases in Pennsylvania and New York. March 18, 1830, Mr. Maynard was married to Sarah Ann, daughter of Thomas and Nabby Mather, of Burlington, New York; they were the parents of one daughter, Sarah Ann, who became the wife of W. W. Willard. Mrs. Maynard died, December 25, 1832, and Judge Maynard was again married, December 29, 1834, to Alvira C., daughter of Elijah De Pui. The offspring of this union were four sons and three daughters, of whom three sons and one daughter died young. The survivors are: Encie Eliza, who married Peter Herdic, and is now the wife of Henry Rawle; James W., and Clara. Mrs. Maynard died, April 1, 1881, and in November, 1883, he married Cordelia Bellows, who survives him. Judge Maynard was educated in the Methodist faith, but subsequently united with the Protestant Episcopal church, and when Christ church was organized in Williamsport, in 1841, he was chosen a vestryman. He died, May 8, 1885, at his summer cottage at Minnequa Springs, Bradford county, Pennsylvania.

Hon. Henry Johnson was born, June 12, 1819, at Newton, Sussex county, New Jersey. He received in the schools of that place his primary education, and in 1837 was graduated at Princeton College. He read law for three years with Hon. Whitfield S. Johnson, afterwards Secretary of State of New Jersey, and was admitted to the bar in 1841, after an examination before the Supreme Court judges of New Jersey, as required by the rules of that State. His father, Samuel Johnson, died in 1820, and his only brother, John Brodhead Johnson, while temporarily in New Orleans, died of yellow fever in 1825. His mother, with her five surviving children, moved to Muncy in 1841, she having acquired as one of the divisees of her grandfather, Gen. Daniel Brodhead, considerable real estate in Pennsylvania which required attention. June 19, 1841, Henry Johnson's law office was opened in Muncy, Pennsylvania, which he occupied for over fifty years, enjoying a successful and lucrative practice. In 1856 he married Margaret, youngest daughter of Enoch Green, and sister of Hon. Henry Green, now a justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. In November, 1890, he removed to Williamsport, and now occupies the mansion on the corner of West Fourth and Maynard streets, which he had erected for his subsequent home. He continues in the practice of law, of which he was always devotedly fond. From the time of his settlement in Lycoming county he has been prominent in political and public affairs, first as a Whig and afterwards a Republican. In 1848 he was among the earliest supporters of Gen. Zachary Taylor; as such he was elected one of the Presidential Electors of Pennsylvania, and voted directly for Taylor and Fillmore. In 1861 he was elected to the State Senate for the counties of Lycoming, Union, Clinton and Centre, and served during the war times of 1862–63–64. He served on various committees during his term. In 1864 he was chairman of the Judiciary committee, and thus became political leader of the Senate. He was also for a considerable period Speaker *pro tem.* of the Senate. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania having decided that the Act of 1812, which authorized and regulated elections by soldiers in the field, was unconstitutional, thereby depriving a very large number of citizens of the right of suffrage, and endangering the re-elec-

Henry Johnson

tion of Abraham Lincoln and the permanence of the Union. the legislative record of 1863, page 60, records on June 22d that Mr. Johnson read in place, "a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, extending the right of suffrage to citizens in actual military service." Subsequent proceedings show that it was adopted by both Houses. At the next session he again introduced the amendment, it being necessary by the Constitution to be passed unchanged by two successive legislatures, and it was again adopted by both Houses. He also prepared, and on June 6, 1864, introduced another bill, submitting this amendment to a vote by the people, providing for a special election in July of that year. An adjourned session to receive the returns and announce the vote was provided for to be held in August, 1864. The election was duly held and the people by a very large majority adopted the amendment. The following brief extract from his speech on "The soldiers' amendment bill," furnishes full explanation of its object and necessity, in these words: "It simply contemplates incorporating into the Constitution of the State a great measure of remedial justice, to our patriotic and brave soldiers in the field." February 29, 1864, in order to render the amendment effectual, he introduced "An Act to regulate the election by soldiers in active military service." This was passed at the special session in August, 1864, and the amendment thus made effective secured the re-election of Lincoln and the final triumph of the Union cause. His official acts constitute a record of patriotism, ability, and zeal in the public service, which will endure as long as the Constitution itself; for, in the new and present Constitution, the soldiers' voting provision is retained, as originally proposed by him, and the law regulating the mode of voting thereunder, as framed by him, remains on the statute book, and neither is likely to be materially changed. Mr. Johnson was a member of Company K, Fourteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, refusing any higher position than a private; this was during his senatorial term, and he was under command of General Reynolds, at and around Hagerstown, Williamsport on the Potomac, and other Southern places, in response to Governor Curtin's call at the Antietam campaign. He is a member of Muncy Lodge, No. 299, F. and A. M., and of Post No. 66, G. A. R.

The family records show on his paternal side an ancestry extending from 1505, when one Gasper Johnson, a colonel of infantry and a Huguenot in religion, was compelled to flee from France on account of religious persecution; he subsequently emigrated to America. Several of the Johnson family served in the Revolution and the War of 1812. His mother, as before stated, was a granddaughter of Daniel Brodhead, who was a deputy from Berks county to a Provincial Assembly convened in Philadelphia, July 15, 1774, and as a member of the appointed committee, recommended a Continental Congress and acts of non-importation, which were among the first steps toward the Revolution which followed. He was selected by General Washington to command the Western department at Fort Pitt and performed valuable services during the war, and at its close was active in forming the "Society of the Cincinnati." Among the invaluable relics in the possession of the family which they delight to exhibit is a miniature portrait set in gold of General Brodhead, which in 1809 was bequeathed to his granddaughter, Mrs. Rebecca J. Johnson. This painting, although now much over a century old, is as perfect as when it was painted for his family, previous to the then Colonel's entry into the Revolutionary war.

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The oldest sister of Henry Johnson married Col. H. L. Cummings, and their eldest son, Henry, was colonel in the war of the rebellion and afterwards a member of Congress from Iowa. His sister, Laura, married the late Dr. Thomas Wood, of Muncy. His oldest daughter, Rebecca, is the wife of County Superintendent Charles Lose; another daughter is the wife of Emerson Collins, attorney at law, and another daughter recently married Herman L. Collins, now on the editorial staff of the Philadelphia *Record*; his youngest daughter died recently, and his four other daughters remain at home.

George W. Youngman, lawyer, was born at Youngmanstown, now Mifflinburg, Union county, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1819, and is the eldest son in a family of thirteen children. His ancestors on both sides came from the same place in Holland, and settled for a time in Philadelphia. Later, at the instance of the Penns, they settled on what is known as the Falkner claim of the Penn lands in Montgomery county. Here Henry Antes erected a grist mill on Swamp creek; he dedicated the proceeds from the same, together with the income from his farm, to the support of the Moravian school, which he employed John G. Youngman and Anna, his wife, to teach. This school was one of the first if not the first Moravian school in Pennsylvania. It soon became so large that Mr. Antes purchased land on which the school of Bethlehem was established. The descendants of Antes removed to Nippenose township, Lycoming county, and the Youngmans to Union county, and George W. Youngman is the first offspring from a union of these two families. The parents of George W. were Elias P. and Amelia (Antes) Youngman. The father died at his residence in Nippenose township, August 30, 1864. The mother was a daughter of John Henry Antes, a son of Col. John Henry Antes, who erected Antes Fort, near the mouth of Nippenose creek, and served in the Revolution. In April, 1831, his parents moved to Nippenose township, took charge of the farm and grist mill of Colonel Antes, and our subject was put to work on the farm and in the mill. In 1835 his parents removed to the farm and fulling mill on Antes creek, now the site of the Nippenose woolen mills. In 1838 Elias P. Youngman was appointed by Governor Porter register and recorder of Lycoming county, and after the adoption of the Constitution he was the first man elected to that office. He appointed our subject deputy recorder, and while serving in that capacity he attended the Latin school kept by Rev. J. P. Hudson and read law with Hon. Anson V. Parsons. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1842, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. After his admission he was appointed county attorney, and served three years in that office. Mr. Youngman's experience in the orphans' court, and in recording and investigating land titles, together with his knowledge of the German language rapidly brought him a lucrative business. On the 26th of March, 1844, he was married to Ann E., daughter of Samuel Ludwig, of White Deer valley, Lycoming county. This year (1844) he purchased the property now known as Youngman's Block on Pine street, and in 1857 he erected the present brick building, which has since borne his name. In the latter year he bought a farm of 200 acres, situated west of Lycoming creek, and laid out about forty acres in town lots, known as Youngman's addition to the Seventh ward. After the death of his father in 1864 he purchased the shares of the balance of the family in the homestead property on Antes creek. He built a saw mill thereon, and organ-

ized a company which erected the Nippenose woolen mills at an expense of about $125,000. He was the principal stockholder and president of the company, which was dissolved after the panic of 1873. He then purchased the entire property, retired from its active management, and has since leased the mill. He resided for twenty-five years on his Pine street property, in Williamsport, when, to meet the demands for business locations, he erected his present residence on his farm west of Lycoming creek. Mr. Youngman served as school director for six years, and has filled various other minor offices. He is one of the original stockholders of the Williamsport Bridge Company and of the Williamsport Water Company, and was one of the leading spirits in the organization of the Wildwood Cemetery Association and in the purchase of the land and laying out of the cemetery. He organized the society of the Independent Order of Good Templars, and passed through the several grades of that society.

Mr. Youngman has always been bold and fearless in his political opinions. Reared a Democrat, he left that party to espouse the cause of the abolition of slavery and protection to American industry. He is at present nominally a Republican, but expects to vote hereafter independent of party affiliations. He has been a stanch supporter of the Greenback currency and interconvertible bond monetary system, and, believing these to be the most vital issues before the people, will support the party upholding them regardless of name. He never was a candidate before the people for any political office, and never had any ambition for political preferment. Honest, active, energetic, and far-sighted in business, and frugal in his habits, he has justly earned the competence he has acquired, as well as the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. To George W. and Ann E. Youngman were born nine children, seven of whom are living, as follows: Alonzo, a farmer of Newberry; Samuel L., a lawyer of Williamsport; George W., a manufacturer of Newberry; William, a merchant of New York City; James, an attorney of Williamsport; Mary, widow of James Mahaffey, and Dr. Charles W., of Williamsport.

Samuel L. Youngman, attorney at law, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, August 24, 1846, and is a son of George W. Youngman. He received his education in the public schools and at Dickinson Seminary. He read law with his father, and was admitted to the bar, April 22, 1868. He began practice the same year, and has ever since been engaged in the active duties of his profession. He served as one of the Emergency Men during the rebellion. A Republican in politics, he was for some years an active member of the party, but latterly has taken very little interest in political affairs. Besides attending to the calls of his profession, he is also engaged in the real estate business. Mr. Youngman was married, February 22, 1871, to Margaret Louisa, daughter of Henry Rissell, of Lycoming county, and has a family of five children: William Sterling; Mary V.; Julia Ross; Amanda Louise, and Samuel Antes. He and wife are members of the Second Presbyterian church.

James M. Youngman, attorney at law, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1852, and is a son of George W. Youngman. He was educated at the public schools, and in Dickinson Seminary and Williamsport Commercial College. He read law with his father and his brother, Samuel L. Youngman, and was admitted to practice in 1876. He was married in 1884 to Ella M., daughter of John R. Hinkle, of Williamsport, and has two children: Florence and Adaline.

He and wife are members of Grace Methodist Episcopal church, and he is secretary of the board of trustees of that organization. He was one of the organizers of the Nippono Park Association, and is secretary thereof. In politics he is a Democrat.

Anson V. Parsons was born in Granville, Massachusetts, in 1798. After a thorough course in the schools of that day, he entered the law school at Litchfield, Connecticut, from which he was graduated with high honors. He spent some time in the law office of Andrew Porter at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and in 1824 he located at Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, where he opened the first law office in that place. By close attention to his profession, Mr. Parsons soon acquired a good practice and built up a fine reputation as a lawyer. No one at the Williamsport bar could gain the attention of the jury more quickly, or retain it more successfully, than Mr. Parsons. He studied the evidence in his cases thoroughly before they came to trial, and he was prepared to make masterly arguments to secure the admission of his own evidence and the rejection of much that was offered by his opponents. January 22, 1843, he was appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth by Governor Porter, and served until February 16, 1844. Subsequently he was elected State Senator, but before the expiration of his term he was appointed president judge of the judicial district composed of Dauphin, Lebanon, and Schuylkill counties. He was afterwards appointed associate judge of the court of common pleas in Philadelphia, and at the close of this term he resumed his practice in that city. During his residence there he collected and published two volumes of very valuable equity decisions entitled "Parsons's Equity Cases." Judge Parsons was married to Mary, daughter of James Hepburn, of Northumberland county. Mrs. Parsons died in 1853, and Mr. Parsons never married again; he continued to reside in Philadelphia, where he died in September, 1882.

Henry C. Parsons, lawyer, and president of the West Branch National Bank, was born, February 10, 1834, at Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, son of Anson V. Parsons. He comes from a highly respected New England family, dating back to the early settlement of the country, of which many members have attained to distinguished prominence in the State that gave them birth, and many more to eminence in other States to which, obeying the colonizing instinct of their race, they removed in quest of opportunity and fortune. He removed with his parents to Williamsport when a few months old, and was subsequently prepared for college in the high school of that city. In 1851 he entered the Sophomore class of Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, from which he was graduated in 1854. His tastes and opportunities led him to embrace the profession of law, and after a thorough course of study in the office of his father, then practicing in Philadelphia, he was admitted to the bar in 1857. Returning to his native county in the fall of that year he opened a law office in Williamsport, and has since practiced, and has attained prominence among the ablest lawyers of Pennsylvania. He enlisted in 1861 and served as sergeant of Company A, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and in 1864 he made a second campaign as captain of Company B, One Hundred and Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was elected in 1873–74, a member of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania, an honor he shared with the most distinguished talent of the State. He was elected mayor of Williamsport in 1881, and his administration, covering the

years 1882 and 1883, was marked by business like conduct of the city's affairs and its perfect cleanness. When he left the chief magistracy of the city, he carried with him the thanks and best wishes of his fellow-citizens irrespective of party. Since 1882 he has been president of the West Branch Bank of Williamsport, and is vice-president of the Savings Institution of the same city. Mr. Parsons is a Republican, and belongs to Reno Post, G. A. R. He was married, October 15, 1865, to Martha, daughter of Dr. William Hepburn, an esteemed and deceased physician, and to this union have been born five children.

Hon. James Gamble enjoyed a long, varied, and honorable professional and official career, and when he retired from the office of president judge of the Twenty-ninth judicial district, he bore with him the respect and confidence of the people whom he had served. He was born on the homestead farm, a short distance east of Jersey Shore, January 28, 1809, and was a son of James Gamble, who came from Centre county to Lycoming in 1803. He was educated at the Jersey Shore Academy, under the tuition of Rev. John H. Grier and Dr. Hugh Montgomery. The death of his father prevented him from receiving a collegiate education, as was contemplated, and he then concluded to learn a trade. He carried out his intentions by serving three and a half years at the tanning business. At the expiration of his apprenticeship, through the advice and assistance of his brother John, he resumed his books, and finally studied law with Hon. Anson V. Parsons, who was then a resident of Jersey Shore. He was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county at the December term, 1833, but did not at once enter upon the practice of his profession. In January, 1834, he was appointed county treasurer, and served in that office for two years. In 1836 he began the practice of the law at Jersey Shore, and soon built up a lucrative business. In 1841 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the legislature, and was re-elected in 1842. He devoted close attention to the work of legislation and retired with credit at the end of his second term. In 1850 he was nominated by his party for Congress in the old Eleventh district, composed of the counties of Lycoming, Clinton, Sullivan, Union, and Northumberland, and redeemed the district from the Whigs, which party had carried it the three preceding elections. He was re-elected in 1852, and during his four years in Congress he became intimately acquainted with the eminent men of the nation. On retiring from Congress in 1855, Mr. Gamble resumed the practice of his profession at Jersey Shore, and followed it without interruption for fourteen years.

In 1868 he was nominated for president judge of the Lycoming judicial district, and was elected by a handsome majority. He removed to Williamsport, and resided in that city the balance of his life. Judge Gamble served his full term of ten years, and during this long period he was fortunate in securing and maintaining the respect of the bar. When he retired from the bench, the bar held a meeting at which complimentary addresses were delivered, and a record of the proceedings duly made. The testimonials and resolutions were a fine tribute to the retiring judge, and were not only gratifying to him but to his many friends outside of the profession. The judicial experience of Judge Gamble embraced every phase and variety of the administration of equity and law, civil and criminal. Eight persons were tried for homicide during his term, and four were convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to suffer the penalty of death. So far as these trials were reviewed by the Supreme court, they were all approved.

Judge Gamble married Miss Elizabeth Breneman, of Columbia, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and two sons and two daughters were the fruits of this union, as follows: John A., of Williamsport; James M., deceased; Barbara, who married William H. Trump of Philadelphia, and died many years ago, and Elizabeth, wife of Hon. O. H. Reighard of Williamsport. From early life Judge Gamble was a member of the Presbyterian church, and took an active interest in everything pertaining to church affairs. He filled a number of offices in the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport, and was noted for his strict devotion to the cause of religion. When he closed his judicial term in 1878, he lived a retired life, surrounded by his family and friends, until his death, February 22, 1883. His aged widow resides in the old homestead on Fourth street, in the enjoyment of the comforts which his wisdom and foresight provided.

Hon. Hugh Hart Cummin, late president judge of the Twenty-ninth judicial district, was born at Liverpool, Perry county, Pennsylvania, May 25, 1841, and was a son of Dr. William and Mary (Hart) Cummin. His father was born in Ireland in 1804, and commenced the study of medicine at the Belfast Medical College, in the City of Belfast, Ireland. In early manhood he came to the United States, and continued his studies in Philadelphia at Jefferson Medical College, where he was graduated. He died at Liverpool, Pennsylvania, in 1846, where he had practiced his profession many years. His mother was a daughter of Hugh Hart, a farmer of Tuscarora valley, Juniata county, and died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Henry W. Watson of Williamsport, in May, 1890. The subject of this sketch was thrown upon his own resources in boyhood, by the early death of his father, but, glowing with enthusiasm, indomitable pluck, and courage, which are marked characteristics of the Celtic race, he applied himself so assiduously during his school days that he began teaching ere reaching his majority. He subsequently attended York Commercial College, and acquired a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping. In 1862 he removed from Liverpool to Williamsport, and entered the law office of the late George White, Esq., then one of the active members of the bar. His legal studies occupied two years, during which time he supported himself by doing clerical work in the several county offices. He was finally admitted to the bar of Lycoming county in August, 1864, and at once began the practice of his profession in Williamsport, where he continued in the active duties thereof up to his death. In 1869 he married Charlotte, eldest daughter of John White of Williamsport, and of the two children born to this union, one, John White Cummin, a graduate of Harvard University, survives, to solace and comfort his widowed mother.

Mr. Cummin was a painstaking, methodical, and energetic lawyer, and every case intrusted to his care was conscientiously prosecuted. He gradually built up a large and lucrative practice, and won his way to the front rank of his profession. In 1878 a formal letter containing over 2,000 names, and embracing the majority of the bar and advocates of every shade of political opinion, was presented to Mr. Cummin, requesting him to allow the use of his name for judicial preferment. The tone of this letter was highly complimentary, and he consented to be a candidate for the bench. He was accordingly nominated for president judge of the Twenty-ninth judicial district, and was elected to that responsible position by a plurality of 305 votes, November 5, 1878. Judge Cummin distinguished himself by the

prompt manner in which he discharged all judicial business, and the same exactness of method and scrupulous regard for duty which had marked his career at the bar were conspicuous throughout his term of ten years on the bench. With a view to preventing needless expenditure or waste of the public money, Judge Cummin kept accurate statistics of all trials and the expenses of trials, and was thus enabled to institute many needed reforms. While on the bench he disposed of 5,878 cases, which had been regularly set down for trial. Many of these cases were of great importance. One of them, which excited deep interest throughout the country, particularly in Catholic circles, was that between Father Stack and Bishop O'Hara, concerning the ownership of the old Annunciation church property. Judge Cummin, irrespective of his predecessor's decision, decided the case against Father Stack's claim to the church property, and this decision was affirmed by the higher courts. Judge Cummin's judicial career was characterized by high moral courage, a keen sense of justice, and a calm, firm, and dignified deportment, and he discharged his duties without fear or favor, faithfully redeeming his pledges.

After leaving the bench he devoted himself to professional labors, and was in the enjoyment of a very lucrative practice, when he responded to the call of Governor Beaver and went to Johnstown on an errand of mercy to assist in mitigating the sufferings of his fellow-man in that flood-swept city. While engaged in this work of philanthrophy and self-sacrifice, he was stricken with the disease which ended in his death at Cresson, Pennsylvania, on Sunday, August 11, 1889. Judge Cummin was a member of Christ Protestant Episcopal church, a comrade of Reno Post, No. 64, G. A. R., and a stanch supporter of the Democratic party. His courtly manners, his ready mother wit, his generous nature, his unbounded charity, and his inflexible honesty could not fail to make him hosts of friends in both church and society, as well as in every part of the West Branch valley.

Hon. Robert P. Allen was the youngest son of Charles and Rachel Allen, and was born on the Allen homestead in Armstrong township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1835. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm, and he obtained a good education in the public schools of Williamsport. He afterwards attended Dickinson Seminary, from which institution he graduated in 1852, and then entered Lafayette College and was there graduated in 1855. Upon his return from college he commenced the study of law in the office of Gen. Robert Fleming, with whom he spent a year and a half, and completed his legal studies at the Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Returning to Williamsport he was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county in January, 1858, and at once began the active practice of his profession. He applied himself to his duties with characteristic energy, and soon won an enviable reputation among his professional brethren. He first associated himself with James M. Gamble, and the firm of Allen & Gamble enjoyed a lucrative practice for several years. Mr. Gamble then retired, because of failing health, and Mr. Allen practiced alone for a short time, and then took into partnership John G. Reading, Jr. Allen & Reading was one of the best known and most successful law firms of Williamsport up to the death of Mr. Allen, December 6, 1890. He won a high reputation in his profession, and accumulated through the passing years a handsome competence. As a lawyer he possessed great legal learning and strength, was a man of unswerving integrity, and was always

faithful to the interests of his client. He conscientiously discharged the duties devolving upon him as attorney and counselor, in a way that met the approbation and won the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and stamped him as a man of the highest honor.

For many years Mr. Allen was one of the most prominent Democrats in this section of the State, and wielded a great influence in the councils of his party. In 1874 he was elected to the State Senate from the Twenty fourth senatorial district for the short term under the new Constitution, and was then re elected as his own successor for the full term of four years. During his two terms in the Senate he commanded the admiration of his contemporaries, and was recognized as one of the ablest and most fearless members of that body. Though subsequently urged to accept the nomination of his party for Congress, and prominently mentioned on several occasions as a Democratic candidate for Governor, he always refused his friends to present his name. In 1883 he was a member of the State Executive Committee, and in 1884 he represented the Sixteenth district in the national convention at Chicago, which nominated Grover Cleveland for the presidency. In 1885 he was temporary chairman of the Democratic State convention, and was ever foremost in supporting and defending the measures and principles of his party.

Outside of his profession Mr. Allen was prominently identified with many of the leading business institutions of Williamsport, and loyal to the best interests of the whole community. He served as a director of the Lumberman's National Bank, and was president of the Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Williamsport Water Company, the Brandon Park Commission, and the Williamsport Cemetery Company; was ex-president of the Williamsport Street Passenger Railway Company, and a director of the Market Street Bridge Company, the Williamsport Hospital, the Williamsport Gas Company, and the Central Pennsylvania Telephone and Supply Company. He was also a member of the Board of Trade, and solicitor of the Philadelphia and Reading and Fall Brook Railroad Companies, and several other corporations.

On the 5th of January, 1864, Mr. Allen married Ellen E., daughter of Gen. Robert Fleming, his first law preceptor, who survives him. Three sons and four daughters were the fruits of their union, as follows: Clara A., wife of John G. Reading, Jr.; Rachel P.; Robert Fleming; Charles; Nellie; Esther E., deceased, and Porter. Mr. Allen was a member of the First Presbyterian church, and an officer in that organization. He was a trustee of Lafayette College from 1881 up to his death, and took a deep interest in the growth and progress of educational and religious institutions. His uniform good nature, genial manner, cheerful disposition, strong friendship, and strict fidelity to every cause which he espoused, made him universally respected and fearlessly trusted.

Seth T. McCormick was one of the best known members of the Lycoming county bar throughout his long residence in Williamsport, and his prominent association with the municipal affairs of that city made his name a household word in every part of the West Branch valley. The family is of Irish origin, and came from the North of Ireland to the Cumberland valley, whence Seth McCormick, grandfather of our subject, removed to White Deer valley prior to the Revolution. In 1778, when the settlers along the West Branch fled before the scalping knife of

S. T. McCormick

the ruthless savage, in what is familiarly known as the "Big Runaway," the McCormick family took refuge for a time at Fort Augusta, which stood on the site of Sunbury, whence they returned to White Deer valley after the danger had passed. His father, Seth McCormick, was born, lived, and died within the limits of Lycoming county, and the name is closely interwoven with the growth and progress of this section of the State throughout its history.

Mr. McCormick was born in Washington township, Lycoming county, on the 17th of January, 1817, received a common school education, and spent his early life in the work of a farmer and lumberman, which pursuits he followed in White Deer valley until he was forty-four years of age. He was married in March, 1837, to Ellen, daughter of William Miller, of Washington township, who bore him a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters, as follows: Sarah E., who married William D. Oakes of Ogle county, Illinois; Henry Clay, of Williamsport; William M., of Philadelphia; Horace G., a physician of Williamsport; Hannah, wife of Thomas L. Painter of Allentown, Pennsylvania; Frank H., and Seth T., both of whom reside in this city. In 1861 Mr. McCormick determined to study law, and with that intention in view, he removed to Williamsport. He entered the office of W. W. Willard, and applied himself to the study of the law with such diligence and assiduity that he was admitted to practice in 1862. By his indomitable perseverance and energy, backed by a close application to business, he soon built up a large and lucrative practice, and in February, 1867, he took his son, Henry Clay, into partnership with him, and thus formed the well known law firm of S. T. & H. C. McCormick, which stood in the foremost rank of the legal profession.

Mr. McCormick was an excellent business man, and acquired a comfortable estate. He took an active interest in the development of every legitimate enterprise tending to promote the interests of his chosen home. He did a great deal of work in the effort to secure the location of the Middle district penitentiary in Williamsport. He was the compiler of the book of the charter, laws, and ordinances of the city, published by the council, and the very full indexes of the work bear testimony to the thoroughness of his labors.

In early manhood Mr. McCormick was a Whig, with strong Abolition tendencies, and in 1856 he joined the Republican party, and supported Fremont for the presidency, and also voted for Lincoln in 1860. But he was strongly opposed to the course of that party at the breaking out of the civil war, solely on constitutional grounds, and in 1861 he became a Democrat, and he remained a stanch advocate of Democratic principles up to his death. His prominent connection with the fight for honest municipal government is still vividly remembered in every part of the county. In 1869 he was elected to the common council, to represent the Second and Eighth wards, and he took such a bold and decided stand against the Nicholson pavement swindle, and was such a thorn in the side of its abettors, that he was legislated out of office by an act of the legislature, passed hurriedly in 1870, with that intention, abolishing the common council. In 1871 he was the Democratic nominee for city recorder, and made a good race, but the city was heavily Republican, and he was defeated by a small majority. In 1872 he was elected to the common council from the Eighth ward, and was continuously re-elected to a seat in that body up to the day of his death. Most of the time he was chairman of the finance committee, and his careful-

ness saved the city thousands of dollars. In the council he was the recognized leader of the party that fought corruption and extravagance, and no man wielded more influence or commanded more respect from his associates. The following tribute to his memory is an editorial from the *Gazette and Bulletin* of December 2, 1878:

In the death of S. T. McCormick, Esq., Williamsport has lost one of her most valuable and truly representative citizens. As a member of the common council for years, he had familiarized himself thoroughly with the laws, and no member of that body ever took a deeper interest in municipal legislation, nor worked harder to promote the welfare of the city. Having been honored with repeated elections to council, he appreciated the confidence reposed in him by his constituents, and looked after their interests with sleepless vigilance. It is safe to say that for nearly ten years past three-fourths of the ordinances were drawn by his own hand, and as chairman of the finance committee he labored incessantly to guard the city treasury. He was a positive as well as representative man, and always ready to give, as well as to take blows in the advocacy of what he deemed to be right. In the course of a long public career, and in the many heated discussions which arose over matters of public policy, it would be strange if he did not make some enemies; but we venture to say that those who may have fought him with the most energy in life will be among the first to forgive and forget, now that he sleeps the last sleep. As a local legislator he was a recognized leader—the "great commoner" of Williamsport—and his absence from the council will be severely felt, for where is the man in that body who can fill his place? We say this in all sincerity, because we believe it to be true, and we doubt if there will be a dissenting voice, in or out of council, to the declaration.

The common council passed the following resolutions on his death:

Resolved, That in the death of S. T. McCormick his constituency have lost the services of an able and upright representative, the city a faithful servant, and this council a diligent member, his associates a friend and a wise counselor, who was, by his integrity and unswerving fidelity, rendered especially dear.

Resolved, That by the constant care and watchfulness of deceased, the city of Williamsport rested safely from corruption, and that while others fell before temptation, he stood firm. Sustained by his high sense of honor and duty to the public, he was never once charged with even a compromise with wrong or the people's rights. Fearless in the discharge of his duty, he stood in front guarding the public good.

The bar of Lycoming county also passed appropriate resolutions, two of which we here give:

Resolved, That we have learned with profound sorrow of the death of Seth T. McCormick, Esq., who for many years has been a member of the bar, and was entitled to and enjoyed the highest measure of respect for his ability and esteem for his virtues.

Resolved, That in his death we fully realize that our bar has lost one of its best and most faithful members, that this community has lost a man whose indomitable energy, inflexible honesty and integrity, and spotless moral character, commanded the entire confidence of all who knew him, and his family has lost a kind and devoted husband and father.

Mr. McCormick died in the prime of mature manhood, on the 1st of December, 1878, and his remains were followed to their last resting place in Wildwood cemetery, by many of the best and most representative citizens of his native county.

Hon. Henry Clay McCormick, attorney at law, and ex-member of Congress from the Sixteenth district, composed of the counties of Lycoming, Clinton, Tioga, and Potter, comes from a long line of worthy ancestry. He was born in Washington township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1844, and is the eldest son of Seth T. and Ellen McCormick. He worked on his father's farm during his boyhood years, and received in the district schools of his native township the rudiments

of an English education. In 1861 his parents removed to Williamsport, and for the next year he was one of the most industrious students in Dickinson Seminary. In 1863 he attended Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, and graduated with high honors. After his return home he engaged in keeping books for a local firm, and subsequently taught school. In October, 1864, he began to study law, and also taught school at the same time until his admission to the bar, August 28, 1866. He then went to Iowa with the intention of locating in that State, but after a few months' stay he returned to Williamsport and entered into partnership with his father, under the firm name of S. T. and H. C. McCormick.

From February, 1867, until the death of his father, December 1, 1878, the business was so continued and conducted, and since January 1, 1882, his younger brother, Seth T. McCormick, has been associated with him in the practice of the law, the firm being H. C. & S. T. McCormick. During the past twenty-five years Mr. McCormick has practiced his profession with marked success. In 1869, when barely twenty-five years of age, he was elected solicitor of the City of Williamsport, and in 1879 he was re-elected for his second term. In the latter year he was strongly urged for the appointment of United States district attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and was endorsed generally by the bench and bar for the position. Mr. McCormick was one of the originators of the Lycoming Law Association, and its secretary for many years. His abilities as an attorney have become so fully recognized that no lawyer at the bar enjoys a more lucrative practice, including cases of the most important character that come before the courts for adjudication. The industry, research, method, and skill with which he prepares his cases for court have not only been favorably commented upon for years, but they have afforded the explanation of the uniform success which he has enjoyed. As a speaker, both in court and on the platform, he has shown himself well equipped, forcible, logical, and effective.

Although Mr. McCormick had never been a candidate for any public office, in the congressional contest of 1882 he was asked by nine of the eighteen conferrees of the Sixteenth district, then composed of the counties of Lycoming, Tioga, Sullivan, Potter, Cameron, and McKean, to stand as a candidate. For three weeks he steadily received these votes, and finally his supporters, at his request, voted for W. W. Brown of McKean county, and nominated him. On the 18th of August, 1886, after a protracted dead-lock of many weeks' duration, Mr. McCormick was nominated for Congress by the Republican conferrees on the 253d ballot, to represent the Sixteenth district. That was only ten days prior to the election, but no previous candidate in the district ever received so handsome a majority, which was 4,826. He carried the Democratic county of Lycoming, which but recently had given over 2,500 majority for the Democratic district attorney-elect, by a majority of 847, the only time in the history of the county that it ever gave a majority for a Republican candidate for Congress. Mr. McCormick took his seat in the Lth Congress, December 5, 1887, and was placed on the Committees of Railroads and Canals, and Militia. He delivered his maiden speech in Congress, May 5, 1888, in opposition to the free importation of lumber. After the House had voted to put lumber on the free list by passing the Mills bill, he appeared before the sub-committee on finance in the Senate, and it was largely through his instrumentality that the committee

reported in favor of retaining the duty, thus protecting the lumbermen against Canadian competition. In the Lth Congress the Republican party was in the minority, and much of the work done by Mr. McCormick did not appear on the surface. But he proved a decided acquisition to the Republicans of the Pennsylvania delegation, and gained prestige second to no other first-term member of the House. At the subsequent meeting of the Republican congressional conference of his district, his course was strongly endorsed, and he received the thanks of those engaged in the lumber industry for his efforts in opposition to the Mills bill.

Mr. McCormick has always been an earnest advocate of liberal pensions, believing that the government should care for its defenders, and those dependent upon them. In a letter to the Commander of Post No. 141, G. A. R., of Bradford, Pennsylvania, under date of October 23, 1886, in answer to a query as to his position on pensions, he wrote as follows: "Permit me to say that in my belief the time has arrived when every honorably discharged soldier and sailor should receive substantial recognition by the government, without being obliged to prove that he was physically or mentally disabled in the service. The granting of pensions to all soldiers of the late war is, in my judgment, only a question of time, and I think the time should not be delayed. These are my views, and they have not been acquired simply since I have been a candidate for Congress, but have been expressed publicly, and privately many times." On the 5th of January, 1888, he introduced in Congress a bill which he had prepared, to give every soldier who served four months or over a pension of $8 per month, but the bill was smothered in committee and never saw the light. In 1888 Mr. McCormick was renominated as the Republican candidate, and was re-elected by the handsome majority of 4,664, leading the presidential ticket 254 votes, which was a substantial recognition of his worth and popularity, and a marked approval of his course during his first term. In the LIst Congress he was made chairman of the Committee on Railways and Canals, and a member of the Judiciary Committee, and the Committee on Education, and was recognized as one of the ablest members from Pennsylvania. His second term expired, March 4, 1891, and since that time he has given his principal attention to the practice of his profession.

As a business man Mr. McCormick possesses the same successful traits and qualifications that have made him one of the leading lawyers of the State. For the past decade and more he has been closely allied with the material advancement and prosperity of Williamsport. In 1873 he helped organize the Lycoming National Bank, of which he was a director for fourteen years. In April, 1887, he severed his connection with that bank to help found the banking house of Cochran, Payne & McCormick, a concern of great financial strength and popularity. Mr. McCormick has been for years a member and director of the Board of Trade. He also was the prime mover in organizing the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, was president of the company the first two years of its existence, and since then has been a director. In February, 1892, he was elected president of the Williamsport and North Branch Railroad Company, and has taken an active part in the promotion of many other public enterprises.

Mr. McCormick was married, October 21, 1875, to Ida, daughter of John W. Hays of Erie, Pennsylvania, and has two children, Ellen and John. The

family, like the ancestry for several generations, is Presbyterian in religion, and Mr. McCormick and wife are members of the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport.

SETH T. MCCORMICK, attorney at law, was born in Washington township, Lycoming county, August 28, 1860, and is the youngest son of Seth T. and Ellen McCormick. He was reared in Williamsport, and received a good public school education. In January, 1878, he began reading law with S. T. & H. C. McCormick, and was admitted to the bar, September 1, 1881, and has since been admitted to the State Supreme, and United States circuit and district courts. He formed a partnership with his brother, January 1, 1882, and the firm of H. C. & S. T. McCormick has existed up to the present. He has devoted his whole attention to the practice of his profession, and as junior member of this widely known law firm, is recognized as an able and successful young lawyer. Politically he is a Democrat, but has never been a candidate for any office, and has no ambition for official preferment. He has always taken an active interest in the success of his party, and gives a hearty support to its measures and principles. Mr. McCormick is a director in the Williamsport Land and Lumber Company, and is secretary of the Williamsport and North Branch Railroad Company. He is a charter member of the Ross Club, and one of the organizers of that institution. He was married, October 21, 1886, to Belle, daughter of Frank L. Herdic of Williamsport, and has one daughter, Myra.

JAMES M. GAMBLE, second son of Judge Gamble, was born at Jersey Shore in 1844. He received a good public school education, and graduated at Yale College in 1867. Soon after graduating he commenced studying law with his father, was admitted to the bar in 1870, and immediately entered into partnership with Robert P. Allen. The firm of Allen & Gamble existed about ten years, when Mr. Gamble retired on account of poor health. In October, 1875, he married Mary L., daughter of Henry White, of which union two daughters and a son were born to him. He was elected superintendent of the Finley Sunday school in January, 1875, which under his management grew to be one of the largest Sunday schools in the city. At the end of ten years he retired. Mr. Gamble was also an elder in the First Presbyterian church for five years, and took an active interest in the erection of the present church edifice. He took a deep interest in whatever was calculated to improve and benefit the city, and represented the Second ward for one term as a member of the select council. He filled the office of president of the Williamsport Water Company, and was a director of the Williamsport Passenger Street Railway Company, the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, and the Lycoming National Bank. He was one of the executors of his father's estate, and executor of the wills of his uncles, John A. and Mathew Gamble. Some five years before his death he became interested in Eaglesmere with several other gentlemen, and was prominent in laying out and beautifying that summer resort. Among his last acts was his assistance and supervision of the erection of a chapel for religious worship at that place, which he lived to see completed and dedicated. He died, July 16, 1888, at the age of forty-four. He was a man of fine natural ability, and his early demise was mourned by a large circle of friends.

JOHN ARTLEY BEEBER, lawyer, and president of the First National Bank of Williamsport, was born in Muncy, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1845, and is the eldest son of Teter D. and Mary (Artley) Beeber. He is a descendant of one of

the pioneers of the West Branch valley, and the family has lived in what is now Lycoming county since 1783. His great-grandfather, John Beeber, was a native of Germany, who immigrated to Bucks county, Pennsylvania, prior to the Revolution, and served through the war of Independence. At its close he took up a soldier's claim on Muncy creek, built a cabin in the unbroken forest, and commenced pioneer life in his new home. He married soon after coming to this county, reared a large family, and died upon the old homestead. Jacob Beeber, grandfather of our subject, was one of John Beeber's sons. After reaching maturity he married Mary Dimm, who bore him a family of six children. After his wife's death, he married her sister Elizabeth, of which union three children were born. He located on a farm in Muncy Creek township, in the vicinity of the original settlement, and spent his life in agricultural pursuits. His eldest son, Teter D. Beeber, was born and reared in that part of the county. He married Mary J., daughter of John and Christiana Artley, of Muncy township, and was the father of three sons, as follows: John Artley, of Williamsport; Thomas R., pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Norristown, and Dimner, a lawyer of Philadelphia. T. D. Beeber was a farmer and blacksmith, and lived in the borough of Muncy, where both he and wife died. They were members of the Lutheran church, to which faith the ancestry adhered.

The subject of this sketch was reared in his native town, and there received a public school education. He afterwards spent four years at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, where he graduated in 1866. He then commenced reading law in the office of Hon. William H. Armstrong, of Williamsport, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1868. Since his admission he has been engaged in the active duties of his profession, and his practice extends into the several courts of the State. He is one of the best known members of the Lycoming county bar, and is recognized as a safe, careful, and judicious lawyer. Mr. Beeber is a stanch Republican, and has always taken an active interest in public affairs, as well as in the social and material development of Lycoming county. During Lee's invasion he served in the Twenty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania militia. He was city solicitor in 1875 and 1876, which is the only public office he has ever held. He was one of the organizers of the Board of Trade, is a member of the Brandon Park Commission, is one of the managers of the Williamsport Hospital, and is president of the Ross Club. For several years prior to 1884 he was a stockholder and director in the First National Bank, and May 1st of that year, he was elected president, succeeding Abraham Updegraff, the first president of that institution, which is the oldest national bank in this part of the State. He has held the presidency for the past eight years, and has filled the position with credit and ability. Mr. Beeber was married, June 21, 1870, to Alice, daughter of Daniel and Catherine Clapp of Muncy, Pennsylvania. Two children, Mary J. and William P., are the fruits of this union. The family are adherents of the First Presbyterian church. Though quiet and unassuming in his character, Mr. Beeber is one of the most progressive and representative citizens of his native county.

John J. Metzger, president judge, was born June 20, 1838, in Clinton township son of George and Susan (Dietrick) Metzger. He was educated in the public schools and Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport. After teaching shool for five terms he began the study of law in 1858, under the tuition of A. J. Dietrick, of Williams-

port, and completed the same under C. D. Emery. He was admitted to the Lycoming county bar in April, 1860. In 1862 he was elected district attorney for a term of three years. In 1866 he was a member of the city council. In 1871 he formed a partnership with Guy C. Hinman, which lasted for some time. From 1869 to 1872 he was connected with the Williamsport board of education. In 1872 he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. He was elected president judge of Lycoming county in 1888. He was married in 1858 to Hannah Margaret Hess, and to their union were born five children: Verus H., deceased attorney and ex State Senator; Ella J.; George B. M. McClellan, an attorney; Floy May, and Hannah Margaret. Mrs. Metzger died in March, 1870. Judge Metzger went out twice with the Emergency Men during the late war, and is a member of the G. A. R. He is a Democrat in politics and belongs to the Lutheran church. As a lawyer Judge Metzger attained distinction at the bar, and since he has been on the bench he has given satisfaction on account of the ability he has shown and the fairness of his decisions.

Verus H. Metzger was one of the prominent young members of the Lycoming county bar, and was engaged in active practice up to his death, May 28, 1891. He was born in Clinton township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1859, and was a son of Hon. J. J. Metzger. He was educated in the public schools and at Dickinson Seminary, and graduated from Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, in 1878. He read law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1881. Mr. Metzger was active in local politics, and in 1883 he was elected district attorney of Lycoming county, serving three years. In 1886 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the State Senate, and served with credit in that body during his term of four years. He was a member of Company G, Twelfth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and served five years. Mr. Metzger was married in 1884, to Lulu, daughter of A. Conradi, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, who bore him two children: John J. and Clementine.

George B. M. Metzger, attorney at law, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, August 3, 1864, son of Hon. J. J. and Hannah M. (Hess) Metzger. He was educated in the public schools and at Dickinson Seminary, and subsequently attended Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg; he completed his course at Lafayette College, Easton, graduating from the latter institution in 1884. He read law with his father, and was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county in April, 1887. He commenced practice in partnership with his father and brother, and has since been engaged in the duties of his calling. Mr. Metzger was married in 1883, to Mary, daughter of Philip Wagner, of Easton, Pennsylvania, and has four children; Ella Zaidee; Clarice Geraldine; Hannah Margaret, and Mary W. The family belongs to St. Paul's Lutheran church of Williamsport.

Charles King Geddes is of Scotch-Irish descent. His father's great-grandfather, James Geddes, with his wife and three sons, Paul, William, and Samuel, emigrated from County Antrim, Ireland, to Pennsylvania, in 1752. William afterwards settled in Cumberland county, and was the father of seven children. John, his second son, born in 1766, studied medicine, and practiced in Newville, Cumberland county, until his death, in 1840. He married Elizabeth Peebles, daughter of Capt. William Peebles of the American army, who was killed in the battle of Long

Island in 1776. They had nine children. John Peebles Geddes, their third child, born in 1799, studied medicine, and practiced with his father until his death, in 1837. In 1825 he married Catharine Irwin Maclay, daughter of Hon. William Maclay of Fannettsburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. William Maclay's father, John Maclay, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, May 10, 1734, just fourteen days before his father, Charles Maclay, with his wife and infant son, sailed for Pennsylvania. They settled first in Chester county, removing in 1741 to what is now Lurgan township, Franklin county. John Maclay was an ardent patriot during the Revolution, and was a delegate to the Provincial Conference which met June 18, 1776, in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia. He afterwards served three terms in the Pennsylvania legislature. His brothers, William and Samuel, were identified with the history of the West Branch valley during its early settlement, and both were afterwards United States Senators from this State. John Maclay had nine children. William, the fifth child, born in 1765, settled in Fannettsburg. He served two terms in the House, and one term in the Senate of Pennsylvania, also two terms in Congress, and was appointed associate judge of Franklin county. He had twelve children. Catharine, his fifth child, born in 1799, married Dr. John Peebles Geddes in 1825. She died in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1873. They had six children.

Charles King Geddes, their fifth child, was born in Newville, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, October 2, 1834. His father dying in 1837, left him, with his sister and brothers, to the care of his widowed mother. But she was of the sturdy Scotch-Irish stock, and, though with slender means, determined to give her children a good education. In 1844 she removed to Chambersburg, where Charles attended the academy. In September, 1849, he entered the Sophomore class of Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, where he graduated, August 4, 1852. He then engaged in teaching. He taught near Pittsburg; was principal of Milnwood Academy, at Shade Gap, Pennsylvania; also of the public schools of New London, Missouri, and Kittanning, Pennsylvania, and of the Preparatory Department of Jefferson College, where he received the degree of M. A. In 1857 he studied law with James H. Hopkins of Pittsburg, and was admitted to the bar of Allegheny county, September 4, 1858. His health failing he resumed teaching. He taught in Virginia one year; was principal of Mount Lebanon Academy near Pittsburg; at McNair's Academy, Summitt, Mississippi, and New Orleans, Louisiana; and in St. Thomas Hall Military Institute, Holly Springs, Mississippi. While here the civil war began, and two months later he succeeded in getting North. In October, 1861, he took charge of the academy at Williamsburg, Blair county, Pennsylvania, and in April, 1862, he became principal of the Savannah Male and Female Academy, at Savannah, Ashland county, Ohio. On the 28th of June, 1864, he resigned this position, and September 26, 1864, he located in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. November 22, 1864, he was admitted to the Lycoming county bar, and since that time he has continued to reside and practice his profession in Williamsport. Mr. Geddes was married, January 28, 1874, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Henry Sproul of Williamsport, formerly of Pittsburg. She died, February 9, 1891, leaving two children, Margaret Sproul, born in 1876, and John Maclay, born in 1881. In religion Mr. Geddes, like all of his ancestors for the last

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200 years, is a Presbyterian of the Old School. In politics, he is a Democrat. He has never held any public office.

O. H. Reighard, lawyer, was born in what is now the Seventh ward, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1840, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Henry) Reighard, natives of Dauphin and Lehigh counties, Pennsylvania, respectively. Daniel Reighard was born in 1802, and came with his father, John Reighard, to Newberry, Lycoming county, in 1811, where he was one of the first settlers. John Reighard died in 1813, leaving a large family. Daniel engaged in farming, and served as justice of the peace for several years; he also erected and operated a tannery for a number of years in the Seventh ward. In 1851 he moved to Jersey Shore and engaged in the hotel business, and died there in 1862. His wife was a life-long member of the Presbyterian church. The subject of this sketch removed with his parents to Jersey Shore, and received his education in the Jersey Shore Academy. He worked at the printer's trade for nine months, when failing health compelled him to discontinue that business. He then entered the law office of Judge James Gamble, of Jersey Shore, and after a thorough course of study he was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1863. He sold his father's hotel property the same year, and moved to Williamsport. Soon afterwards he went to the oil fields of Pennsylvania, and was quite successful as a producer and refiner, but the money he made in these operations was lost by the failure of the banks in which it was deposited. In 1865 he returned to Williamsport, and devoted himself assiduously to the practice of the law. In 1868 he was elected on the Democratic ticket district attorney of Lycoming county, and filled the office for one term with credit and ability. In 1872 he was a candidate for mayor of Williamsport, but was defeated, as there were four candidates in the field, and as his party was largely in the minority. In 1874 Mr. Reighard was elected to the legislature, and during his term of two years he was chairman of the committee on appropriations, was a member of the judiciary committee, and also of the general committee on constitutional reform. He was also chairman of the special committee to investigate the State treasury. In 1876 he was prominently named as a Democratic candidate for Congress, and could have had the nomination, but refused to accept it. Since that time Mr. Reighard has not been actively engaged in politics. He was married, January 1, 1885, to Lizzie, daughter of Judge James Gamble, and has one son, James Gamble. He and wife are members of the First Presbyterian church, of Williamsport, and he was an active member of the building committee in the erection of the new church building. Mr. Reighard was largely interested in lumber and manufacturing industries of the city several years. He has valuable real estate interests, and in 1884 he erected the Reighard Block, on West Fourth street. Since 1886 his failing health has prevented him from attending to his legal practice, which he has gradually given up. He is a director in the Lycoming National Bank, the Savings Institution, and the Williamsport Water Company, and is president of the Brandon Park Commission. He is a director of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, also of the Valentine Iron Company, and his many and varied interests during the years of his residence in Williamsport have made him one of the busiest as well as one of the most prominent citizens of his native county.

J. Clinton Hill, attorney at law, was born, June 11, 1841, at Hughesville,

Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and is the eldest son of Dr. George Hill of Hughesville. He graduated at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, in 1864, his college course having been somewhat interrupted by service in the army. For one year he taught as professor of mathematics in Missionary Institute, at Selinsgrove, and then commenced reading law with J. & W. H. Armstrong. He was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of the law in Williamsport, in February, 1867. On the 8th of September, 1870, he was married to Catharine C., daughter of Henry Weise, of Hagerstown, Maryland, and has four children. Mr. Hill was the Republican candidate for district attorney in 1868, and was solicitor of Williamsport from 1871 until 1874. He served as a member of the common council, and was president of that body during the years 1887 and 1888. He has been a member of the school board at different times, and attorney for his school district and for the overseers of the poor of the city of Williamsport. He is a member of the common council at the present time, and president of that body. Mr. Hill was one of the organizers of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, of Williamsport, and since its organization he has served on its board of directors and as its attorney. He is also a director in the Renovo Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, of Sunbury, the West Branch Building and Loan Association, the Williamsport Board of Trade, and other organizations. He is a member of St. Paul's Lutheran church of Williamsport, and has been one of its trustees since its organization. For the past six years he has been treasurer of the Susquehanna Synod of the Lutheran church. Mr. Hill has devoted his attention principally to the practice of his profession, and is one of the well known members of the Lycoming county bar.

Charles Bartles, Jr., attorney at law, was born in Flemington, New Jersey, in October, 1843, and is a son of Charles and Eliza (Hart) Bartles of that place. His ancestors on the paternal side were of German origin, and settled in New Jersey during the war of Frederick the Great. The Harts came from Scotland prior to the Revolution, with John Witherspoon, the first president of Princeton College. The subject of this sketch was reared in Flemington, and was educated at Lawrenceville, New Jersey. He graduated at the Harvard Law School in the class of 1867, with the degree of LL. B., and was immediately afterwards admitted to practice in the courts of Boston, Massachusetts. In the summer of 1867 he came to Williamsport, and in September was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county, and subsequently to the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, and the Federal courts of the United States. For the past twenty-five years he has been engaged in the active practice of the law in Williamsport, and has built up a large and successful business. Mr. Bartles has taken an active interest in the manufacturing growth of the city, and was instrumental in starting the Solar Oil Company. He has also been interested in lumber operations, and is a director in the Caledonia Coal Company, Dents Run Coal Company, and the Deer Creek Coal Company, and is counsel for the same, and is also interested in private enterprises of coal and coke. Politically he has always been an ardent Republican, and has taken an active part in promoting the interests of that party. Mr. Bartles married Mary E. Bell of Pittsburg, and has four children: Charles; Charlotte; Frederick, and Marie. He is a member of the Masonic order, and the family are attendants of Trinity Protestant Episcopal church.

HERBERT T. AMES, attorney at law, was born in Sullivan township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, June 7, 1844, son of Thomas W. and Mary A. (Card) Ames. He was reared in his native county, received his education in the public schools, and graduated from Mansfield Normal School in June, 1867. He subsequently entered the law department of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and was admitted to the bar of Washtenaw county, Michigan, March 18, 1869, by examination in the circuit court. In June following he was admitted to the bar of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and came to Williamsport, July 20, 1869. He entered the law office of Maynard, Eutermarks & Parker, and remained with them until June 1, 1870, when he opened an office for himself. He practiced alone until 1886, and then formed a partnership with Thomas H. Hammond, and the firm of Ames & Hammond has since been one of the well known legal firms of Williamsport. In 1888 Mr. Ames was requested on petition of 1,000 citizens of the county to be a candidate for president judge, but declined to run. He is a stanch Prohibitionist, is an active worker for the principles of that party, and was the Prohibition candidate for Congress in this district in 1890. Mr. Ames has served in the city council, and was unanimously elected president of the select council, and by virtue of his office as president he was chairman of the committee that funded the city debt. He is a stockholder in the Merchants' National Bank, and is treasurer of the Keystone Paint Company of Muncy. Mr. Ames was married, December 21, 1886, to Lizzie W., daughter of Jacob Wise, of Lycoming county, and has two children: Mary C. and Thomas W. He is a member of Pine Street Methodist Episcopal church, is a trustee and steward of that body, and has been superintendent of the Sunday school for nine years. In 1884 he was a lay delegate to the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodest Episcopal church. Mr. Ames started in life poor, and has attained his present rank in the legal profession by hard work, unflagging energy, and indomitable perseverance.

JAMES L. MEREDITH, attorney at law, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1838, son of Isaac and Thomazine (Pennock) Meredith. His parents were natives of Chester county, and were Quakers. His mother still survives, but his father died in that county, in 1874. Mr. Meredith is the eldest of four children, and grew to manhood in his native county. After pursuing the required preparatory studies he entered Union College, New York, where he graduated in 1865. He read law under the late Hon. Daniel M. Smyser, of Norristown, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in 1867. In the spring of 1868 he came to Williamsport, where he has since continued in the active duties of his profession, and practices in all the courts of the State. Mr. Meredith is an adherent of the Republican party, and in 1871 he was elected to the office of city recorder, which position he filled four years. He was chairman of the Republican county committee in 1878. He has been a member of the school board from the Sixth ward of Williamsport, and president of the board one year and its solicitor for two years. Mr. Meredith was married in October, 1867, to Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. C. C. Joslin, of Johnstown, New York. Their only child, a son, died in 1889 at the age of twenty years. Mr. Meredith follows in the footsteps of his ancestors, by adhering to the Quaker faith, while his wife is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church.

WILLIAM W. HART, attorney at law, was born in Clinton township, Lycoming

county, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1843, son of Adam Hart, a farmer during his life time, and Eleanor (Pollock) Hart. He attended the public schools of his neighborhood and completed his studies at the Tuscarora Academy and Dickinson Seminary. He then began the study of law under J. J. Metzger, was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county in 1869, and has since been engaged in the active duties of his profession. In 1874 he was elected district attorney of the county; he was re-elected in 1877, serving in that office six consecutive years. In 1882 he was elected to the State Senate, to represent the district embracing the counties of Lycoming, Columbia, Sullivan, and Montour, and served his full term of four years. Mr. Hart was a member of the judiciary committee, and also of the committee on municipal affairs and education, and that on canals and inland navigation. He has always been a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, and an ardent advocate of Democratic measures and principles. In 1884 he was an alternate delegate to the Democratic national convention held at Chicago; four years latter he represented the Sixteenth congressional district at the Democratic national convention in St. Louis, and cast his vote for Grover Cleveland. He was one of the organizers of the Merchants' National Bank, of Williamsport, and is a director in, and solicitor for that institution. Mr. Hart was married in December, 1877, to Frances L., daughter of Dr. Hugh Montgomery, of Muncy, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport, to which society his wife also belongs. Mr. Hart is now serving as solicitor for the board of commissioners, and is recognized as one of the successful members of the bar.

John J. Reardon, attorney at law, was both in Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1852. He was reared upon his father's farm, attended the public schools of his district, and completed his education at Maplewood Institute, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Reardon came to Williamsport in the spring of 1872, followed the vocation of teaching, and during this time commenced reading law in the office of Hon. H. C. McCormick. He prosecuted his studies diligently, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1875. He commenced practice in May, 1876, and continued in the active duties thereof up to 1880, when he was elected district attorney of Lycoming county and served in that position three years. He has since devoted his attention to his professional duties, and has won and retained a good practice in all the courts. He is an active and influential Democrat, and has done good service for his party in both county and State politics. He served as chairman of the Democratic county committee in 1879, 1880, and 1881. Though not seeking it, he received the nomination of his party for Congress in 1890. Mr. Reardon is a member of the Ross Club, and stands high both as a lawyer and a gentleman. He was married in 1884, to Mary P. Grafius, of Lycoming county, a daughter of John S. and Sarah (Pollock) Grafius. He and wife are members of the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport.

James B. Krause, attorney at law, was born in Aaronsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1854. He is a son of Rev. A. Krause, a retired itinerant Evangelical minister, and Louisa (Barber) Krause, a daughter of the Rev. James Barber, of Union county, Pennsylvania. He received his education in the common schools of Baltimore, Maryland, and at Glen Rock Academy, York county, Pennsylvania, and the Union Seminary, Union county, Pennsylvania. He afterwards

engaged in teaching in Lycoming county, and had charge of a school in Warrensville, and subsequently of schools in Anthony and Loyalsock townships. Mr. Krause read law with Hon. O. H. Reighard of Williamsport, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1878. He soon won a good practice, and is recognized as one of the industrious and able attorneys of the Lycoming county bar. He was the attorney for the school board of Williamsport for a number of years, and also for the poor district of the city. He is the projector and organizer of Vallamont, a beautiful suburb of Williamsport, and has been active in the development of that enterprise. Mr. Krause has always been a stanch Republican, was chairman of the Young Men's Republican Club, of Williamsport, in the Garfield campaign, and has been chairman and secretary of the Republican county committee. He has twice refused the nomination for district attorney, when an election was possible. Mr. Krause was married, May 11, 1882, to Maggie, daughter of Mark A. Champion, of Williamsport, and has one son, Mark C. He is a member of the Masonic fraternities, and is one of the enterprising citizens of his adopted home.

Henry G. Troxell, attorney at law, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1853, son of David H. and Lavina (Weiss) Troxell, natives of Chillisquaque township, Northumberland county. His father was for many years a butcher in the city market, but is now retired from active business. He served as overseer of the poor in the city, and is a prominent member of Pine Street Methodist Episcopal church. His wife died, November 22, 1890, having borne him a family of six children. The subject of this sketch was the third child, and has always resided in his native city. He received his education in the public schools of Williamsport and at Dickinson Seminary. After completing his education he first worked on the Nicholson pavement, then in the shingle mills of L. C. Kinyon for three seasons, and next at Pennell & Zimmer's planing mill one season. He subsequently learned the bricklayer's trade, at which he worked for some time. In 1874 he entered the law office of Charles Bartles, Jr., and read law for three years. He was admitted to the bar in 1878, and has since practiced his profession in the courts of Lycoming county. He was elected to the common council in 1889, and is still a member of that body. He is a member of the Democratic State committee, and has been connected with the county committee for several years, having always taken an active interest in the success of his party. Mr. Troxell was married in 1880 to Lena Williams, of New York State, and has one child, Harry La Rue. His wife is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, while he adheres to the Methodist Episcopal.

Col. James B. Coryell, lawyer, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1856, son of John B. and Margaret (Bingham) Coryell, and grandson of Tunison Coryell. He received his education in the Protestant Episcopal Academy, of Cheshire county, Connecticut, where he graduated in 1876. He read law in the office of Armstrong & Linn, and completed his legal studies with the Hon. Henry C. Parsons, of Williamsport. Colonel Coryell was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county in 1881, commenced practice in Williamsport, and has since made a good record in the courts of his adopted home. In 1891 he formed a partnership with Emerson Collins, and the firm of Coryell & Collins are enjoying a fair share of the best legal practice at this bar. In 1886 Colonel Coryell was elected district attorney

of Lycoming county, and served from January 1, 1887, until January 1, 1890. His administration of that office was highly creditable, and was characterized at all times by a strict devotion to right and justice. He is an adherent of the Republican party, and is ever ready to uphold and defend the measures and principles of that organization. Colonel Coryell is commander of the Twelfth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and won his promotion by hard and faithful work. He is a model military officer, and under his rigid discipline the Twelfth Regiment has attained a high degree of efficiency. Colonel Coryell's regiment was at Homestead during the great lockout at the Carnegie Steel Works in July, 1892. The command won high praise for its soldierly conduct and discipline, and rendered valuable service in assisting to uphold the laws of the Commonwealth. He is prominently interested in the social and material development of this portion of the State; is a director of the Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and one of the board of directors of that institution, and is actively identified with a number of the leading enterprises of Williamsport. For several years he has been secretary of the Clearfield Coal Company, and has a large financial interest in the Cambria Coal Mining Company. Every worthy enterprise finds in Colonel Coryell a warm friend and a generous supporter. He was married in 1887 to Mary, daughter of Hon. C. A. Mayer, of Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, and has one son, Charles Mayer. Mr. and Mrs. Coryell are members of the Third Presbyterian church, of Williamsport.

Emerson Collins, attorney at law, was born in Hepburn township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, April 30, 1860, and is a son of John and Catharine (Hyde) Collins, natives of this county. His great-grandfather, Isaac Collins, settled in Lycoming county about 1790. He entered a tract of land in what is now Loyalsock township, and was one of the very earliest settlers of that locality. Jeremiah Collins, the grandfather of Emerson, was born in this county, and is now living in Upper Fairfield township. John Collins, the father of our subject, was born in 1830, and has always been engaged in farming. His first wife was a daughter of George Hyde, and died in 1882. He has since married a Mrs. Koch, and resides in Hepburn township. By his first wife he was the father of seven children, the subject of this sketch being the third in order of birth. Emerson was reared in his native township, and received his primary education in the district schools and at Montoursville. He afterwards attended the Muncy Normal School, and took a four years' course at Lafayette College, graduating from the latter institution in 1884. He engaged in teaching, and was principal of the Muncy Normal School one year. He read law with the Hon. H. C. Parsons, was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county in 1887, and has since been engaged in the active duties of his profession. In 1890 he formed a partnership with Col. J. B. Coryell, and the law firm of Coryell & Collins stands high among the legal fraternity of Lycoming county. Mr. Collins is an active Republican, and has filled the offices of secretary and chairman of the county committee. He was a delegate to the State convention in 1890, and received the endorsement of his party in this county for Congress that year. During the last presidential campaign, he stumped the counties of Allegheny, Lancaster, Chester, Schuylkill, and Tioga for his party. Mr. Collins was married in 1888 to Annie, daughter of Hon. Henry Johnson, of Williamsport. She is a member of the Episcopal church.

JONATHAN F. STRIEBY, attorney at law, was born in Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1849. His father, Joseph Strieby, was a native of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and a son of Jacob Strieby, one of the pioneers of Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, where the family settled prior to 1830. Joseph Strieby was born, November 25, 1817, and married Margaret Follmer, March 19, 1844. He died, April 23, 1881, and his wife, January 24, 1882, both dying on the old homestead in Loyalsock township. They reared a family of six children, and were respected members of the Lutheran church of Montoursville. Our subject was reared on the homestead farm, and was educated at select schools in Montoursville and Williamsport, and completed his education at Dickinson Seminary, Gettysburg College, and Bucknell University, graduating from the last mentioned institution in 1875. He read law with Hon. John J. Metzger, now president judge of Lycoming county, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1878. In 1882 he was the Democratic candidate for district attorney, but was defeated. From 1879 to 1882 Mr. Strieby was chairman of the Democratic county committee. In 1880 he formed a partnership with William E. Sprague, under the firm name of W. E. Sprague & Company, lumber manufacturers and dealers, and in 1888 the firm of Strieby, Sprague & Company was organized and carries on an extensive lumber business. In 1878 Mr. Strieby was married to Willie M., daughter of William Bastian, of Butler county, Pennsylvania, and has three children: Ilai; Guy B., and Wilford J. Mr. Strieby and wife are members of the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport.

JAMES B. DENWORTH, attorney at law, is the eldest son of Peter J. Denworth, a sketch of whom appears in another chapter. He was born at Easton, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1844, and came to this county with his parents in the spring of 1850. He was reared on the homestead in Nippenose valley, and there received a common school education. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, and President Lincoln called for volunteers, James B. and Hugh Denworth were among the first to respond to the call of duty. The latter was rejected on account his extreme youth, but James B. continued on duty until the disbandment of the company in June, 1861. He re-enlisted, September 7, 1861, in Company K, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and followed the fortunes of that regiment from the first advance of General McClellan's army on Manassas until the last campaign of the Army of the Potomac, which resulted in the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. He was thrice wounded, first at Vienna, Virginia, December 31, 1861, again in Keenan's charge at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863, and the last time at Sailor's Creek, Virginia, April 6, 1865, three days before Lee's surrender, while in command of his company leading a charge. This last wound virtually ended his military career, as he was confined to the hospital when his regiment was mustered out in the summer of 1865. He was finally mustered out of the service, August 23, 1865, although still on crutches, which he was not able to discard for six months afterwards. Since the close of the war he has taken an active part in all that pertains to the best interests of the old soldier, and has been a member of the executive committee and officer of his regimental association ever since its organization. Under his administration as president of the association, the survivors of the Eighth Cavalry erected and dedicated at Gettysburg, September 1, 1890, a life-size granite equestrian statue, commemor-

ative of the 135 battles and skirmishes that his regiment participated in. He has been actively identified with Post No. 2 and Post No. 64, G. A. R., of Philadelphia and Williamsport, respectively. He was Commander of the latter in 1882, and secretary of its board of managers since its incorporation, and is now president of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monumental Association of Lycoming county. Nine years after the close of the war, he read law with Gen. C. H. T. Collis, of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1876, and has since practiced his profession in Williamsport. He has served over four years as city recorder of this city, and was the last person to hold that office in Pennsylvania. Mr. Denworth was married, May 26, 1885, to Mary E., daughter of Frederick Friedel, of Mifflin township, and has three children: Raymond K.; Mary C., and Hugh F. He is a stanch Republican in politics, and is a member of the Masonic order, in which he is connected with the lodge, chapter, and commandery.

John G. Reading, Jr., attorney at law, was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, March 1, 1859. His parents were Philip G. and Evelina (Evans) Reading, the former a native of Hunterdon county, and the latter of Trenton, New Jersey. Our subject was reared in his native county, up to the age of fifteen years, and then went to Lawrenceville. He was educated at the John C. Green Preparatory School to Princeton College, and was admitted to Princeton in 1876; in September of the same year he entered Lafayette College, and graduated from that institution in June, 1880. The following November he came to Williamsport, entered the law office of Bentley & Parker, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1882. In 1885 he formed a partnership with the Hon. Robert P. Allen, which continued up to the death of Mr. Allen, December 6, 1890. Upon the death of Mr. Allen, he took charge of the estate as executor, to which position he was named in the will. Mr. Reading is attorney for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Tide Water Pipe Line Company, the Pine Creek Railway Company, the Fall Brook Coal Company, the Beech Creek Railway Company, and the Wilkesbarre and Western Railway Company. He is a stockholder in the Williamsport Gas Company, and also a director and attorney for that corporation. He is chairman of the National Furniture Company, Limited, and is a director in the Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company and in the Lycoming National Bank; he is also secretary and treasurer of the Brandon Park Commission. Mr. Reading was married in November, 1886, to Clara F., daughter of Hon. Robert P. Allen, of Williamsport, and has one daughter, Ellen E. He and wife are members of the First Presbyterian church, and he is superintendent of the Sunday school in that organization. He is a Republican, and gives a hearty support to the measures and principles of that party.

Otho N. Miller, lawyer, was born in Williamsport, March 11, 1861, son of Dr. William H. H., and E. Virginia (Hammett) Miller. He received his education in the public schools of Williamsport and under private instructors until the age of fifteen, when he took the Freshman course at Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pennsylvania; the following year he entered as a Sophomore at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, the youngest of a class of 110, and from which he was graduated in 1880. He then read law with the late Hon. Robert P. Allen, of Williamsport, and was admitted to the Lycoming county bar in July, 1883. A few months later

James Thomas

Lafayette College conferred upon him the honorary title of A. M. While studying law he was connected with the Williamsport *Sun and Banner*, and also taught as a substitute in the public schools of Williamsport in all the grades from the junior floors up through the high school. Mr. Miller is a Democrat in politics, always taking an active interest in the welfare of his party, and stumped his native county of Lycoming during the presidential campaigns of 1884 and 1888. He is a communicant of St. Mark's Lutheran church of Williamsport, also an active member of the Williamsport Board of Trade.

Frank P. Cummings, attorney at law, was born in Lewis township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, October 31, 1854. He was educated in the public schools and at the Muncy Normal School, and began teaching in the winter of 1876–77. He continued teaching school until May, 1881, when he began the study of law in the office of J. F. Strieby. He was admitted to the bar, April 3, 1884, and has since been engaged in active practice. Mr. Cummings was one of the two examiners appointed by the respondent, in the judicial contest of 1889-90 in the Twenty-ninth judicial district, which resulted in favor of the Hon. John J. Metzger. In April, 1881, he enlisted in Company D, Twelfth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, for five years, was promoted to corporal, May 9, 1882, and to adjutant of his regiment, August 10th following, re-appointed January 29, 1885, and served for five years, until the expiration of his commission through the resignation of Col. Alfred H. Stead. Mr. Cummings has for years been active in total-abstinence work. In 1882 he was elected vice-president of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Pennsylvania; in 1888, he was elected its president, which position he held for two years. He is at present secretary of the Father Mathew Memorial Committee, appointed by the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, to raise a fund $50,000 for the endownent of a "Father Mathew Chair," in the Catholic University at Washington, D. C.

Charles J. Reilly, district attorney of Lycoming county, is a son of John and Elizabeth Reilly, natives of Ireland, who reside in Loyalsock township, near the northern extremity of Williamsport. He was born in Philadelphia, September 23, 1856, and is the eldest in a family of eleven children, eight of whom are living. He received his education in the public schools of Philadelphia, which he attended eight years, afterwards taking a private course in the higher branches and as a member of the Chautauqua College, class of 1890, has read the four years' course. In 1874 he took charge of the shipping department of J. Bartles & Company, manufacturers, of Williamsport, and subsequently attended the Williamsport Commercial College, from which institution he graduated in 1875. Shortly afterward he took charge of the books of J. Bartles & Company, and while thus employed conceived the idea of studying medicine, but after a year's application to the study of the science he changed his mind and determined to study law. In May, 1882, he passed his preliminary examination, and was registered as a law student with Candor & Munson, with whom he remained six months, when the necessities of his family required him to earn means for their support. He became bookkeeper for George Bubb & Sons, and while filling this position he devoted every spare moment to his legal studies. Having saved sufficient to permit him to resign his position, he entered the law office of J. J. & V. H. Metzger, where he completed his studies

June 4, 1884, and was admitted to practice at the bar of Lycoming county. He has since been admitted to practice in the district and circuit courts of the United States, and the Supreme court of Pennsylvania. In 1885 he was elected chairman of the Democratic county committee, to which party he has always given an unwavering support, and demonstrated his ability as an organizer. He was re-elected chairman in 1886, 1887, and 1888, and therefore served four years. In November, 1889, he was elected district attorney of Lycoming county by a majority of 2,368 votes, the largest majority ever received in the county for any county office. In the discharge of its duties he has shown an unflinching determination in the cause of justice, and a commendable fearlessness in the prosecution of law-breakers. He is a good, impressive speaker, and has won an enviable reputation among the members of the bar. Mr. Reilly was married in 1879 to Elizabeth, daughter of Christian Harsch, of Williamsport, and has had two children: Howard F., living, and Charles J., lately deceased. The family are members of the Catholic church, in which faith Mr. Reilly was born and reared.

Frank Dietmeier, attorney at law, was born in Sasbach, Baden, Germany, November 16, 1863, son of Jacob and Catharine (Graf) Dietmeier, natives of Germany. His father was a merchant of Sasbach, and a well-to-do citizen of that town. Franz was educated in the Latin schools of his native land, and at the age of sixteen years he came to America, located at Freehold, New Jersey, where he continued his studies until September, 1880, and then accepted a position as tutor in the family of Peter McKeogh, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He remained there until the spring of 1881, and then returned to Freehold, where he taught in a private family until the following September, when he went to Norwich, Connecticut. He continued to teach languages in that city until 1883, and in June of that year visited his native land. In the meantime he had commenced the study of law, January 1, 1882, under the preceptorship of Ripley & Cooke, of Norwich, and on his return from Europe continued his studies. He was admitted to the bar at Norwich in March, 1885, and began practice at Waterbury, Connecticut. During the time that he was engaged in his legal studies he occasionally taught for the purpose of acquiring means to prosecute them. He continued practice at Waterbury, where he was also editor of the New England *Wachenblatt*, until February, 1888, when he came to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he has since been engaged in the active duties of his profession. Mr. Dietmeier was married in 1890 to Minnie, daughter of Emanuel and Margaret Lininger, of Williamsport. He is a member of the Catholic church, and one of the prosperous young lawyers of the county.

William Melvirne Stephens, lawyer, was born at Lenoxville, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1856, son of William and Jemima (Hallstead) Stephens, natives of Susquehanna county. His father was an architect and contractor and removed to Scranton, Pennsylvania, when our subject was ten years old, where he soon afterwards died. A noble mother's teachings have been his guide in life, together with a sincere belief in the fatherhood of God, and Christ as his Savior and elder brother. He lived on a small farm near Lenoxville, Pennsylvania, until his sixteenth year, when with his mother he removed to Nordmont, Pennsylvania, and soon after began to teach school, which was continued for three terms. He devoted his evenings, often until midnight, as well as all his spare moments through

the day while teaching and working on the farm, in pursuing his studies, until, through the material assistance of Prof. Charles H. Verrill, he was enabled to attend the Mansfield State Normal School, from which institution he graduated with the class of 1876. He at once engaged in a general commission business in Canada and Australia for the following three years, and by hard work and indomitable perseverance was successful. After visiting the East Indies, Arabia, Egypt, and Europe, while completing a trip around the world, he entered the literary and law departments of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from which institution he graduated in 1882. He pursued his law studies under the instructions of Hon. Thomas M. Cooley, and was admitted to the bar of Washtenaw county, Michigan, and soon after to the Supreme court of the State, and the same year to the United States district court at Detroit. The intervals to 1885 Mr. Stephens passed in travel, lecturing and as a newspaper correspondent, visiting during the winter months all the West India islands from the Bermudas to Trinidad, and from the Bahamas to St. Thomas, as well as several of the South American countries, including the great divide between the Amazon and Orinoco valleys; during the summer months he visited many of the States of the Union, Canada, and the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Stephens came to Williamsport in the summer of 1885, and the following autumn was admitted to practice in the several courts of Lycoming county. He has been twice married, first in 1880 to May Evelyn Rood of Lenoxville, Pennsylvania, who died the following winter while at the University. In 1889 he was married to Sue M., only daughter of John E. Dayton of Williamsport, by whom he has had one child, William Dayton Stephens, deceased. He is an elder in the Second Presbyterian church, and a director in the Young Men's Christian Association; is a stockholder in the West Branch National Bank, and has large real estate interests in Williamsport and Sullivan county. He is a Republican, but takes little active part in political matters aside from presidential years when he makes an occasional stump speech, and at all times casts his vote as judgment dictates. Mr. Stephens believes in honesty, industry, and perseverance, and his motto has always been: "Luck is a fool, but pluck is a hero."

Clarence E. Sprout, attorney at law, was born in Muncy, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1861, son of S. E. and Mary (Sutton) Sprout, natives of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and residents of Muncy, where his father is engaged in manufacturing. Our subject was reared in his native town, where he received a public school education and subsequently entered Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in 1883, and later received the degree of LL. B. from the University of Pennsylvania. He read law with Crawford & Dallas, a well known firm of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1885. He commenced practice in Williamsport, where he has since been engaged in the duties of his profession. Mr. Sprout is a Democrat, and has won a local reputation as an organizer and campaign speaker. He is a stockholder in various institutions in the city, and is an active supporter of every laudable enterprise. He was married in November, 1886, to Annie, daughter of Daniel Clapp, deceased, who was a prominent lumberman of Lycoming county for many years. Mr. Sprout and wife are members of the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport.

Hon. Walter E. Ritter, attorney at law, was born in Muncy Creek township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, June 29, 1860, and is a son of Jacob and Julia (Van Buskirk) Ritter. His great grandfather, Martin Ritter, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He had emigrated from Germany some years prior to that time, and had settled in Berks county, Pennsylvania. His son Jacob, grandfather of our subject, subsequently came to Lycoming county, and settled in Muncy Creek township. Walter E. attended the common schools of his native township until he was seventeen years of age, and then spent five terms at the Muncy Normal School, and graduated from the State Normal, at Lock Haven, in 1881. At the age of seventeen he began teaching, at a salary of $20 per month, and taught in the schools of Moreland and Fairfield townships during the winter season, from 1877 until 1880. After graduating from the State Normal he was elected principal of the Hughesville public schools, and in 1882 was chosen principal of the schools of South Williamsport, which position he filled for a period of three years. Mr. Ritter registered as a law student with Cummings & Reilly, June 19, 1884, and passed his examination and was admitted to the bar in June, 1886. He at once began practice, and has been engaged in the active duties of his profession up to the present. He has always been identified with the Democratic party, and has invariably given it his hearty support. In 1883 he was a candidate for the office of county superintendent of schools, but was defeated. In 1888 Mr. Ritter was elected to the State legislature, and was re-elected in 1890 by an increased majority. During his term in the legislature he served on the judiciary committee, the committee on corporations, and on other important committees, and took an active part in the business of the House. During his second term he was elected chairman of the Democratic caucus, which position carried with it the practical leadership of the minority side. He has served as school director and has held several other local positions of minor importance. Mr. Ritter was married in 1883, to Margaret Wallace, of Hughesville, and has two children: Florence E. and Allan G.

Nicholas M. Edwards, attorney at law, was born in Christian county, Kentucky, December 18, 1859, son of Stephen and Mary Virginia (Carter) Edwards. He was reared in his native county, and was educated at Lafayette Academy, in that State. In the spring of 1881 he came to Williamsport, and entered the Williamsport Commercial College, from which institution he graduated in March, 1882. He soon afterwards began the study of law in the office of Charles K. Geddes, and was admitted to the bar, June 25, 1886. Since his admission he has been engaged in active practice in the courts of Lycoming county, and holds a high rank among the younger members of his profession. He is the present city solicitor of the city of Williamsport. He is a Democrat in politics, and is an ardent supporter of his party.

Walter C. Gilmore, attorney at law, was born in Eldred township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1859, son of John and Rachel (Willits) Gilmore, the former a native of Northumberland county, and the latter of Lycoming county. Our subject was reared in Hepburn township, Lycoming county, where he received a common school education, subsequently attending the Muncy Normal School and Lafayette College, graduating from the latter institution in 1884. He was valedictorian of his class. After completing his education he taught in the Lenox Academy, Lenox, Massachusetts, and was principal of the high school of

Williamsport two years. Mr. Gilmore read law in the office of the Hon. Robert P. Allen, and was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county in July, 1887. He has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in the courts of the district and State, and has made a specialty of practice in the orphans' court. Politically he is a Democrat; he has been chairman of the Democratic county committee for the past two years, and has filled that office with credit to himself and his party. He has been a member of the school board in the Eighth ward for three years, and is the present solicitor of the board. Mr. Gilmore is a stockholder in the Lycoming Opera House Company, and takes a deep interest in the growth and improvement of his adopted home. He was married in 1884 to Jennie, daughter of Charles A. Rentz, of Clinton township, Lycoming county, and has a family of three children: Charles Edmund; Anna, and Helen. The family are members of St. Paul's Lutheran church, in which society he is a deacon. His wife is president of the Ladies' Aid Society of that organization. Mr. Gilmore is a member of the Masonic order, and belongs to the chapter and commandery.

Harvey W. Whitehead, attorney at law, was born in Armstrong township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1854, son of Charles and Elizabeth (Gable) Whitehead. His father is a native of Steuben county, New York, and came to Williamsport in 1846; he moved to DuBoistown in 1855 and has resided there ever since. Our subject received a common school education, subsequently attended the Muncy Normal School, and took private instruction for two years; he also took a course at Professor Davis's Commercial College. He taught school in DuBoistown five terms; in 1882 he was elected clerk of the board of county commissioners, and filled that position three years. In 1884 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of county treasurer by a majority of 970, which was the largest majority given for any candidate that year. He filled that office for three years, 1885–87, and then commenced reading law with J. F. Strieby. He was admitted to the bar, January 16, 1889, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. Whitehead has always taken an active interest in the public schools. He has served as school director four years, and in 1881 he was a candidate for county superintendent, but was defeated by Charles D. Riddell. He was married in September, 1883, to Laura, daughter of Henry Aurand of DuBoistown, and has four children: Charles G.; Edith C.; Harriet, and Ralph. Mr. Whitehead is a stock holder in the Athletic Park Association and the Lycoming Opera House Company. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Encampment, the Canton, and the Royal Arcanum.

Otto G. Kaupp, attorney at law, was born in Shrewsbury township, Lycoming county, June 2, 1866, son of Matthias Kaupp, a native of Germany, who came to Lycoming county in 1853 at the age of eighteen years. Here he married Catherine Hepperlin, also a native of Germany, who came to Lycoming county with her parents. They resided on a farm in Shrewsbury township until 1891, when they removed to Hughesville, to pass their declining years in the enjoyment of a comfortable competency. They are consistent members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Kaupp served in the late war as a member of the One Hundred and Ninety-second Pennsylvania Volunteers. He is a Democrat in politics, has filled various township offices, and served one term as county commissioner. Otto G. Kaupp was

reared upon his father's farm and attended the public schools of his native township. He graduated from the Lycoming County Normal School in 1885 and from the Williamsport Commercial College in 1886. After teaching several terms in the district schools he became principal of the public schools of Hughesville, but resigned to accept a similar position at Montoursville, and in 1889 he was assistant principal of the Lycoming County Normal School. He read law with W. E. Crawford, Esq., of Hughesville, and was admitted to the Lycoming county bar in April, 1890, since when he has practiced his profession in Williamsport. While a resident of Hughesville he served as auditor of that borough, and in 1891 he was appointed solicitor to the board of county auditors. In 1891 he was chosen chairman of the Democratic county committee, after having served as secretary two years. In February, 1891, he married Katharine M., daughter of John Heller, of Fairfield township, and they are the parents of one child, Katharine. Mr. and Mrs. Kaupp are members of St. Paul's Lutheran church of Williamsport, of which he was treasurer in 1891. He is also a member of Brandon Lodge, No. 1007, I. O. O. F., and is one of the rising young attorneys of his native county.

William C. King, attorney at law, was born in Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, February 6, 1860, and is a son of James T. and Mary R. King of that township. His grandfather, Joseph King, and great-grandfather, William King, were pioneers of that part of Lycoming county. He was reared on the homestead farm, and was educated in the public schools and at the Muncy Normal School, and subsequently attended the Williamsport Commercial College. He then taught school at Ralston one year and two years in Fairfield township. He served as deputy prothonotary of Lycoming county for ten years, under William Follmer, Daniel Steck, and John L. Guinter. In 1887 he was elected to the office of register and recorder, and served until January 1, 1891. Mr. King had previously studied law, was admitted to the bar in January, 1891, and has since practiced his profession and also is at present general secretary of the Grit Publishing Company. He is an active adherent of the Democratic party; he has served as a member of the school board from the Eighth ward for six years, was secretary of the board two years, and auditor for three years. He is prominently connected with many secret organizations in Williamsport, and is an active member of the F. & A. M., the I. O. O. F., the Royal Arcanum, B. P. & O. Elks, and the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution. Mr. King has served three years as a private in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, was made second lieutenant of Company D, Twelfth regiment, in 1889, and is the present adjutant of the regiment. He is a director in the Lycoming Opera House Company, and a stockholder in the Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and is largely interested in Williamsport real estate. Mr. King was married, September 15, 1881, to Elvira F., daughter of Isaac Campbell, of Lycoming county, and great-granddaughter of John Philip De Haas, a brigadier general in the Revolutionary war. One daughter, Beryl May, is the fruit of this union. He and wife are members of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, in which organization he has served as deacon for six years.

Thomas Lyon, physician and surgeon, was born at Pennsville, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1812, son of Edward G. and Sarah (Huckle) Lyon, both natives of England, born April 25, 1783 and 1777 respectively. He was the third of six

sons, and after having acquired an academic education in the schools of Pennsville, Hughesville, and Muncy, he was placed under the instruction of Rev. David Kirkpatrick, an eminent teacher of his day. He studied medicine under Dr. James S. Dougal, of Milton, Pennsylvania, and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1838. He at once commenced practice at Williamsport, where he has continued to the present time. When he located in Williamsport the total population did not exceed 1,000 persons and he found but one professional rival. Dr. Lyon rapidly grew in favor and in a few years acquired a practice which extended over a large territory. He is an honored member of the Lycoming Medical Society, of the Pennsylvania Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He is a Republican in politics, but has never held any public office except the purely professional one of examining surgeon, to which he was appointed by Governor Curtin in the early part of the civil war. The duties of the position were the examination of applicants for the positions of surgeons in the army. Dr. Lyon was married in May, 1842, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph R. Priestly, once cashier of the Northumberland County Bank, and great-grand daughter of the noted chemist, Dr. Joseph Priestly. To this union were born six children, four of whom are living: Fannie, who married Thomas Hays, of Philadelphia; Dr. Edward, who was graduated from Pennsylvania University in 1868, married Mary J. Lescure, and is practicing medicine in Williamsport; Sarah, who married Augustus Stearns, of Williamsport, and Jennie, who married Dr. E. B. Campbell.

Dr. Samuel Pollock was born at Milton, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1808, son of William and Sarah (Wilson) Pollock. The former was a native of Lykens valley, Dauphin county, and located at Milton in the mercantile business at an early period in the history of that borough. His children were Sarah, who married Dr. James S. Dougal; Fleming W.; Thomas; Margaret, who became the wife of Dr. William McCleery; James, who was successively Congressman, Judge, Governor of Pennsylvania, and director of the United States mint at Philadelphia, and died at Lock Haven on the 19th of April, 1890, and Samuel, the subject of this sketch. His early instructors were Judge Anthony and Rev. David Kirkpatrick. Graduating from Dickinson College in 1828, he began the study of medicine with Dr. James S. Dougal; in 1830 he entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1832. In April, 1833, he began practice at Milton, moving thence to Williamsport in June, 1838, and there he resided in the enjoyment of an extensive and lucrative practice until his death, April 28, 1887. In 1832 he married Elizabeth S. Sterling. He was a fine clinical scholar; he was also proficient as a microscopist, and took considerable interest in astronomical research.

Dr. John S. Crawford was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1808. He was reared in Luzerne county, and though he received a fair common school education, he afterwards obtained his principal education through his own efforts. While engaged in school teaching he read medicine; after graduating from Jefferson Medical College he began his practice in Luzerne county, but soon afterwards moved to Williamsport, where he formed a partnership with Bishop Bowman and Dr. Huntoon, and engaged in the practice of his profession. For many years he continued in active practice, and was one of the oldest physicians in the city. He

organized the Lycoming County Medical Society, and was president of it for several years. He was also president of the State Medical Society at one time. Dr. Crawford was thrice married. Four children survive of the first marriage: Sarah M., widow of A. N. Harvey of Luzerne county; Lavina P., wife of J. C. Ayres of Dixon, Illinois; Charles P., of Luzerne county, and Joseph, of Jersey City, who is superintendent of the New York division of the Pennsylvania railroad. His second wife was Frances Covert, of Milton, Northumberland county, who died, leaving one son, Wilbur F., a druggist of Williamsport. He subsequently married Mary Cushman, who survives him. He was a Republican, and quite active in local affairs. He was a member of Pine Street Methodist Episcopal church, and later of Mulberry Street Methodist Episcopal church, in which he held the office of trustee. Dr. Crawford was instantly killed in December, 1879, while crossing a railroad on one of his professional visits.

Wilbur F. Crawford, druggist, Newberry, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, June 16, 1851, and is the only son of Dr. John S. and Frances (Covert) Crawford. He was reared in this city, and was educated in the public schools and at Dickinson Seminary. He served an apprenticeship with Dr. Logan in the drug business, and graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in the spring of 1875. He soon afterwards located in Newberry, where he has since been engaged in business. He was one of the organizers of the Board of Trade and a director of that institution. Mr. Crawford was married in 1880 to Susan, daughter of Adam Baker of Milton, Pennsylvania, and is the father of five children: C. Ruth; Joseph W.; John S.; George Ayres, and Florence M. He and wife are members of the Lycoming Presbyterian church, in which he holds the office of trustee. He is a Republican, but takes no active interest in political affairs.

August Richter, physician and surgeon, is one of the oldest and best known medical practitioners of Williamsport, where he has been engaged in the active duties of his profession over forty-one years. He was born in Coswig, Duchy of Anhalt, Bernburg, Germany, December 16, 1822, and received a good public school education in his native land. When nineteen years of age, being exempted from military duty by drawing a free ticket in the annual draft of 1842, he concluded to see some of the world, and spent several years in travel. He visited a few points of interest in his native land, and then embarked on a German steamer for St. Petersburg, the capital of the Russian empire. He spent some time in St. Petersburg and vicinity, and thence proceeded to the medical university at Torpat, and afterwards to Lenzenhof, Finland. Here he was stricken with a severe illness from which he did not recover until early in the following summer, when he resumed his journey, and visited Riga, Frankfort, Berlin, and Schleswig-Holstein. He thence crossed to the city of Copenhagen, Denmark, and proceeded to Gotheburg, Sweden, and Christiania, Norway, where he remained one season. He then returned to Gotheburg, sailed for the United States, and, after a voyage of forty-nine days, arrived safely at Boston. He made a short visit to New Orleans, whence he returned to Philadelphia, where he entered the Pennsylvania Medical College, and graduated in March, 1851. In the spring of that year he came to Williamsport, where for nearly forty-two years he has been in continuous practice, and is recognized as one of the pioneer members of the profession. While serving on the Board of Health, in 1871 and

Aug. Richter Kr. S.

1872, Dr. Richter earnestly advocated the founding of a hospital in Williamsport, and he was instrumental in having the project carried out. He is one of the trustees of that institution, and takes a deep interest in its success and prosperity. The Doctor has filled the position of health officer in Williamsport since 1887, and to his untiring zeal and strict devotion to the duties of that office the city is largely indebted for its freedom from epidemics after the great flood of June, 1889. To the performance of his duties Dr. Richter brought an extensive medical experience, a wide knowledge of the laws of hygiene, and a determination to root out and destroy the local sources of disease. Consequently all his work has been prosecuted and carried out in an intelligent manner, and in the best interests of the whole community. He is one of the oldest members of the Lycoming County Medical Society, and is also a member of the State Medical Society, and one of the founders of the Natural Science Association. Dr. Richter was married, April 10, 1883, to Cecelia, daughter of Bernhardt Steuber, a native of Thuringen, Germany, and a merchant of Williamsport. Mrs. Richter was born in this city, and is the mother of five children, as follows: Rex, who was born October 24, 1885, and died in February, 1888; Vera Adelaid, born August 25, 1889; Ruby Augusta, born June 7, 1892, and two who died in infancy. The family are adherents of the Lutheran church, and the Doctor is a stanch supporter of the Republican party. He has served in the select council of Williamsport, and is one of the well known citizens of Lycoming county.

Benjamin H. Detwiler, M. D., was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, October 6, 1831, and is a son of Abraham and Mary (Horning) Detwiler. His grandfather, John Detwiler, was born in Germany in 1747, and after his marriage immigrated to America in company with his brother Joseph. They separated in Philadelphia, and it is supposed that Joseph located in the interior of the State, and that the Detwilers of York and Lancaster counties are his descendants. John Detwiler settled in Montgomery county, twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, where he purchased a tract of land and resided until his death, in 1826. He was a member of the Mennonite church. After the death of his first wife he married Mrs. Elizabeth Horning *nee* Hall, who survived him two years, and died in 1828. Their son, Abraham, was born in Montgomery county in 1790, and grew to manhood on his father's homestead. On the 11th of December, 1810, he married Mary Horning. She was born in 1790 and died in 1879, surviving her husband forty-seven years. Mr. Detwiler was a liberal supporter of education, and was the first man in Montgomery county to send his children to a boarding school. He was a strong temperance man, and was one of the first men in his locality to prohibit the use of whiskey in harvest time. He was a Whig in politics, and a Mennonite in his religious views. He died in 1832. Four children survive: Mrs. Catharine Price, of State College, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Hannah D. Price, of Ridley Park, Philadelphia; Abraham, a real estate dealer of Toledo, Ohio, and Benjamin H., of Williamsport.

Dr. Detwiler was educated in the common schools of his native county, and at Trappe Boarding School and Union College. He attended medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1855. He began practice at Cogan Station, Lycoming county, whence he removed to Linden, and in 1866 located in Williamsport, where he has since been engaged in the active duties of his profession. He is recognized as one of the leading physicians in this section of the

State, and has built up a very large and lucrative practice. Dr. Detwiler was one of the organizers of the Lycoming County Medical Society, and has served as president of the same. He is also a member of the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He was one of a committee of three physicians selected by the Lycoming Medical Society to consider the advisability of establishing a hospital at Williamsport, and was president of the pension examining board of Lycoming county for some time. He has been a trustee of the Danville Insane Asylum since its organization, and has always taken the deepest interest in the growth and progress of worthy medical institutions. Politically he is a Republican, but aside from casting his vote he finds very little time to spend on political affairs. Dr. Detwiler has been twice married. In 1857 he married Louisa, daughter of Jacob Graffius, of Williamsport. She died in 1885, leaving three children: Thomas C., a physician of Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, and Mary. In 1887 he married Mary Stowe Stewart, of Beaver county, Pennsylvania. Both he and wife are members of the Second Presbyterian church, of Williamsport, and take an active interest in the social and material development of that organization.

William R. Hull, M. D., was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1838, son of David and Emily J. (Rittenhouse) Hull, natives of that county. When our subject was eight weeks old he removed with his parents to New Jersey, where he lived for eight years, and then returned to Northumberland county. He was educated in the common schools, and at Tuscarora Academy, in Juniata county, Pennsylvania. He read medicine with Dr. Samuel Pollock of Williamsport, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in 1858. Dr. Hull commenced practice at Hepburnville, Lycoming county, and continued there up to 1862, when he was appointed surgeon of the One Hundred and Seventy-First Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until his regiment was mustered out in October, 1863. Previous to this he was in the surgeon general's office at Harrisburg. At the close of the Rebellion he resumed his practice at Hepburnville, whence he removed two years afterwards to Newberry. About 1868 he located in Williamsport, where he has since practiced his profession. Dr. Hull was one of the organizers of Lycoming County Medical Society, and has filled the offices of president, secretary, and treasurer in that society, and also served as a member of the board of censors. He is a member of the State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He was prominent in establishing the Williamsport Hospital, was one of the charter members, and is now a member of the board of directors. He is a Republican, but takes no active part in political matters. Dr. Hull was married in 1860, to Miss J. M. Willard, a native of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and has three children: David Frampton, manager of the Mahaffey kindling wood factory; Waldo W., a practicing physician, in partnership with his father, and Clara J. The family are attendants of Trinity Protestant Episcopal church.

William H. H. Miller, physician and surgeon, was born near Springtown, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1825, son of Rev. Henry S. Miller, and Camilla (Clemens) Miller. His father was educated in Easton and was a Lutheran minister, holding charges in Bucks and Montgomery counties for fifteen years, and thereafter in Lebanon, Reading, Norristown, and Phœnixville, dying at the latter place in

August, 1887, at the age of eighty-six years. Dr. Miller passed his youth principally in Montgomery county, where he received his education and read medicine under Dr. Hahn. He was graduated from the Pennsylvania Medical College in 1849, and first began practice in Hancock, Maryland, where he soon built up a lucrative business, which, on account of failing health, he was compelled to abandon, and afterwards located in Baltimore City. He removed to Williamsport in 1858, where he has been in active practice ever since. He has taken an active interest in the Lycoming Medical Society, and has served as its president. He was married in 1854 to Elizabeth Virginia Hammett, and to this union there survive three children: W. H. Haydn; Otho N., and Norman. The Doctor and his wife are prominent members of St. Mark's Lutheran church.

Henry H. Fessler, M. D., was born in Old Lycoming township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1834, son of John and Mary (Myers) Fessler, natives of York county, Pennsylvania. John Fessler was one of the pioneers on the "Long Reach," Lycoming county, where he purchased a tract of land, and cleared a farm upon which he and wife resided until death. They reared a family of thirteen children, and were Lutherans in their religious views. Henry H. is the twelfth child, and was reared on the homestead farm, receiving a common school education. He afterwards attended Dickinson Seminary, where he completed his studies. He read medicine under Dr. E. H. Horner, of Newberry, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1858. Dr. Fessler commenced practice in Clinton county, moved from there to Cameron county, and in June, 1865, he came to Newberry, Lycoming county, where he has since been actively engaged in the duties of his profession. He is considered one of the leading physicians of the county, and has a large practice in the country surrounding Williamsport. He keeps well abreast with the improvements in medical science, and in 1882 he took a special course of studies. The Doctor is a member of Lycoming County Medical Society, and has served as a censor of the same. He is a member of the Board of Health, and in politics he is a stanch Democrat. Dr. Fessler was married, September 20, 1858, to Wilhelmina, daughter of James Funston, of Newberry, who is the mother of four children, all of whom are dead except Rachael Gertrude, wife of Walter Good, of Newberry.

George D. Nutt, M. D., was born in Burlington county, New Jersey, April 17, 1845, son of Noah and Beulah (Budd) Nutt. He was reared in his native county, and was educated at Heightstown Institute, of that State. He read medicine under Dr. Jacob Grigg, of Pemberton, New Jersey, attended lectures at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated in 1869. Dr. Nutt came direct to Williamsport, where he has since been engaged in the active duties of his profession, and has won and retains a large and lucrative practice. He is recognized as one of the leading medical practitioners of Williamsport, and devotes his whole attention to the varied duties of his calling, paying special attention to surgery. He is a member of the Lycoming County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and has served as president of the county society for two years and held the office of corresponding secretary for a long period. Dr. Nutt has taken an active interest in the social and material development of Williamsport. He is a member of the First Baptist church,

and is a trustee in that organization. The Doctor is one of the original stockholders of the Williamsport Electric Light Company. He is an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, and though not devoting much time to political affairs, he always manifests an interest in the success of the candidates and measures of that organization. Dr. Nutt was married in 1876 to Kate E. Tubbs, of Lawrenceville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. She is the daughter of James Tubbs, of that county, and has two children: John B., and Abbie Louisa.

Eugene B. Campbell, M. D., was born in Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio, May 28, 1850, and was reared in his native county. He was educated in the public schools of Tiffin, and completed his studies at the St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri. He came to Williamsport in 1869, read medicine with Dr. George W. Rittenhouse, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in the spring of 1873. Dr. Campbell immediately began practice in this city, in the office with his preceptor, and on the death of Dr. Rittenhouse the large practice of that gentleman fell to his care. He not only retained that practice, but extended it into a wider field, and is one of the busiest and most efficient practitioners in this section of the State. Dr. Campbell is recognized as an able, conscientious, and skillful physician, and is untiring in his devotion to the many duties of his profession. He is a member of Lycoming County Medical Society, and always manifests the deepest interest in the growth and improvements of medical science. He was physician to the Williamsport Hospital for several years, but resigned that position in the spring of 1892 to accept a trusteeship, and has had a wide and varied experience in nearly every branch of medical practice. He served eight years as pension examiner, four years as president and four years as secretary of the board. Politically he is a Republican, and has taken considerable interest in public affairs; his large practice, however, gives him little time to devote to political matters. Dr. Campbell was married November 24, 1881, to Jennie P., daughter of Dr. Thomas Lyon, one of the oldest physicians in Williamsport. One child, Elizabeth P., has blessed this union.

Horace G. McCormick, M. D., was born in Washington township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1850, son of Seth T. and Ellen (Miller) McCormick. His parents removed to Williamsport when our subject was a child, and he was educated in the public schools of that city, and at Dickinson Seminary. He taught school in this county two years, and read medicine under Drs. Pollock & McVicker. He attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated, March 11, 1874. In April of that year he commenced the practice of his profession at Montoursville, and remained there until December, 1886, when he went to Philadelphia and took a special course. In April, 1887, he located in Williamsport, where he has since built up and now enjoys a lucrative practice. He is regarded as one of the leading physicians of the city, is a member of Lycoming County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1890–91, and 1891–92, and is connected with Lycoming County Anatomical Society. He is also a member of the State Medical Society, and is at present chairman of the committee on State medical legislation. He served as coroner of Lycoming county from January, 1876, until January, 1879, and during President Cleveland's administration he held the position of examining surgeon of pensions in this district. Dr. McCormick has always taken an active interest in the progress of education, and

served as school director in Montoursville three years, and is now filling the same position in the Sixth ward of Williamsport. December 15, 1875, Dr. McCormick married Margaretta, daughter of George Hill, of Williamsport, and has three children: Martha; Seth T., and Dorothy. The family are attendants at the Third Presbyterian church, of which society Mrs. McCormick is a member.

Howard Cheyney, M. D., was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1854, son of George B. and Annie (Bailey) Cheyney. He was reared in his native city, where he attended the public schools, and graduated from the West Chester Normal School. He read medicine under Dr. Wood, of West Chester, and attended lectures at Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1874. He came to Williamsport the same year, and engaged in the practice of his profession, and is now the oldest Homœopathic physician in the city. Dr. Cheyney has won and retained a large and lucrative practice, and enjoys the respect and confidence of the families with whom he has been professionally connected. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, also of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is medical examiner of the latter society. The Doctor is a Democrat, but finds little time to spend in public affairs, and though offered the office of coroner, his large practice prevented him from accepting it. Dr. Cheyney was married in November, 1880, to Anna, daughter of the late Judge Samuel Linn, and has one child, Jean. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Third Presbyterian church of Williamsport.

Jean Saylor-Brown, M. D., was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in December, 1843. She is a daughter of Daniel and Catharine (Crouse) Saylor, natives of that county. At the age of nine years she removed with her parents to Cleveland, Ohio, and in 1854 they came to Williamsport. She took the degree of A. B. at Dickinson Seminary in 1862. She subsequently read medicine, and in 1874 she graduated from the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, and at once engaged in the practice of medicine in Williamsport. She has built up one of the most extensive practices of any physician in the city, and enjoys the respect and confidence of the leading members of her profession. She was one of the first physicians to take an active part in the establishment of the city hospital, and one of the first to contribute financial support to that institution. Dr. Saylor-Brown is one of the trustees of the hospital, also a member of the executive committee, and much of its success is largely due to her efforts. She is a member of the Lycoming County Medical Society and of the State Medical Society. She is the wife of William D. Brown of Williamsport, and is one of the best known practitioners of the city.

James L. A. Burrell, M. D., who died in Williamsport, October 24, 1891, was born in Clinton county, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1847, son of Samuel and Lydia (Ilgen) Burrell. He remained in his native county until he was eighteen years of age, and received a good English education in the public schools. He afterwards attended school at Selinsgrove and Gettysburg, and taught one year in the latter place. In the meantime he had taken up the study of medicine, and after teaching one year at Gettysburg, he attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. He read medicine with Dr. Charles Horner of Gettysburg for one year, and with Dr. Frank Hinkle of Columbia two years, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1877. He at once commenced practice

at Salona, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, but in 1879 he removed to Williamsport. From that date up to his death Dr. Burrell was recognized as a careful and conscientious practitioner, and with the passing years he built up a large and lucrative practice. He was a member of the Lycoming County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, in all of which he manifested the deepest interest. He was a Democrat in his political views, and served as a member of the city council. Dr. Burrell was married in 1878 to Margaret S. Swope of Gettysburg, and at his death left a family of three children: James; Blanche, and John Swope. The unexpected death of Dr. Burrell was one of the saddest events in the history of the medical fraternity of Williamsport, and his memory will long be cherished by his contemporaries.

Edward D. Lumley, M. D., was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, March 21, 1837, son of Patrick T. and Margaret (Dowling) Lumley, who came to the United States in 1850 and located in Baltimore, Maryland. Edward D. was then twelve years old, and he grew to manhood in Baltimore, receiving his education in the public and private schools of that city. He studied for a civil engineer, and followed his profession nine years, a part of the time in the construction of the Northern Central railroad from Harrisburg to Sunbury. He then concluded to turn his attention to medicine, entered the office of Dr. J. W. Peale, of Sunbury, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania at the session of 1870–71. Dr. Lumley commenced practice in Sunbury, Pennsylvania, in partnership with Dr. Peale, prior to graduating, and practiced alone at Northumberland three years, coming to Lycoming county in 1869. He located at Rocktown, south of the river, where he remained for fifteen years. He then removed to Williamsport, and enjoys a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Lumley is a member of the Lycoming County Medical Society, and has been surgeon of the Twelfth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, for the past six years. Politically he is a Democrat, but takes no active part in political affairs. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum. He was married in 1859 to Martha Jane, daughter of his preceptor, Dr. J. W. Peale, of Sunbury. Four children have blessed this union: Joseph; Jennie; Annie, and Maggie.

William M. Du Four, M. D., was born in New York City, March 22, 1840, son of Dominick and Amanda (Morgan) Du Four. He was reared in that city and educated in its public schools, and served as assistant librarian in the Astor library for six years under Dr. Joseph G. Cogswell. In January, 1861, he went to South America for the benefit of his health, and remained in that country six months. In December, 1862, he came to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, but left in 1866 and returned in 1876; here he has since resided. He studied medicine, and attended lectures at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1880. He at once commenced practice in this city, and has since been engaged in the active duties of his profession, making a specialty of the diseases of women. Dr. Du Four is a member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and is one of the representative practitioners of that school in this part of the State. In 1862 he enlisted in the Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers, and served three months as corporal of his company. In 1864 he again joined the army, enlisting in the Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was quartermaster ser-

geant of his regiment. He is prominent in G. A. R. circles, and is Past Commander of Reno Post, No. 64. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is connected with the lodge, chapter, and commandery. He is also a member of the K. of P. and the R. A. Politically the Doctor is a Republican. In February, 1888, he was elected to the school board, and re-elected in 1891, and is now president of the board. He is a director in the Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company. February 1, 1892, he become a member of the firm of Harry K. Smith & Company, gents' furnishers. Dr. Du Four was married, January 3, 1866, to Mary, daughter of Mahlon Fisher, of Williamsport, who is the mother of three sons: William, who died in 1889; Joseph A., and Charles F. He and wife were formerly members of the Third Presbyterian church, in which body he served as trustee, but they now belong to the First Presbyterian church.

S. S. Koser, M. D., was born in Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1852, son of Samuel and Mary (Deardorf) Koser. He was reared in his native county and the city of Philadelphia, and was educated at Pennsylvania College and the University of Pennsylvania. He read medicine under Drs. Alexander Stewart and William Pepper, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1873. He commenced practice in Schuylkill county, where he prosecuted his profession four years, and then spent three years in Europe perfecting himself in the knowledge of medical science. In 1882 he located in Williamsport, where he built up and now enjoys an extensive practice in that city and surrounding country. Dr. Koser is a specialist of the eye, ear, and throat, and devotes most of his attention to that practice. He is a member of the State Medical Society, also of the International Congress of Oculists and Ear Surgeons. He is a member of Ivy Lodge, No. 397, A. F. & A. M., and in politics is a Republican. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church, and a liberal supporter of churches and schools. Dr. Koser is a stockholder in the Demorest Machine Company, a director in the Royal Braid Works, and has large real estate interests in Williamsport.

William H. Randall, M. D., eldest son of O. H. Randall, was born in Cogan House township, Lycoming county, December 18, 1855. He was reared in Williamsport, and after receiving a public school education he attended the academy in Oxford, New York. He read medicine with Dr. Thomas Lyon, of Williamsport, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1878. He commenced practice at Trout Run, and practiced at various points in Lycoming and Sullivan counties up to 1884, when he located in Williamsport, where he has since been engaged in the duties of his profession. Dr. Randall was married in 1879 to Miss R. C. Updegraff of Williamsport. She is a member of Pine Street Methodist Episcopal church.

Louis Schneider, M. D., was born in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, June 22, 1844, oldest son of Louis and Mary H. (Losch) Schneider, natives of Germany. Dr. Schneider came to Williamsport with his parents when ten years of age, and was educated in the public schools and at Dickinson Seminary. He then commenced the study of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated from the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1865. In the meantime he had seen nearly two years' service as medical cadet, United States Army, and served from 1863 until the close of the war in the hospitals of the

Union army. After the war had ended he located in Charlton, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, and there practiced his profession until his removal to Williamsport in 1884, where he has since continued in the active duties thereof. Dr. Schneider is a member of Lycoming County Medical Society, and was president of the same in 1888. He is also a member of the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He served as an United States pension examining surgeon during President Cleveland's administration, and was a member of the Board of Health of Williamsport for one year. The Doctor is a stanch Democrat, and is now serving his third term as a member of the board of education from the Eighth ward, of which he was president in 1889. He is a member of Reno Post, No. 64, G. A. R., and is popular among the old soldiers of Williamsport. Dr. Schneider was married in 1875, to Jennie E., daughter of John H. Chatham, of Clinton county, Pennsylvania. One son, George Chatham, is the fruit of this union.

J. P. Connelly, physician and surgeon, was born June 20, 1859, in Cogan House township, Lycoming county, son of James and Mary (Clark) Connelly. His parents were natives of Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1852. They settled on a farm in Cogan House township, where they died, the mother in 1874, and the father in 1889. Both were members of the Catholic church. They were the parents of four children: Mary, who married David McEvilla; Thomas; Anna, who married Delancy Smith, and J. P. Dr. Connelly was educated in the common schools and the Muncy Normal. He taught school for seven years, and in 1883 began the study of medicine with Dr. Nutt. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore in 1886, taking second honor in a class of 150. He at once associated himself with Dr. Nutt, and has built up a lucrative practice. Dr. Connelly is a member of the Lycoming County Medical Society, and has been its secretary for the past three years. He also belongs to the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, is assistant secretary of the same, and is a permanent member of the American Medical Association. He is secretary of the Lycoming Anatomical Association, and is a surgeon of the Williamsport Hospital. Dr. Connelly was married in 1888 to Catharine Burrows; they have three children: Irene; James, and Joseph. He is a Republican in politics, and with his family belongs to the Catholic church.

G. Franklin Bell, M. D., was born in Salladasburg, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1860, son of Stephen and Amelia (Litzelman) Bell, the former a native of Frankfort, Germany, and the latter of Cherry township, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania. His father is one of the pioneer millwrights of Lycoming county, and has erected many of its oldest mills. He is a stanch Democrat, and has filled various offices in Mifflin township, where he now resides. The subject of this sketch was the fifth child in the family of Stephen Bell, and was reared in his native township. He attended the public schools, and afterward spent one year at Dickinson Seminary and two years at the Muncy Normal School. He subsequently taught for three years in Mifflin township. He read medicine with Dr. Thomas W. Meckley, of Jersey Shore, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, in 1885. Dr. Bell commenced practice in Cogan House township, coming to Williamsport in the fall of 1886, and opened an office in Newberry. He enjoys quite an extensive practice; in 1887 he was elected on

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the Democratic ticket coroner of Lycoming county, and re-elected in 1890. He is now serving his second term in that office. Dr. Bell is a member of Lycoming County Medical Society, and has been a member of the board of censors for the past two years. He is also a member of the State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association, and was a delegate to the medical convention held at Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1890. He served as a member of the Williamsport Board of Health for three years. Dr. Bell was married in July, 1885, to Minnie J., daughter of the late John M. Thomas, of Millville, Pennsylvania, and has two children: Stephen Roscoe and Warren Dalton.

Thomas Carroll Rich, M. D., was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, December 23, 1843, son of George and Louisa (Andrus) Rich, natives of Connecticut; he lived in his native city until eight years of age, and then removed to Rochester, Indiana, near Chicago, where he grew to manhood. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Union army, and his regiment was assigned to the Fourteenth Army Corps, under General Thomas. He participated in the various campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea. He was wounded in front of Atlanta, Georgia, and near Warrenton Junction, Virginia, and was mustered out at Washington, D. C., after the great review in June, 1865. He afterward studied medicine, and graduated from the medical department of Georgetown College and the National Medical College, both of Washington, and subsequently from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He located in the latter city, and practiced his profession there until August, 1887, when he came to Williamsport, where he has since been engaged in the active duties of his calling. Dr. Rich was a United States examining surgeon for pensions in Philadelphia twelve years, and fills that position in Williamsport at the present time. He was appointed a surgeon on the Philadelphia and Erie and Northern Central railroads at Williamsport, January 1, 1888, and has since filled that position. During his residence in Philadelphia he was on the staff of the Howard Hospital for many years. He is a member of Lycoming County Medical Society, and is also a member of the State Medical Society. Dr. Rich was married in 1874 to Sallie J. Howard, of Philadelphia, and has four children: Charles O'Neil; Mary A.; Susie, and Louise. The family are members of the Second Presbyterian church, and the Doctor is connected with the Masonic fraternity.

John A. Klump, M. D., was born in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, June 15, 1856, son of Charles F. and Annie Elizabeth (Sebastian) Klump, natives of Germany, who settled in Tioga county. His mother died in 1876, and his father is a retired farmer living in Delaware. Dr. Klump is the youngest of seven children, and remained in his native county until nine years of age, when he went to Dover, Delaware. He was educated at the Dover high school, and afterwards took a special course of studies at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport. He commenced the study of dentistry with his brother, Dr. G. W. Klump, in 1877, and at the same time was engaged in reading medicine. He attended the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1880 from the dental department and the following year he graduated from the medical department of that institution. Dr. Klump commenced practice in Harrington, Delaware, and remained there six years, when he returned to the University of Pennsylvania, and took a course in its post graduate

department, afterwards coming to Williamsport in the spring of 1887. In the past five or six years he has built up a good practice, and enjoys the confidence of the families to whom he ministers the healing art. He is a member of the Lycoming County Medical Society, and served as its treasurer for two years; he is also a member of the State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the West Branch Valley Medical Association. He is a Republican in politics, but takes no active part in public affairs. Dr. Klump was married in 1890 to Amanda L. Wolcott, of Harrington, Delaware. He and wife are members of Mulberry Street Methodist Episcopal church.

Charles W. Youngman, physician and surgeon, is a native of Lycoming county, and a son of George W. Youngman. He was educated in the Williamsport high school and Dickinson Seminary. He read medicine with Dr. William Hull, and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1883. After serving one year as resident physician in the Jefferson Medical Hospital he came to Williamsport, where he has since followed his profession. He is a member of Lycoming County Medical Society, and is one of the surgeons of the Williamsport Hospital. Dr. Youngman is married to Margaret, daughter of John Porter, proprietor of the Eagle Hotel; they are the parents of one child, Rachel P.

Charles D. Hunt, M. D., was born in Milford, New Jersey, March 23, 1863, son of John H. and Elizabeth (Johnson) Hunt, now residents of Williamsport. When our subject was five years old his parents removed to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood. He received a public school education, and was then engaged in business for four years, after which he learned the machinist's trade. In 1880 he came with his parents to Williamsport, which he has since made his home. His father is a member of the lumber firm of Strong, Deemer & Company. Dr. Hunt read medicine with Dr. Doane, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1887. He immediately began practice in this city, and has since built up quite a lucrative professional business. He is a specialist of the eye, ear, and throat, and keeps fully abreast with the latest discoveries in medical science. He is a member of the State Medical Society. Dr Hunt was married in 1889 to Marie, daughter of August Schumann, of Williamsport, and has one daughter, Helen. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church, and an active adherent of the Republican party.

David Walter Spence, M. D., was born in Moncton, New Brunswick, March 22, 1864, son of David and Margaret (McLaren) Spence, who are now residents of Williamsport. At the age of twelve years he left his native place and went to Boston, Massachusetts, and graduated from the Boston high school at the age of fourteen. He then entered the drug store of J. T. Brown & Company, with whom he remained four years, and graduated from the College of Pharmacy in Boston. He subsequently entered the McLean Insane Asylum as apothecary and medical student and remained there two years; he next entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he took a two years' course. He engaged in the practice of medicine at Hazelton, Pennsylvania, and after practicing two years returned to Jefferson Medical College and was graduated in 1888. He located at Valatie, New York, and practiced there until November 1, 1889, when he came to Williamsport, where he has since continued in the duties of his profession. He enjoys a good practice,

making a specialty of women's diseases. He is the surgeon of the Demorest Sewing Machine Company and has recently opened the Williamsport Private Sanitarium, in connection with Dr. P. W. Von Scheliha. Dr. Spence was married in 1889 to Gertrude, daughter of M. Burr Casselberry of Pottstown, Pennsylvania. His wife is a member of the Second Presbyterian church of Williamsport. The Doctor is a Republican, and is a member of the K. of G. E., I. O. O. F., and the Knights of Maccabees.

JOHN P. HAAG, physician and surgeon, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1864, son of Philip and Sarah (Lehman) Haag. He received his education in the Binghamton Institute, Binghamton, New York. He read medicine under Dr. Max J. Reinhold of Williamsport, and was graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College in 1888, having been previously graduated in surgery in 1886. He began his practice in Williamsport, and has built up a good business. He is a member of the State Medical Society, is a Republican in politics, and belongs to the Knights of the Maccabees. He was married in 1889 to Eva, daughter of James Derr, of Williamsport. Dr. Haag and wife are members of Mulberry Street Methodist Episcopal church.

MRS. M. G. COLEMAN, M. D., is the eldest daughter of John and Mary (Anderson) Young, of Glasgow, Scotland, where the subject of this sketch was born. She came with her parents to the United States in 1827, and first settled in New York, whence her father removed to Rhode Island, where he was engaged upon the public works. The family subsequently lived in Pottsville and Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and at several other points whither his business called him. He finally settled in Lycoming county, where he was manager of the Astonville Iron Works. He was also connected with the Morris Run Coal Company in a similar capacity for many years, and, being a practical geologist, he was for some time mineral agent for the Mount Savage Iron Works in Maryland. He subsequently purchased a farm in Tioga county, and died in 1875 at the residence of his eldest son in Troy, Pennsylvania. The death of his wife occurred in 1861. He was the eldest son of Robert Young, the highest worthy Grand Master in the Masonic fraternity at Glasgow, Scotland, at the time of his death. The subject of this sketch received an academic education at Elmira and Canandaigua, New York. She subsequently taught school at Ralston, Jackson, and Block House, Lycoming county, and at Blossburg and Tioga, Tioga county, and was governess two years on a plantation at the South. After the death of two brothers and a sister from typhoid fever within a period of eight days, because of improper treatment, as she fully believed, she resolved to study medicine. She read medicine two years, and attended lectures three years at the Pennsylvania Medical University, graduating in 1858. She opened an office at Williamsport, where she has been engaged in the active duties of her profession for the past thirty-four years. She is a close student, and keeps fully abreast of contemporary progress in medical science. She is the first lady physician to locate in the West Branch valley, or in fact, in northern Pennsylvania. She makes a specialty of women's diseases, and has fitted up her home for the care and comfort of patients from a distance. Her office contains the Hoffman electro-therapeutic bath cabinet, where she gives Russian, Turkish, electro-vapor, and electro-medicated baths. She was married in 1864, and has one son, Albert C., of Washington, D. C. She is a member of the Second Presbyterian church of Williamsport.

Andrew S. Rhoads, D. D. S., was born in Moreland township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1831, son of William and Elizabeth (Scott) Rhoads, natives of Montgomery and Bucks counties, respectively. His father was a cabinet maker and undertaker; he worked in Philadelphia for a number of years, and also kept a store in Montgomery county. He came to Williamsport in 1859, where he engaged in cabinet making and undertaking, and died in 1863. His widow survived him until 1884 and was a member of the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport. Andrew S. was the third son in a family of seven children, and was reared in Montgomery county; he was educated in the public schools, and graduated from the Loller Academy, in that county. He afterwards studied dental surgery in Philadelphia and practiced there until 1858, when he came to Williamsport. He at once opened an office in that city, and is now its second oldest dentist, and enjoys a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Rhoads is a member of the Susquehanna Dental Association, and is recognized as a leading member of his profession. He was one of the original stockholders of the First National Bank of Williamsport, also of the Williamsport Bridge Company, and was a director in the latter institution for many years. He is a member of the firm of Jenks, Rhoads & Company, Limited, shirt manufacturers and laundrymen, which business was established in 1886. He is a Republican, has served as a member of the school board, and is at present representing the Second ward in the common council. Dr. Rhoads was married in 1861 to Catharine G. Harris, whose father, William Harris, was at one time sheriff of Lycoming county. One son, Joseph G., has been born of this union, and is a member of the firm of Jenks, Rhoads & Company. The Doctor is a member of the Second Presbyterian church, in which he holds the offices of deacon and trustee. He was one of the organizers of the Young Men's Christian Association of Williamsport, and is a member of that society.

G. W. Klump, of the firm of Klump & Hertz, dentists, was born in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1841, son of Charles and Annie Elizabeth (Bastian) Klump. His father is a native of Germany, and came to Pennsylvania in boyhood, was educated in the schools of Tioga county, and engaged in farming. He afterwards removed to Delaware, where he now resides. His mother was a native of Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania, and her grandfather, George Bastian, owned the land on which Newberry now stands. The subject of this sketch was reared and principally educated in his native county. In 1863 he entered the United States Signal Corps, and served as an acting signal officer until the close of the war. He studied dentistry, graduated from the Pennsylvania Dental College, and in 1867 he located in Williamsport, where he has since practiced his profession. Dr. Klump is recognized as one of the leading and successful dentists of the city. He is a stockholder in the Merchants' National Bank and the Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company. He is a member of the State Dental Society, and is at present its treasurer, and a member of the State examining board. He is also a member of the American Dental Association, and is one of the clinical instructors of the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Klump was married, September 10, 1872, to Annie M., daughter of John I. Berry, and has one child, George W. B. He and wife are members of St. Paul's Lutheran church, in which he is an elder. He is a Republican, and a member of the Masonic order, and is connected with the lodge, chapter, and commandery.

N. Robert Hubbard, dentist, was born in Russell, Massachusetts, July 12, 1859, son of William Henry and Sarah (Perkins) Hubbard, natives of the same place. His father was a member of the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment during the late rebellion, and died of sickness in the hospital at Alexandria, Virginia. Our subject was reared in Springfield, Massachusetts, where he received a common school education. He studied dentistry under two preceptors, took one course at the Philadelphia Dental College in 1881, and was graduated from the University of Maryland in 1889. He began practice in Springfield, Massachusetts, and in the fall of 1882 he removed to Williamsport, where he was associated with Dr. Mundy until 1885, at which time he established his present office and has since enjoyed a lucrative practice. He was married in June, 1888, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of John J. Everett, of Lock Haven. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and is a Republican in politics.

Charles W. Huntington, of the firm of Rhoads & Huntington, dentists, was born in Orwell, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1852, son of the Rev. Charles and Eliza Ellen (Ridgway) Huntington. His father was a native of New York State, and a minister in the Presbyterian church; his mother is a native of Pike county, Pennsylvania, youngest daughter of Charles Ridgway. Charles W. was reared in Port Jervis, New York, and was educated in the public schools of that town. He studied dentistry, and graduated from the Philadelphia Dental College in February, 1886. He came to Williamsport, April 1, 1886, formed a partnership with Dr. Rhoads, and has since practiced his profession as a member of the firm of Rhoads & Huntington. Dr. Huntington was married in 1882 to Alice, daughter of David B. Kinne, of White Lake, Sullivan county, New York, and has two children: Amy Hortense and Barton Kinne. He is an elder in the Second Presbyterian church, is clerk of the session, and is assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. He is connected with the I. O. O. F., is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and politically is a stanch Prohibitionist. He cast his first vote for Smith and Stewart, Prohibition candidates, in 1876. Dr. Huntington is descended in the ninth generation from the emigrant ancestor of his family on American soil. The family history is traced to 1632. Samuel Huntington, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was a member of this family.

John B. Hall was born in Geneva, New York, June 1, 1804, son of Moses and Phoebe (Burrows) Hall. He recieved a fair education and learned the blacksmith trade. Ill health compelled him to give up this vocation for some time, during which he cared for his aged grandfather, John Hall, after which he began work for his father, who promised to give him his shop and tools upon reaching his majority. His health again failing, he traveled for a season, afterwards clerking in a store for a few years. About 1825 he formed a partnership with his father and did a prosperous business in a foundry at Geneva until 1832. Their beginning was the manufacture of ploughshares by hand-power and subsequently by engine. Mr. Hall was married in 1826 to Eugene, daughter of Peter Millspaugh, of Orange county, New York. She was a milliner by trade, and at the time was engaged in business with Mr. Hall's sister, Harriet Hall. Soon after marriage her husband purchased his sister's interest and Mrs. Hall continued the millinery trade until 1830 when they sold. In 1830 Mr. Hall came to Williamsport on a visit, and being encouraged

by his friend, Dr. James Hepburn, he located here in 1832. A business arrangement was effected between him, Dr. Hepburn, and Tunison Coryell, and the engine which Mr. Hall had built while in Geneva was transported to Williamsport on wagons, and located in a building erected for a foundry by Messrs. Hepburn and Coryell, where the Williamsport Savings Institution is now located. Here these gentlemen, Coryell, Hepburn and Hall, conducted the first foundry in this part of the State, under the firm name of John B. Hall & Company. Among the important articles manufactured by them were the turn-out castings for the railroad from Columbia to Philadelphia, and the wicket castings for the Pennsylvania canal. In 1840 they constructed a building on ground which they had previously purchased, the present site of the Williamsport Machine Company. After the firm of John B. Hall & Company located in their new quarters, they increased their machinery by putting in several new lathes, planers, etc. In 1842 the firm dissolved and Mr. Hall did a large business for a number of years. During this time John A. Montgomery was a clerk for Mr. Hall for several years and afterwards his partner. Mr. Hall sold the foundry to Bowman, Vanderbilt & Murray, and in one year bought it back again and continued the business until 1865, when he sold to A. T. Nichols, and it was finally merged into the Williamsport Machine Company. He has since been retired from active business cares, although largely interested in real estate. He was one of the first directors of the First National Bank of Williamsport, serving many years, and is also one of the original stockholders of the West Branch Bank. He was one of the organizers and is a director of Wildwood cemetery. He was formerly identified with the Whig party, is now a Republican, and has served in the city council. His wife died, December 30, 1883, leaving no issue, but they reared and educated ten children, nine of whom were relatives. Mr. Hall was one of the organizers and original elders of the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport in 1833, and is the only one living of the original official members of that organization. He was also one of the organizers of the Second Presbyterian church in 1840. He gave $2,000 to assist in the erection of the first church edifice for this latter organization, and $7,000 for the construction of the present building. He has been an elder for that congregation ever since its organization, and he and the widow of his brother, Stephen W. Hall, are the only two living of the original members of that church.

Philip Augustus Moltz, deceased, was born in Germany, February 22, 1825. His parents, John and Catherine Moltz, came to Baltimore, Maryland, when Philip was one year old, and he there grew to manhood, receiving but a limited education. He learned the machinist's trade in the Baltimore and Ohio railroad shops, of Baltimore, and worked there until 1854, when he came to Williamsport. He continued working at his trade in this city for two years, and then purchased the shop of Mayby & Bowman, now Rowley & Hermance, and carried on business until 1868, when he sold the shops, but had to take them back again in 1871. During that time he engaged in the planing mill business, in partnership with William G. Elliot. In 1877 he sold his machinery plant to Rowley & Hermance, and retired from active business, but did not live to enjoy the fruits of his industry, as he died, April 1, 1878. Mr. Moltz married Maria Harvey, of Baltimore, who survives him. Eight

children were born of this union: William R., deceased; Jacob J.; Augustus; Jennie; Jerome; Annie, wife of F. J. Arend; Margaret M., wife of George Maxwell, and one who died in infancy. Mr. Moltz was a Democrat, and served in the common council of Williamsport. He was a stockholder in the Lycoming National Bank, and in the First National Bank. He was connected with the Masonic order, and was a member of the Episcopal church.

Jacob J. Moltz, proprietor of machine shop and foundry, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 5, 1851, and is the oldest surviving son of Philip A. Moltz. He was educated in the public schools of this city, and at Dickinson Seminary. He started as a check boy for William L. Purdy & Company, and afterward clerked for W. G. Elliot in the dry goods business, and subsequently for Elliot, Dietrick & Kline, remaining in that business for about five years. In 1870 he began to learn the machinist's trade with his father, and after completing his trade he worked for his father and afterward for Rowley & Hermance, until going into business. In 1878 he formed a partnership with his brother Jerome, and the firm of Moltz Brothers carried on business up to June 30, 1885, when the firm was dissolved, and our subject has since continued alone. Mr. Moltz is a Democrat, and has been a member of the council one term. He has been treasurer of the Academy of Music since 1870. He is a prominent Mason, and is connected with the lodge, chapter, and commandery. Mr. Moltz was married March 30, 1875, to Annie M., daughter of George Keller of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and has had four children: Ralph Elliot, May Keller, and two who died in infancy. The family are attendants of the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport, of which organization his wife is a member.

Jerome Moltz, proprietor of the Variety Iron Works, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1860, and is the youngest son of Philip Augustus Moltz. He was educated in the public schools and at Dickinson Seminary, and learned the machinist's trade in his father's shop. In 1878 he engaged in business with his brother Jacob J., under the firm name of Moltz Brothers, which partnership existed until June 30, 1885. He established his present business, March 2, 1886, and manufactures all kinds of machinery. Mr. Moltz was married, August 15, 1885, to Elizabeth May, daughter of Elijah Gould, of Williamsport, and has had four children: Clyde, deceased; Harold; Gould, and Merrill. He is liberal in his religious views, and independent in politics.

E. A. Rowley, of the firm of Rowley & Hermance, manufacturers of woodworking machinery, has been prominently identified with the growth and prosperity of Williamsport for many years. He was born in Lewis county, New York, May 16, 1836, and is a son of Isaac and Laura (Hunt) Rowley, natives of the same county, and farmers by occupation. The family is of English descent. Four brothers of that name immigrated to America soon after the coming of the *Mayflower*, and settled near New London, Connecticut, and from them it is believed all of the Rowleys in the United States are descended. Our subject was reared in Rome, New York, and at the age of sixteen he went West, and is virtually the architect of his own fortune. He located in Michigan, and spent a portion of his time in learning the machinist's trade, and also conducted a large farm some four years. He thus earned money with which to prosecute his education, and attended

Michigan Union College, at Leona, Michigan, a branch of Oberlin University. Mr. Rowley remained in the West fourteen years, and in the spring of 1868 he located in Williamsport, and engaged in a general machine business. In January, 1875, he formed a partnership with A. D. Hermance for the purpose of manufacturing machinery, and the firm of Rowley & Hermance became in a few years one of the most prominent and successful institutions of the kind in this part of the State, and it has won and retained an enviable reputation in the several markets of the country.

Mr. Rowley was chairman of the National Furniture Company from its organization up to 1892, when he sold his interest in that concern. He also was one of the organizers, and is now president of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Williamsport; was among the organizers of the Kettle Creek Coal Mining Company, and has been one of its directors since the beginning. He was a director of the Lumberman's National Bank until it went into voluntary liquidation, and was succeeded by the Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, an organization with a capital of $500,000, and having many of the leading business men of the city backing it. Mr. Rowley served as vice-president of the latter institution from its organization up to the death of Robert P. Allen, December 6, 1890. In January, 1891, he was elected president, and has since filled that position in a creditable and satisfactory manner. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank and the Merchants' National Bank, and was a director in the latter until his election to the presidency of the Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company. He was one of the organizers of the Self-Locking Buckle Suspender Company, and is president of the same. He is also president of the Culler and Hawley Furniture Company, and vice-president of the Backus Manufacturing Company, two of the later additions to the manufactories of Williamsport. Besides his handsome home on West Fourth street, he owns a fine stock farm near the city, also valuable real estate in the West and in Washington, D. C.

The constant demands of his many and varied interests make Mr. Rowley a very busy man, but he always finds the time to lend a willing and generous support to every worthy object. As president of the board of trustees he has taken a commendable interest in the Young Men's Christian Association of Williamsport, and he was the first man to subscribe towards the erection of the new Association building, on Fourth street. He was among the first to recognize the bright future of Eaglesmere as a summer resort, and proved his faith in its ultimate success in being the first citizen of Williamsport to erect a cottage at that place. Though a stanch Republican, he has taken no active part in political matters, but always performs well the duties of an American citizen. He is a member of the First Baptist church, and has been a trustee in that society for many years. He is a liberal supporter of the religious, charitable, and educational institutions of his adopted home, and is recognized as a progressive and public spirited citizen. Mr. Rowley was married, November 10, 1866, to Emma P., daughter of Judson Olmstead of Hudson, New York, and has two children: Robert E., a Junior of Yale College, and Georgia Etta, a pupil at the Misses Masters School, Dobbs Ferry, New York.

Albert D. Hermance, of the firm of Rowley & Hermance, manufacturers, was born in Saratoga county, New York, August 8, 1847, and is a son of Richard and

A. D. Hermance

Emeline (Dubois) Hermance, natives of New York State. His father was a farmer, but after settling in Saratoga county he erected a large foundry and machine shop, and engaged in the manufacture of stoves. He is the inventor of the low-down reservoir attachment for ranges and cooking stoves, now in general use throughout the country, and is also the patentee of many other stove attachments, and is well known among the stove manufacturers in that part of the country. Albert D. is the third in a family of five children; he was educated in the common schools and at Stillwater Seminary, and spent a short time at Fairfield Seminary. He remained in his native county up to 1860, and at the breaking out of the rebellion he went to Troy, New York, and engaged in a sash, door, and blind factory, to learn that business. In August, 1864, at the age of seventeen, he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-first New York Cavalry, and was immediately sent upon detached service. He served on detached duty until the close of the war, and was then mustered out. In the autumn of 1865 he came to Williamsport, and found employment with Culver, Barber & Company, remaining with them until 1868. He then went to Green Island, New York, and took charge of Crampton & Belden's blind factory, which was the largest institution of the sort in the United States at that time, and remained with them four years. In 1872 he returned to Williamsport, and took charge of the planing mill of Culver, Barber & Company, which position he occupied one year. He also had charge of the American Match Stick Company for a short time. In the meantime he had originated a wood-working machine, which he patented in the spring of 1873, and then commenced manufacturing his patent. He traveled through the State introducing and selling his machine, and had a gratifying success. In January, 1875, he entered into partnership with E. A. Rowley, and the present firm of Rowley & Hermance was organized. Mr. Hermance's extensive practical experience has had much to do with the success of this firm. He is the originator of the Hermance Chemical Company, and is a stockholder in the Otto Chemical Company, the plants of which are located in McKean county. He is a large stockholder in the Central Pennsylvania Telephone and Supply Company, and a director in that institution. He is also a director in the First National Bank of Williamsport, and a stockholder in the Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, and the Williamsport Water Company, and is a member of the Kettle Creek Coal Mining Company, and president of the Backus Manufacturing Company, which has a capital of $250,000. Mr. Hermance has large real estate interests in Williamsport, also in Dakota and New York States. He was one of the organizers of the Ross Club, in which he is a director. He has always taken an active interest in political affairs, and has served as a member of the common council of the city. He is a stanch Republican, a member of Reno Post, No. 64, G. A. R., and is connected with the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Hermance was married in 1870 to Agnes, daughter of E. M. D. Levan, of Williamsport. There are few business men of this city who have taken a deeper interest in its later growth and prosperity than Mr. Hermance, and few who have shown greater enterprise in the development of its manufacturing resources.

Thomas Millspaugh, manufacturer, was born in Sullivan county, New York, October 14, 1839, son of Marcus and Polly (Mills) Millspaugh. He resided in his native county until he was nearly seventeen years of age, and received a common

school education. He came to Williamsport, March 25, 1855, and became apprenticed to John B. Hall, to learn the machinist's trade. After completing his trade he worked as a journeyman in different parts of the country. In 1870 he formed a partnership with his brother, John H., under the firm name of Millspaugh Brothers, and opened a machine shop on Third street, Williamsport. They were soon afterwards joined by E. A. Rowley, and the firm of Millspaugh, Rowley & Millspaugh began the manufacture of wood-working machinery. The plant was burned in 1875, and the Millspaughs bought Mr. Rowley's interest and rebuilt the works on the former site. They continued there for three or four years, then purchased their present site, and began the manufacture of engines, etc. In 1882 the Williamsport Machine Company was organized, and the manufacture of wood-working machinery resumed, and since 1888 the whole plant has been devoted to that line of business. Upon the organization of the company our subject became secretary and treasurer, which position he has since held. Mr. Millspaugh is prominent in the Masonic order, and is a member of the lodge, chapter, commandery, council, and consistory. He is an active Republican, and was elected to the city council from the Fourth ward in 1890, and is chairman of the finance committee. Mr. Millspaugh was one of the organizers of the Williamsport Suspender Company, and is secretary and treasurer of the company. He was married, July 6, 1866, to Margaret A., daughter of Thomas and Catharine Mackey, of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. Three children have been born of this union: Laura C.; Marcus, and Henry W. The family are members of the Mulberry Street Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is steward, and he is also president of the board of trustees of Park Avenue chapel.

John H. Millspaugh, manufacturer, was born in Sullivan county, New York, April 30, 1846, son of Marcus and Polly (Mills) Millspaugh, natives of Orange county, New York, and farmers of Sullivan county. Our subject was reared and educated in his native county. He came to Williamsport in 1863, and learned the machinist's trade under John B. Hall, afterwards spending one year in Binghamton, New York. He next had charge of the Buckeye Machine Works of Toledo, Ohio, for one year. In 1870 he formed a partnership with his brother Thomas, under the firm name of Millspaugh Brothers, and opened a machine shop on Third street, Williamsport, and did a general repairing business. They were soon afterwards joined by E. A. Rowley, when the firm was changed to Millspaugh, Rowley & Millspaugh, and they began the manufacture of wood-working machinery. Their shops were burned in 1875, and the Millspaughs purchased Mr. Rowley's interest and rebuilt the works on the former site. They continued the business up to 1878 or 1879, when they purchased their present site, enlarged the business, and began the manufacture of engines and circular and gang saw mills. In 1882 F. H. Sweet was admitted to partnership, and they resumed the manufacture of wood-working machinery, and since 1888 the whole plant has been devoted to that line of business. Their trade in this branch had so rapidly increased, that they were obliged to discontinue the manufacture of engines and saw mills. After the admission of Mr. Sweet the name of the firm was changed to the Williamsport Machine Company, and still goes under that title. Mr. Millspaugh is a director in the Merchants' National Bank, and is one of the most active business men in the city. He is a Republican in politics, and served as a member of the common council one term.

He was married in 1870 to Alice, daughter of Edward Kramm, of Williamsport, and has three children: Mabel B.; Ella M., and Alice Elsie. Mr. Millspaugh is a member of Mulberry Street Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is steward, and a teacher in the Sabbath school. He is vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association, and is a director in that body.

Fred H. Sweet, general manager of the Williamsport Machine Company, was born in Athens, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1844. His parents, John S. and Mary (Carmon) Sweet, came to Williamsport in 1854, where the former became a prominent contractor and builder. He erected many of the prominent buildings of the city, but has now retired from active business. He is a member of Pine Street Methodist Episcopal church, in which faith his wife died in 1871. They reared a family of one son and three daughters, Fred H. being the youngest of the family. He was educated in the city schools and at Dickinson Seminary. He learned the carpenter's trade with his father, followed it for four years, and then engaged in contracting and building. He subsequently followed pattern making for one year, and then became foreman of the pattern shop of A. T. Nichols, with whom he continued until the failure of that gentleman. For the succeeding six years he had charge of the pattern department in the machine works of Rowley & Hermance, and in 1883 he associated himself with the Millspaugh Brothers, and organized the Williamsport Machine Company, of which he has since been the general manager. Mr. Sweet is one of the organizers of the Williamsport Suspender Company, is a stockholder in the Lycoming Opera House Company, and is one of the directors and a member of the building committee in the erection of the new opera house. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is connected with the lodge, chapter, commandery, and council. He is a Republican in politics, and an active supporter of that party. Mr. Sweet was married in 1869 to Mary Jane, daughter of William Sharar, of Williamsport, and has two children: Harry, and Alice.

William P. Riley, proprietor of the Valley Iron Works, was born in 1828 in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, where his father, Patrick Riley, was at that time engaged as a contractor on the Lehigh canal. His parents were natives of Ireland; his father was a member of the Catholic church, and his mother was brought up in the Church of England. In 1830 his father secured a contract on the West Branch division of the Pennsylvania canal commencing a short distance below Williamsport and extending to Loyalsock creek, at which time his family removed to Lycoming county. Upon the completion of this contract Mr. Riley relinquished the business, which he had followed for several years, and purchased a farm in Hepburn township, where the subject of this sketch, a child of two years when his father located in this county and the second in a family of six children, was reared and obtained his education at the local schools. In 1839 the family removed to Williamsport, where William, who was still quite young, was variously employed in summer and attended school in winter. In 1845 he engaged with John B. Hall to learn the trade of iron molder, which occupation he followed with but little interruption until after the outbreak of the rebellion. He enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment, and was discharged from the service in August, 1865. Very soon after his return he took measures for the establishment of the business in which he had been educated, resulting in the formation of the firm of Sechler, Riley

& Company, composed of Michael Sechler, W. P. Riley, and his brother Daniel. The works were adapted to the manufacture of stoves, plows, and light castings. During the first year the firm was changed to Heathcote, Riley & Company, and subsequently to Riley & Maitland, who continued until 1878. Upon the retirement of Mr. Maitland in that year Mr. Riley assumed sole control, since which time the establishment has been known as the Valley Iron Works. The character of the product has also changed, stoves and plows having long since been superseded by machinery of various kinds. The leading specialty is the Valley Automatic Engine, patented and placed on the market in 1886. The favorable reputation of this engine is attested by orders from every State and Territory of the Union, as well as Canada, Mexico, South America, India, and Japan. Mr. Riley was married in 1852 to Mary A., daughter of Harman Yost, of Lewisburg, Union county, and to this union four children have been born: Francis H., who died in 1856; Edward H. and William C., both of whom are employed with their father, and Walter Lee, who was accidentally killed in 1887 at the age of eighteen. Mr. Riley is a member of Reno Post, No. 64, G. A. R. He is a Republican in politics, but has never held or sought public office. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

Isaac Barton, treasurer of the E. Keeler Company, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, May 2, 1838, son of Isaac and Mary A. (Maitland) Barton, natives of that county. His father was a mechanic and worked at his trade all of his life. He died in Berks county, and his widow survives and resides in Reading. Isaac was reared in his native county and received a public school education. He lived principally with his grandfather, and after leaving school at the age of eleven years, he began work in a woolen factory in Reading, Pennsylvania, where he remained for three years. After boating on the canal for one season, he carried the mail on horseback for three years from Reading to Philadelphia and Sunneytown, making a trip every day in the week except Sunday. In 1854 he began the trade of boilermaker with Thomas, Carson & West at Norristown. One year later this firm failed, and Mr. Barton worked at the following places: Tamaqua, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Reading, Wetherly, Hazelton, Aurora, Illinois; Aurora, Indiana; Memphis, Tennessee, and Scranton, Pennsylvania. He came to Williamsport in 1864 and was with the firm of J. Heathcoat & Company until 1878 when the firm failed. It was subsequently reorganized under the firm name of the E. Keeler Company, of which he is at present the treasurer. During the war Mr. Barton served as one of the Emergency Men who assisted in repelling the invasion of his native State. He was married in 1866 to Susan Keeler, of Norristown, who died in 1881; they had one child, who was drowned in the Susquehanna river. Mr. Barton is a member of the I. O. O. F., the O. U. A. M., and the P. O. S. of A. He is a stanch Republican, and an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John Arthur, proprietor of the Park Machine Shops, was born in Scotland, in August, 1819, son of William, a ship carpenter, and Elizabeth (McConachy) Arthur. He received his education in the schools of his native country and learned the blacksmith trade. In December, 1839, he immigrated to America and was first employed in Simmons's ax factory at Trenton, New Jersey. From there he moved to Burlington, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where he cleared a farm, erected a steam

and water mill on Brown's creek, and was extensively engaged in manufacturing lumber and shipping the same on rafts down the Susquehanna river and to New York and Philadelphia markets. He came to Williamsport in 1865, and one year later erected a blacksmith shop which has grown to its present size and capacity, and in which he makes a specialty of repairing and manufacturing saw mill machinery. In 1887 he established a similar business in Emporium, Pennsylvania, and conducted the same successfully until 1891, when he sold. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as a member of the common council for two years. He was married in 1841 to Miss Nancy A., daughter of William Knapp, of Burlington, Bradford county, and to this union have been born four children: Elizabeth, who married C. K. Whiting; William; Lawrence, and John. Mr. Arthur is a member of the Third Presbyterian church of Williamsport.

James Thomas was born in Liberty township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1848, and is a son of Isaac and Elizabeth Thomas, the former a native of Pembrokeshire, Wales, born May 16, 1813, and the latter born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1809, in the brick house that formerly stood on what is known as the Fritz property, East Third street, one of the first brick buildings erected in Williamsport. She was a daughter of Samuel and Margaret Landon, well known pioneers who stood high in the community. Isaac Thomas came to the United States in 1839, and located in Tioga county, Pennsylvania. He was an expert mineralogist, and was identified with the first mining interests near Blossburg and Morris Run. He afterward became extensively engaged in farming, and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1888, he was the owner of a large amount of real estate in that county. Mrs. Thomas survived her husband only one year. They reared a family of six children: William L.; Margaret J., wife of Merrick Crandle of Bradford county, Pennsylvania; Samuel L., who died in 1885; John; James, and Henry. The surviving sons, excepting the subject of this sketch, are residents of Tioga county.

James received a public school education, and remained on his father's farm laboring hard in the interest of his parents until he attained the age of twenty-three years. In 1873 he engaged in the agricultural implement business, the territory in which he worked comprising Tioga and adjoining counties. He removed to Williamsport in 1878, where he enlarged and continued that business. Mr. Thomas is one of the pioneers of this branch of trade in central Pennsylvania, and has probably done more to give the business tone and character than any other man in the State. He commenced business on what would now be considered an extremely small capital, which money he earned while employed on his father's farm. His principle in life was, to go carefully and according to the amount of his capital, and it is admitted that he has built up through the passing years the finest wholesale and retail trade in his line in central Pennsylvania. In 1889 he realized the necessity of erecting a carriage and machinery repository on East Third street, known as Thomas's Block, giving him the most commodious quarters in the State.

In 1878 Mr. Thomas assumed the management of the business of the South Bend Chilled Plow Company in Pennsylvania and adjoining States, and by his sterling and persistent push he has organized a territory and established a trade equaled by but few manufactories in the country, and during the time he has com-

manded the largest salary of any man connected with the company. He is strictly conscientious, as well as painstaking, has always looked after the smallest details of his business, and owes his success to his indomitable industry and keen business foresight. Mr. Thomas is one of the directors of the Williamsport Board of Trade, is a stockholder and director in the Merchants' National Bank, and is identified with many other leading enterprises of Williamsport. He is largely interested in real estate, and is recognized as one of the prominent and enterprising business men of his adopted home. He is a strong Republican, and though generally supporting the men and measures of his party, believes that only the best men should be elected to office. Mr. Thomas was married, October 7, 1874, to Clara A., daughter of S. H. Levegood of Liberty, Pennsylvania, who has borne him five children: Ward Lu Clair, a bright and promising boy whose young life was cut short by death, August 6, 1891, in the sixteenth year of his age; Romaine W.; Ruby E.; James Raymond, and George L. Mr. Thomas and family are connected with the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport.

Josiah Emery was born in Canterbury, New Hampshire, November 30, 1801, and traces his ancestry through Josiah, Moses, John, John, John, John, to Nathan Emery. He was the third of sixteen children born to Nathan and Betsy (McCrillis) Emery and attended Kimball Union Academy in his native State until the age of nineteen, when he entered Dartmouth College. Here he remained until reaching his majority, and then followed teaching for six years. He was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, in 1828, and read law in Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, where he located in 1829 and practiced that profession from 1831 to 1871. He served as district attorney for Tioga county, and as commissioner of bankruptcy and of drafts during the war. He took an active interest in literary work, was trustee of the Wellsboro Academy for many years, frequently wrote for various literary journals, and published his recollections of early life in Tioga county, which attracted much attention. He came to Williamsport in 1871, practiced his profession for a short time, and was for nine years a member of the school board, serving one term as president of that body. He founded the public school library in Williamsport, and the Emery school building was named in his honor. He was a self-made man in the strictest sense of the word; in politics he was a Whig, voted for William Henry Harrison, and became a Republican when that party was organized. He served as postmaster in Tioga county during the administration of James K. Polk. Mr. Emery was married, February 12, 1830, to Julia Ann, daughter of Hon. John Beecher, of Tioga county, who died, July 24, 1871, followed by her husband, April 28, 1891. Both were prominent members of the Episcopal church, and to them were born eleven children: Mary C.; Charles D.; Martha P., who was educated at Dickinson Seminary, taught school in the South prior to the rebellion, married Charles S. Bundy, and died, December 19, 1867; Eva V., who married Rev. E. J. Gray; Elizabeth E.; John Beecher; William V.; Clara B., who married John H. Price, and died June 7, 1884; Annie, deceased; George, deceased, and Frank B.

Mary C. Emery, the eldest of these children, was for many years a teacher at Wellsboro, and was teacher of mathematics in the Huntsville Female College, Huntsville, Alabama, when the rebellion broke out. She then returned to her home in the North. She was first married, December 21, 1854, to I. M. Ruckman,

and to this union was born one child, Annie E., who died November 16, 1860, in Alabama. Mrs. Ruckman was married a second time, to George S. Ransom, who was born, July 1, 1820, in Warren county, New York, and died in Williamsport in 1888. Mr. Ransom received a common school education, and followed lumbering the greater part of his business life. He located at Montoursville in 1863 and embarked in lumbering on Loyalsock creek until 1865, when he removed to Williamsport. He was an elder in the Second Presbyterian church, and a Republican in politics. He was the father of one son, William E., who is a lawyer.

Charles D. Emery, son of Josiah, was admitted to the Lycoming county bar, and served as acting consul in South America. He now resides in Seattle, Washington, and was married, March 8, 1858, to Lavina D. Evans.

Elizabeth E. Emery, daughter of Josiah, was graduated from Dickinson Seminary, and February 10, 1863, was married to Joshua Knapp, who was born January 27, 1837, and died May 7, 1869. She went west in 1880 as a missionary under the auspices of the Episcopal church, and for a time was principal of Hope school, Springfield, Dakota.

John B. Emery was born, December 28, 1843, son of Josiah and Julia Ann (Beecher) Emery. He was educated in the common schools and the Wellsboro Academy. He enlisted in Company I, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and saw service through the entire war, participating in the battles of Hilton Head, South Carolina, and with the Army of the Potomac at the second battle of Bull Run, South Mountain, and Antietam. He was promoted corporal for meritorious conduct at Antietam, and was with the Ninth Corps in their operations in Kentucky and Mississippi, and with the Army of the Potomac from Cold Harbor to Petersburg. December 14, 1863, he was captured at Flat Gap, Tennessee, and confined in Belle Isle and Richmond prisons until April 2, 1864, when he was released. He was tendered the position of first lieutenant of Company G, Twenty-fifth Regiment, in December, 1864, but declined the responsible position. Returning from the war he became a clerk in the freight office of the Northern Central railroad at Williamsport. In March, 1866, he went to Kansas, and in company with thirteen others crossed the plains with a wagon train destined for Salt Lake City. They were attacked by Sioux Indians, September 4th, on Lodge Pole creek, and all their stock was driven off by the savages, who surrounded them until the 11th of September, when troops from Fort John Buford, on Laramie plains, came to their relief.. Mr. Emery acted as night herder for a Mormon mule train from September 16th to October 16th, when they reached Salt Lake City. He returned to Williamsport in the spring of 1867 and became clerk for the Northern Central railroad. In 1870 he went to Wisconsin in the employ of a large lumber firm. In the spring of 1871 he was appointed agent for the Catawissa railroad at Tamaqua, and in 1872 he became general agent for the West Branch Lumber Company, and freight solicitor for the Pennsylvania railroad. In 1881 he established the lumber firm of J. B. Emery & Company, which was merged into the Emery Lumber Company, December 7, 1891. Mr. Emery is one of the founders of the *Daily Republican*, was one of the organizers of the Ross Club, is a stockholder in the Athletic Park Association, and is a charter member of Reno Post, G. A. R., and of the Union Veteran Legion. He is a stalwart Republican, has been chairman of that party's county committee, and

has served as auditor, school director, and select councilman for the city of Williamsport. April 1, 1890, he was appointed postmaster of this city, and has greatly improved the service, having added two mounted carriers and established a sub-postoffice and two stamp offices. He married Helen A. Otto, and to this union have been born two children: Frank O. and Julia. His brother, William V. Emery, is a member of the Emery Lumber Company, and was married to Emily S., daughter of W. B. Leas, and to them have been born three children: William L.; Mary S., and Eugene M.

George S. Eves, retired, was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1825, son of John and Jemima (Woolever) Eves. John Eves was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1795, and married Jemima Woolever, a native of New Jersey. They moved to Lycoming county in 1847, settling on a farm near Montoursville known as the Governor Shulze farm; there they remained six years and then returned to Columbia county, where he died, September 12, 1856. His father, William Eves, was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and settled in Columbia county before the beginning of the Revolutionary war. Three of John and Jemima Eves's children are living, and residents of Williamsport: William; George S., and Clark W. George S. received his education in the common schools, and in 1852 located in Montoursville, where he followed the blacksmith trade until 1863, when he removed to Williamsport. He was elected county treasurer in 1863, filled that office for one term, and afterwards engaged in the mercantile business with J. C. Green and did an extensive business under the firm name of Green & Eves for fifteen years. In 1880 he was elected to the State legislature and was a very creditable and valuable representative. He sold his mercantile business in 1883, and has lived a retired life ever since. He was married in 1869 to Miss Ada, daughter of George and Cornelia Cramer, of New Jersey. Mr. Eves was reared in the faith of the Quaker church, and is a Democrat in politics.

Emanuel Pidcoe was born in Hepburn township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1817, and is the youngest son of Benjamin and Anna Pidcoe. He was reared on the homestead farm, and received a common school education. He followed agricultural pursuits in his native township up to 1890, when he moved into the city of Williamsport and retired from active business. He has conducted a milk route for twenty-two years and is still the owner of the same. Mr. Pidcoe was married, January 24, 1841, to Amy, daughter of James V. Marshall of Hepburn township, and has one son, Milton S., who was born in 1843, and is a member of the milling firm of Hayes, Pidcoe & Company of Montoursville. He was originally a Whig, and subsequently a Republican, and filled the office of assessor in Hepburn and Eldred townships. He and wife are members of the Lutheran church, in which denomination he fills the position of elder.

Horace H. Blair was born in Chillisquaque township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1814, son of Samuel and Rebecca (Hetherington) Blair. His father was a native of Ireland, and came to America with his parents in childhood. At the age of eighteen years he enlisted in the army of the Revolution, and served for five years. Upon the close of that struggle for liberty he engaged as a boatman on the Susquehanna river, and also followed farming. Blair's Gap was named in his honor. His wife was a native of Northumberland county, and reared a family

George S Eves

of thirteen children, Horace H. being now the only survivor. One son, David, was captain of a packet boat for nine years; he also kept the Mount Vernon House in Philadelphia a number of years, and held a position in the United States mint of that city. Samuel Blair died in 1824; his wife survived until 1846. Both died in Northumberland county. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native township, and was educated in the common schools. He subsequently engaged in teaching, before the existence of the public school system, afterwards attended the public schools and completed his education, and taught for several years. In 1843 he took charge of the schools of Lewisburg, and remained there until 1851. During this time he was elected auditor of Union county, and served two terms in that office. In 1851 he came to Lycoming county, and was engaged in keeping hotel at Port Penn, near Muncy, for eleven years. In 1862 he moved to Muncy and took charge of the Petrican House. In the fall of 1860 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for the office of register and recorder, but was defeated. He was again nominated in 1863, and elected to that office. He served as register and recorder three years, after which he was appointed deputy sheriff and filled that position until 1874. He was then elected prothonotary and clerk of the court of common pleas, and filled that office for three years. At the expiration of his term he was elected alderman of the Third ward, in which office he served five years, and was then elected overseer of the poor and secretary of the board, in which he served three years. In 1890, at the age of seventy-six, Mr. Blair retired from active business life. He is a stockholder in the Edison Electric Illuminating Company and the Merchants' National Bank. He joined the Masonic order in 1865, and was one of the charter members of the I. O. O. F. in Lewisburg. He was a Whig up to 1854, when he became a Democrat, and has since been a stanch supporter of that party. Mr. Blair was married in 1843 to Rachel Gulick, and has three children: Charles L., of Kansas, where he is engaged in the stock business; Ella, who has been connected with the mercantile houses of Thompson, and Thompson, Gibson & Company as clerk five years, as bookkeeper fifteen years, and since October 1, 1891, as a member of the firm; and Florence P. Mr. Blair's family is connected with the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport.

G. E. Otto Siess was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, September 14, 1835, son of Andrew Joseph and Mary Magdaline Siess. He was reared in his native land, and received his education in the common schools of that country. He learned the book binder's trade, and worked at that business in Germany for five years, and subsequently worked for several years in Paris, France. In 1854 he came to the United States, and first located in Scranton, Pennsylvania. In 1855 he came to Williamsport, where he found employment in a saw mill, and by close economy he was able to save a small amount out of his wages. He afterwards engaged with Frank Campbell in the book binding business, and purchased the plant in July, 1856, and the following year he removed it to the old site of the *Gazette and Bulletin* office. In 1858 he removed his plant to the corner of Pine and Fourth streets, where he also established a confectionery and fruit store in connection with his bindery. In 1861 he moved to the Academy of Music building, where he remained until 1868, and then removed to near the corner of William and Fourth streets. He disposed of his confectionery and fruit store, purchased new machinery, and engaged in the book binding business exclusively. In 1874 he purchased the building now occupied by his son, William

C., next to the Trust Building, where he continued his business. Mr. Siess was the pioneer of the book binding business in Williamsport, and established the first bindery between Elmira and Harrisburg. In 1877 he purchased the *Times*, and in October, 1879, he bought the *Banner*, and published the paper for five months. He sold it to Jacob Sallade, February 26, 1880, and retired from the printing and book binding business. Mr. Siess was married in 1856 to Elizabeth, daughter of Barnhart Ziegler, of Williamsport, who bore him a family of five children, as follows: William C., who is engaged in the book and stationery business on West Fourth street; Mary, wife of Charles F. W. Flock; Louise, wife of W. D. Leeds; Amelia, wife of John Gerrsting, of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, and Tille, all of whom are residents of Williamsport. The family are members of the Lutheran church, and politically adhere to the Democratic party. Mr. Siess is a stockholder and director in the Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and is a stockholder in the Merchants' National Bank, the Savings Institution, and the old Demorest Sewing Machine Company. He is a member of the Masonic order, and is connected with the lodge, chapter, and commandery.

Godfrey Hess was a native of Alsace, France, where he was reared and educated. He immigrated to the United States, and was married in New York City to Rosanna M. Laedlein, also a native of Alsace, and in 1830 he settled in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. He was employed in the building of the canal, and also on the Ralston and Williamsport railroad, now the Northern Central. He afterwards engaged in the mercantile business on the corner of Pine and Fourth streets, in Williamsport, where he carried on a general store for about thirty years, retiring from mercantile pursuits in 1865. He was also a dyer and a candle manufacturer, and was engaged in the lumber business for some years. He shipped lumber by boat to Philadelphia, and lost heavily in the great flood of 1847. He was one of the organizers of the Savings Institution of Williamsport, and was treasurer of the same for several years. He was a Democrat, and served as a member of the borough council and afterwards of the city council. He was prominent in the erection of the German Lutheran church, to which organization he and wife belonged. He died in 1879; his wife survived until December, 1890. They reared a family of five children, as follows: John Henry, who enlisted in Company G, Nineteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died of typhoid fever while in the service; Sophia, deceased; Godfrey; Louisa, wife of Adolph Niemeyer, and Harriet, wife of Henry Metzger, all of whom are residents of Williamsport.

Godfrey Hess, company manager of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company and the Williamsport Steam Company, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, December 23, 1844, and is a son of Godfrey and Rosanna M. Hess. He was reared and educated in this city, and learned the shoemaker's trade, and afterwards the photographer's and carpenter's trades. He was engaged in the photographing business for a number of years, and still has a copying establishment in this city. He is president of the Wilkinson Truss Company, Limited, and was one of the organizers of that company. He is a stockholder and director in the Savings Institution, and a stockholder in the Merchants' National Bank. He is a stockholder and manager of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, and is manager of the Williamsport Steam Company. Mr. Hess was married in 1879 to Elizabeth, daughter of

Ludwig and Catherine B. Finkbeiner of Loyalsock township, and has four children: Rosa; John E.; Godfrey, and Mary Elizabeth. The family are members of the Lutheran church. He is a Democrat, and has served in the city council one term.

Fredrick N. Page, treasurer of the Williamsport Furniture Company, was born in Athens township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1832, son of Thomas and Anna (West) Page, natives of England. His parents came to the United States in 1830, and first settled in Baltimore, Maryland, and soon afterwards moved by wagon to Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where the remaining years of their lives were spent. They purchased a farm, and resided upon it up to their decease. They reared a family of ten children, seven of whom are now living. They were consistent members of the Baptist church, and died in that faith. The subject of this sketch was the fifth child, and was reared on the homestead farm. He received a common English education in the country schools of that period, attending school up to the age of fourteen. He then left home and engaged in clerking in a general store in Athens, and on reaching his majority he purchased an interest in the business. About three years later he bought out the entire business, and conducted it up to 1865, when he sold his stock and engaged in the furniture trade in Titusville, Pennsylvania. In 1867 he came to Williamsport and opened a large retail furniture store on Fourth and Hepburn streets, and continued to do an extensive business for ten years, when he lost his entire capital by failures of other parties and was compelled to dispose of his business. Previous to this he had become one of the original stockholders of the Williamsport Furniture Company; in 1877 he became actively engaged with that institution; he has since been treasurer and manager of the same, and has increased the business from $35,000 to $350,000 annually. Mr. Page is one of the originators of the New York Furniture Exposition, and is one of the executive committee of that enterprise. He was married in 1853 to Maria D., daughter of Andrew French, of Milford, Connecticut. She died in 1877, leaving three sons and four daughters: Mildred, wife of James Maynard, of Williamsport; F. West, who has charge of the Brooklyn office of the Williamsport Furniture Company; Nellie; Martha, wife of C. E. Else, of this city; S. John, at the Philadelphia office of the Williamsport Furniture Company; A. Thomas, teller of the Williamsport National Bank, and Ethel. Mr. Page was again married, in 1881, to Martha, daughter of Edwin White, of Williamsport. He and wife are members of Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, and he is a vestryman in that organization. Mr. Page is a member of the Ross Club, and in politics he has always acted with the Republican party.

Ralph Elliot was born, November 22, 1798, in Fritlick, County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to America with his parents on board the sailing ship *Radies* in 1812. The voyage was an adventurous one, lasting twenty-seven days, during three of which the ship lay entangled among ice-fields. Upon arriving at New York the Elliots went to Philadelphia and settled in Kensington. There young Ralph went to work in a cotton factory, where he remained six months, receiving $1 per week wages. At the end of that time he managed to get some schooling, and when not engaged in his studies worked on his father's farm. He remained in Kensington until 1820, when he settled in Newberry, Lycoming county, and carried on a store for two years with such success that he was able to remove to

Williamsport and build a handsome brick structure, wherein he carried on a mercantile business until 1841. In the meantime, May 22, 1832, he married Mary, daughter of William Gibson, who became the mother of six children: Mary R.; Rebecca J.; William G.; Henry C.; Ralph P., and Annie E. In 1841 he removed to his farm on the West Branch of the Susquehanna river in Armstrong township, where his wife died, March 1, 1855. In 1864 he sold the farm and removed to Williamsport. Two years later he purchased the large brick house in this city where he died, April 1, 1889. He and his wife were members of the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport. Mr. Elliot was one of the originators of the Market Street bridge across the Susquehanna river, was a director and a large stockholder in the same at the time of his death, and was at one time a director in the West Branch Bank.

William G. Elliot, manufacturer, and manager of the National Paint Works, was born in Williamsport, July 19, 1840, son of Ralph and Mary (Gibson) Elliot. He removed with his father to Armstrong township when he was quite young. His education was received in the public schools, Dickinson Seminary, and the Philadelphia high school. Returning from school he resumed rural pursuits on his father's farm for two years, when he began his business life as a clerk in a store at Canton, Missouri. He returned to his native city in 1859, and followed farming until the rebellion was begun, when he enlisted in Company A, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and saw service until honorably discharged, having participated in the battle of Falling Waters, Virginia. He embarked in the mercantile business in Williamsport for five years after returning from the war, after which he went to Oil City, Pennsylvania, where he was quite successful in the oil business. He subsequently erected a fine block 208 feet long and fifty-two feet wide, three stories high, on the corner of Fourth and Pine streets, containing a number of store-rooms, offices, and lodge rooms, together with a theater on the second floor known as the "Academy of Music," which was thrown open to the public, December 10, 1870, and up to this date it stands with a reputation unexcelled. In 1872 he was appointed express manager for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, with his office at Williamsport, and held that important position until the spring of 1879; he then began the manufacture of asphalt and paint, out of which has grown the National Paint Works of which he is manager, and which is more widely known among the railroad and bridge building corporations than any other similar establishment in this country. Mr. Elliot was married, January 2, 1862, to Emily M. Ellis, and they have three children: May E.; Norman, and Wistar M. Mr. Elliot is an active and enthusiastic Republican, and belongs to the Ross Club. The family are attendants at the First Presbyterian church and live in a beautiful residence on the corner of Fourth and Elmira streets, purchased in 1884 by Mr. Elliot, who is an example of success attained by persistent industry, natural aptitude for business, and recognized integrity.

George Slate was a native of Ontario county, New York, where he was born, February 5, 1815. His mother died when he was six months old, and his father went to California in 1819. He was reared by friends and was apprenticed to the shoemaker's trade. He came to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1833, where he followed various occupations, working at his trade and also in the foundry

of John B. Hall. In 1835 he formed a partnership with John Corson and engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes in the evenings, working for Mr. Hall during the daytime. In 1837 the firm of Slate & Fulmer was established, and purchasing the tannery which was founded by George Fulmer in 1813, they embarked in that business and also engaged in the manufacture of leather belting. This partnership existed up to 1856, when Mr. Fulmer retired from the firm, and Mr. Slate continued the business alone until 1868. In that year he took his son, Hyman A., into partnership, under the firm name of George Slate & Son, and continued under that name until 1880, when J. Walton Slate was admitted and the title of the firm became George Slate & Sons. He retired from active business in 1886, turning over his affairs to his sons, Hyman A. and J. Walton, when the firm of George Slate's Sons was organized. Mr. Slate was twice married, first in 1843, to Sarah, daughter of George Fulmer, who bore him six children: Hyman A.; J. Walton; George Fulmer, who served two years in the war of the rebellion, and died in 1864; and Ellen, Sarah, and Rosa, all of whom are dead. Mrs. Slate died in 1857, and he subsequently married Charlotte H., daughter of Thomas P. Simmons, of Williamsport. Two children were born of this union: William H., a clerk in the Philadelphia and Erie railroad office, and Crecy S., wife of Harvey L. Simmons of Brooklyn, New York. Mr. Slate died, December 11, 1889; his widow survives him. He was a member of Pine Street Methodist Episcopal church from the time of his arrival in Williamsport up to 1860, when he joined Mulberry Street Methodist Episcopal church, in which he served as a steward and trustee. He was a member of the building committee of both churches. Mr. Slate was a Republican, and filled various minor offices. He was an exemplary, upright man, and was highly respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Hyman A. Slate, manufacturer of leather belting, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1847, and is the oldest surviving son of George and Sarah Slate. He was educated in the public schools of the city and at Dickinson Seminary, and is also a graduate of Eastman's Business College. At the age of fifteen he entered his father's office as bookkeeper, and in 1868 his father gave him an interest in the business. They were engaged in the tannery business up to 1889, in connection with their belting business, but in that year they tore down the tannery and erected their present building on Government place, which is one of the substantial structures in the city. This firm is the successor of one of the pioneer tanneries of Williamsport, and is the oldest business house in the city, the business being continuous from grandfather to grandsons. In 1861 Mr. Slate went out as a drummer boy in Company B, Thirty-seventh Regiment, Emergency Men, and served six weeks. He was out again for a short period in 1862. He was married in 1872 to M. Virginia, daughter of Dr. John W. Wright, of Baltimore, Maryland. Mrs. Slate is a great-granddaughter of Ellis Walton, the second prothonotary, recorder, and clerk of Lycoming county. She is the mother of four children: Anna Blanche; Florence Walton; George, Jr., and Martha Virginia. He and wife are members of Mulberry Street Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Slate is a Republican, is a member of the city council, and the G. A. R., and is one of the charter members of the Ross Club.

J. Walton Slate was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1851,

and received his education in the public schools and at Dickinson Seminary. He entered his father's office in 1872, and became a member of the firm in 1880. He was married in 1885, to Elvira, daughter of John Hampton, of Philadelphia, and has two children: Sarah Fulmer and John Hampton. He is a Republican in politics, a charter member of the Ross Club, a director of the Y. M. C. A., and a member of Mulberry Street Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN K. CRAWFORD, dealer in leather, etc., was born in Upper Fairfield township, Lycoming county, May 14, 1827, and is the youngest living son of William and Rebecca Crawford. He was reared in Eldred township, and received a common school education. At the age of twenty, he and his brothers, Nicholas, Jonathan, and William, engaged in the tannery business at Warrensville, and he has ever since followed that line of trade. In the spring of 1858 he located in Williamsport, where he has since been engaged in the manufacture of leather, etc. Some fourteen years ago he erected his present tannery near the crossing of the Philadelphia and Reading and the Philadelphia and Erie railroads, and has since operated the same; the office and salesroom are on Market street. He was also engaged in the lumber business on Loyalsock creek about ten years, and has owned and operated the Warrensville flour mill for the past twenty years. Mr. Crawford was married, January 1, 1852, to Mary, daughter of Samuel L. Casner, of Warrensville, Lycoming county, and has three children: Elsie Jane; Annis Hyman, and Harrison Tallman. Mr. Crawford is a Republican, and has served as a member of the common council, and has been president of the Board of Health for ten years. He was assessor of the First ward for thirteen successive years, and has always taken an active interest in public affairs.

HARRISON TALLMAN CRAWFORD, junior member of the firm of J. K. Crawford & Son, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1861, and is the only son of John K. and Mary Crawford. He was educated in the public schools of Williamsport, and also attended the Muncy Normal School and the Williamsport Commercial College. In 1885 he became a member of the present firm, having previously learned the tanner's trade in his father's tannery, and worked at the same for five years. He is a Republican, is connected with the I. O. O. F., and is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport. He was formerly secretary of the Sunday school in the Third Street Methodist Episcopal church, of which organization his mother and sisters were members, but have recently united with the First Presbyterian in order that the family might have a church home together.

HENRY S. MOSSER, of the firm of J. K. Mosser & Company, tanners, was born in Allentown, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1857, son of J. K. and Maria (Keck) Mosser, natives of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. His father settled in Allentown in 1849, and is one of the pioneer tanners of that county. He is still actively engaged in the business, and has tanneries in Clearfield and Wyoming counties, and in Allentown and Newberry. In 1876 they erected the tannery at Newberry, and Henry S. has since had charge of it. The Lycoming tannery is the largest in this section of the country, and in the manufacture of union crop leather it is one of the largest in the State. Mr. Mosser was married, October 9, 1879, to Mary Grimm, of Lehigh county, and has a family of five children: Helen; James; Miriam; Henry, and Louis. He and wife are adherents of the Lutheran church. Politically he is a Republican.

Augustus Schumann, tanner, was born in Frankenhausen, Province of Saxony, Germany, July 10, 1827, son of Gotfried and Minnie Schumann. He was educated in his native country, learned the tanner's trade, and immigrated to America in 1851. He worked for a Mr. Slate in his tannery in Williamsport and subsequently was employed in cutting timber in the woods along Lycoming creek. He was employed by Mr. Dittmar to help build his furnace in Williamsport, also the gas works of that city, in which Mr. Schumann worked for eight years. On account of failing health he was obliged to seek another occupation and consequently started his present business on Fourth street, and in 1871 embarked in the leather and finding business, which has constantly increased. He is also the largest dealer in hides in Williamsport. He is a member of Williamsport Lodge, No. 570, I. O. O. F., was one of the organizers of the same, and is a Democrat in politics. He was married in 1854 to Miss Amelia, daughter of Christian Dittmar, and to this union have been born five children: Fannie, who married John A. Haust; William; August; Marie, who married Dr. C. D. Hunt, and Amelia. Mr. Schumann and family are members of the German Lutheran church.

David Stuempfle, proprietor of the West Branch Stone Works, and dealer in coal and brick, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 6, 1830, son of John and Annie Mary Stuempfle. He was reared and educated in his native land, and located in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1853. He worked in a saw mill one year, and then took up the stone mason's trade, and from 1857 to 1867 he was foreman in charge of the mason work on the Pennsylvania railroad from Sunbury to Emporium. In the latter year he formed a partnership with Gottlieb Gerstenlaur, and engaged in contracting. They erected the county jail and other buildings, but at the end of two years his partner died, and Mr. Stuempfle continued the business alone. He is now the largest contractor and dealer in stone, etc. in the city, and has been very successful in business. He is a partner and one of the directors of the Williamsport Brick Company, and is the owner of the South Side Brick Works, which he established in 1875. Mr. Stuempfle was married, August 2, 1853, to Catharine Barbara Huegele, of Wurtemberg, Germany, who has borne him the following children: Rosa, wife of Frederick Mohn; Gustave Adolph; Mary Sophia, wife of J. H. Bader; John Frederick; Catharine Barbara, and Herman Otto. He is a Democrat, and has served as a member of the school board from the Second ward one term. The whole family are members of the German Lutheran church, and he is a trustee in that organization. During the past twenty-five years Mr. Stuempfle has accumulated a handsome competence, and is recognized as one of the substantial and representative business men of Williamsport.

Capt. David Bly was born at White Deer Mills, Union county, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1839, son of John and Lydia (Rhoads) Bly. His father was a native of Virginia, and moved with his parents to Union county when a young man, where he married Lydia Rhoads, a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania. They afterwards removed to Watsontown, Northumberland county, where John Bly was interested in the lumber business, as a member of the Watsontown Lumber Company. He died in Watsontown; his widow survives him and resides in that borough. Captain Bly is the second in a family of ten sons, nine of whom are living. Four of the sons participated in the war of the rebellion. Joseph was a member of Com-

pany B, One Hundred and Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers. James and William were members of the same company, and after their terms of enlistment expired they re-enlisted in the Seventh Cavalry. David enlisted in Company G, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and subsequently served as captain of Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment. Our subject received a common school education, and at the age of seventeen began clerking in the store of Ario Pardee, of Watsontown, and was serving in that capacity when Lincoln made his first call for troops. He immediately enlisted in Company G, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served in the ranks three months. After his discharge he returned to Watsontown and resumed clerking. In May, 1862, he received a commission from Governor Curtin as second lieutenant and recruiting officer. He recruited 131 men in Northumberland and Union counties, and early in August, 1862, he reported with his company at Camp Curtin, near Harrisburg, and was mustered in as captain of Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers. Captain Bly served fourteen months, and besides various minor engagements, he participated in the famous battles of Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. After completing his service Captain Bly found employment with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company as civil engineer and was assigned to the Western division, with headquarters at Erie. His duties were confined principally to harbor improvement, rights of way, etc., and he remained there until March, 1865. He then located in Pittsburg, and engaged in business as an oil broker, and afterwards operated a refinery. He was forced to abandon this business, because of the aggressive and grasping actions of the Standard Oil Company, and retired from the oil trade at Pittsburg in 1877. He came direct to Williamsport, and engaged in the same business, but after a short period was again compelled to abandon it. Captain Bly then engaged in the marketing of bituminous coal, and in 1888 he organized the Kettle Creek Coal Mining Company. He served as the first president of the company, and is now the general manager. He is the owner of the property known as the White Deer flouring mills, and is engaged in the manufacture of flour and other grain products. Captain Bly is a stockholder in the Merchants' National Bank, the Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and various other institutions of the city, and was one of the organizers of the first Board of Trade. In politics he is a Republican, though not a strong partisan. While living in Pittsburg he served as a member of the city council one term. He has been a member of the school board of Williamsport three years, and was president of the board in 1887 and 1888. During his presidency the high school building, on the corner of Third and Walnut streets, was erected. Captain Bly is a prominent member of Reno Post, G. A. R., and was its Commander in 1891. His family consists of his wife and one daughter, and they are attendants of Trinity Episcopal church.

George H. Sanford, proprietor and manager of the Kepford Soap Company, is a son of David B. and Mary (George) Sanford, natives of New Jersey, and was born in Freehold, New Jersey, November 5, 1840. He was educated at the Freehold Institute and in the grammar schools of New York City, and at the age of fourteen, successfully passed an examination for admission to the New York City College. His father intended that he should enter the legal profession but was persuaded by

David Stumpfle

the boy to permit him to adopt a business life on condition that his studies should be continued during his spare time. He entered the service of the Hayward Rubber Company in New York City and remained with them and the other companies with which they became associated until 1877, when he was appointed by Christopher Meyer to be the selling agent in charge of the business of the New Jersey Rubber Shoe Company with headquarters at New Brunswick, New Jersey. Mr. Meyer afterward added the Meyer Rubber Company's production to that of the New Jersey Company and Mr. Sanford was given charge of the business of both companies with office and salesrooms in New York City. He remained with these companies until April 1, 1884, when he was persuaded by the president of the American Rubber Company of Boston, to take charge of the sale of their goods. He remained with them only a year—the associations and surroundings being distasteful and the goods manufactured unsatisfactory to him. In the spring of 1885 he accepted the sale of the goods of the Lycoming Rubber Company with his headquarters in Boston, where he continued until May, 1887, when he changed his location to the main office of the company at Williamsport, where he has since resided with his family. In the spring of 1890 he organized the Kepford Soap Company, his object being to provide a business for his two oldest sons. The soap business developed more rapidly than was anticipated and assumed such proportions that on the 1st of April, 1890, Mr. Sanford was compelled to sever his connection with the Lycoming Rubber Company and devote his entire time and attention to the business of the Kepford Soap Company. Mr. Sanford has been a Republican in politics ever since the formation of the party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and was a member of the famous Seventh Regiment of New York City before and during the war. He was married to Kate Stiles, of Rochester, Pennsylvania, in 1866. She died in 1883, leaving a family of five sons. He since married Nora Josten, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, who has borne him two children. The family are members of the Episcopal church.

Hugh McDonald, manager of the Demorest Sewing Machine Works, was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, July 16, 1852, son of Norman and Jane (Boyd) McDonald. His mother died in 1857, one year after his father immigrated with his family to Canada. Norman McDonald is a man of fine education, and taught in a college in Edinburgh, Scotland, and also in the schools of Canada. While a resident of Canada, though not an ordained minister, he occasionally supplied the pulpit in the Presbyterian churches. He now resides with his son in Williamsport. Our subject was educated in the common schools of Montreal, and learned the machinist's trade, which he has worked at for twenty years. In 1877 he located at Rouse's Point, New York, where he started a factory for the Williams Manufacturing Company, and in 1878 he started a factory for the same company in Plattsburg, New York. He had charge of the latter institution, as general manager, until 1889, when he came to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of establishing the plant of the Demorest Sewing Machine Company. This he accomplished successfully, and has since been general manager of the works. Mr. McDonald is the patentee of many of the parts used in the manufacture of the Demorest sewing machine; hence he is an invaluable man to that company. He also has a patent on a bicycle, which the company is now manufacturing. He is agent for Lycoming county for William Jessop & Sons' celebrated steel and machinists' supplies of different kinds. He has one-third of

the stock in the New York Cycle Company, of which he is vice-president, and is a stockholder and director in the Atheletic Park Association and Junction Passenger Railway Company. Mr. McDonald is prominently connected with the Masonic order, in the lodge, chapter, and commandery, and is also a member of the K. of H. and the I. O. O. F. He is an active supporter of the Demorest Base Ball Club, an institution in which Williamsport takes much pride. Though a Democrat in politics, he takes no active interest in political matters, his duties at the Demorest works requiring his whole time and attention. Mr. McDonald was married in 1874 to Emma J. Saunders, of Ontario county, New York, and has two children: Agnes Maude and Harry Collon. He and family attend the Third Presbyterian church of Williamsport.

Charles R. Harris, manufacturer, was born in Waterville, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1858, son of Jacob and Eliza (Bitters) Harris. He received his education in the public schools, and remained in his native village until he was twenty-one years old. He began the study of telegraphy, but before completing the same he abandoned it and engaged in the general mercantile business at Waterville for four years. He continued the same business in Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, and Cortland, New York, where, after one year's business career, he received an injury in a railroad collision, and was compelled to give up business and spend some time in Florida for the benefit of his health. While living in Cortland he devoted some attention to the invention of a suspender buckle, taking out a patent on his first buckle while living in that place. He has constantly been improving on the first invention from time to time, and now has thirty-two different patents on suspender trimmings, and others that are yet in the patent office. He has also invented and patented many other useful articles. In 1885 he located in Jersey Shore, where he began the manufacture of his wire buckles, and removed the business to Williamsport in 1886. The capacity of the work at Jersey Shore was twenty-five pairs per day; when beginning in Williamsport it was increased to 1,000 per day, and by being increased continually from time to time, it now has a capacity of 40,000 pairs per day, and is the largest concern of the kind in the United States. Their products are sold in every town in the United States, requiring the services of thirty-two traveling men. The present firm consists of Mr. Harris, William and Solomon Silverman, and Joseph E. Austrian. Mr. Harris has completely revolutionized the suspender business, and has a line of the most complete patents in the country. They employ from 150 to 200 hands, who with their improved methods of manufacture, do the work of 700 to 800. This concern has done a great deal toward the booming of Williamsport, since four other suspender factories have been established in the city and several others in the county, and as they use a large number of paper boxes, they have also been instrumental in making a success of the paper box industry of the city. Mr. Harris is largely interested in the Backus Manufacturing Company, and is a director of the same. He is a Democrat, a member of the Royal Arcanum, is a director in the Y. M. C. A., is president of the board of directors of the City Mission, and with his wife belongs to the First Baptist church, of which he is deacon. He was married in August, 1881, to Ida, daughter of Robert Maffett, and to this union have been born three children: Raymond L.; Mabel, and Charles La Rue.

Allen M. Taylor was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, May 15, 1817, and is

a son of William and Elizabeth (Brown) Taylor, natives of England and Scotland, respectively, who were married in this country. William Taylor was a ship carpenter, and worked in Richmond, Virginia. Allen M. lived in his native county until he was seven years old, when his father died and his mother removed with her family to Nashville, Tennessee; two years later she settled in Fountain county, Indiana, where one of her oldest sons was living. After reaching maturity the subject of this sketch engaged in stage driving. In 1839 he came to Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, and for twelve years was a stage driver between Williamsport and Tyrone. At the end of that period he became agent for the company, and located in Williamsport. He had charge of the stage routes between Williamsport and Tyrone, and from Williamsport to Harrisburg, Lewisburg, and Pottsville. Ten years later Mr. Bailey, a member of the company, died, when Mr. Taylor purchased an interest, and continued in the business as a member of the firm of Eder, White & Company. When the railroad was completed to Williamsport the stage business was abandoned, and since then Mr. Taylor lived in the West until 1880, when he returned and makes his home with his son, M. E. Taylor, at the old homestead on Market street. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church. In politics he is a Democrat, and during his early days he took an active interest and was very influential in local party affairs. He was married in 1848, to Sarah E., daughter of George Irvin, of Jersey Shore. She died in October, 1880, leaving two children: William H., and M. E., who is a clerk and superintendent of the Elk Coal and Coke Company.

William H. Taylor, general manager and treasurer of the Self-Locking Suspender Company, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and is the eldest son of Allen M. Taylor. He was educated in the public schools of the city, up to the age of twelve years, and then engaged as a clerk in the store of Knapp & Thompson. He afterwards clerked for L. L. Stearns several years, and subsequently had charge of the business of A. B. Noyes. He then purchased the grocery business of Crocker & Company, and afterwards admitted his brother, M. E., to an equal partnership, and conducted business under the name of Taylor & Company. Disposing of his store he went to Elk county, where he assisted in organizing the Elk Coal and Coke Company, which was afterwards merged into the Fisher Coke Company, and he was general manager and treasurer. Mr. Taylor became connected with the Self-Locking Suspender Company, January 1, 1891, and has since been the general manager and treasurer. He was a stockholder and director in the Lumberman's National Bank, and is similarly interested in the Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company. He was a stockholder and director in the Maynard Street Bridge Company, is a director and stockholder in the South Williamsport Land Company, and is a member of the Susquehanna Boom Company. He was one of the organizers of the Williamsport Board of Trade, and is a charter member of the Ross Club. Mr. Taylor is a Democrat, has served in the common council one term, and is a member of the district fire committee. He was married, October 9, 1878, to Lizzie, daughter of Mahlon Fisher, of Williamsport. He is a trustee in the First Baptist church, and for thirteen years has been treasurer of that organization.

Frederick Mankey was born in Prussia, Germany, February 23, 1833, son of Andrew and Gotliebe (Bendit) Mankey. He was educated in his native country, and

learned the trade of a locksmith and machinist. In 1857 he migrated to America, and was first employed in the machine shop of Davids & Schlouch, of Easton, Pennsylvania, where he remained for two years. April 1, 1859, he arrived in Williamsport, where he was employed by Philip Moltz for two years, after which he started a locksmith shop on Fourth street. In 1861 he enlisted in Company E, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves, Thirty-third Regiment, was corporal, served one year, and was honorably discharged on account of physical disability. In 1869 he began the manufacture of furniture, and made the first furniture that was disposed of at wholesale in Williamsport. After two years he became associated with D. B. Hubbard, and in 1865 F. W. Page was taken in as a member of the firm of Mankey & Hubbard. This firm was organized into a stock company in 1882 or 1883, and was called the Williamsport Furniture Company, of which Mr. Mankey was president until February, 1889. He then started the Mankey furniture factory at Emporium, Pennsylvania, and is still interested in the same. In 1886 the Mankey Decorative Works of Williamsport were founded under his patents, and he was president of the same for two years. Mr. Mankey has taken out over 200 patents for general wood decorations. He is a member of Lodge No. 106, A. F. and A. M., Lycoming Chapter, No. 222, and Baldwin II Commandery, No. 22. He was married in 1859 to Miss Magdalene Wirth, who died in 1878, leaving four chiidren: Charles F.; Harry J.; Emily L., and William O. He was again married in 1879 to Miss Emily Volkmar, of Williamsport, and to this union have been born three children: Mary L.; Frederick William, and Charlotte. Mr. Mankey is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport.

Frank T. Wyckoff, proprietor of the Wyckoff Pipe and Creosoting Company, was born in Elmira, New York, September 17, 1856, son of C. W. and Cynthia (Treman) Wyckoff, natives of New York State. He was educated in the public schools of Elmira, and afterwards attended the Seward's College. In 1882 he came to Williamsport and established his present plant, where he has since been engaged in the manufacture of wooden water pipes, wooden casings for steam pipes, tubing for electrical wires, and creosoting lumber. It is the only manufactory of wooden pipes in the West Branch valley, and the only one in the State that prepares creosoted lumber. Mr. Wyckoff does a very extensive business, and since coming to Williamsport has met with gratifying success. He was married in 1878 to E. Anna, daughter of Alexander Corel, of Chemung county, New York, and has one son, Spofford Frank. Mr. and Mrs. Wyckoff are members of the Third Presbyterian church of Williamsport. He is independent in politics, and believes in supporting the man best fitted for the office, irrespective of his political views. Mr. and Mrs. Wyckoff are decendants of old Revolutionary families, Mr. Wyckoff being a member of the Sons of the Revolution Society and Mrs. Wyckoff of the Colonial Dames.

Lavalette Taber was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1827, son of Nathan B. and Nancy (Granteer) Taber. His paternal grandfather, Bunker Taber, was a native of Massachusetts, and located in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, at an early date, where he entered a tract of land, which he cleared and improved. He lived and died on that farm. Nathan B. was born in Bradford county, and received a very good education. He married Nancy Granteer, and located in Canton township, Bradford county, and served as clerk of Canton for

many years. He was first a Whig, and in after years a Republican. He and his wife were adherents of Universalism, and died in 1862 and 1861, respectively. They reared a family of five sons and three daughters, five of whom are living: Eliza Ann, widow of Seth Loomis; Cyrus; Lavalette; Emily, wife of O. B. Granteer, and George F. The subject of this sketch lived in his native county until he was twenty years of age, and has always been engaged in the lumber business. He first established a saw mill at Greenwood, Bradford county, and subsequently ran a mill for his brother several years. In 1857 he came to Williamsport, and the following year ran a saw mill in West Virginia, then returned to this city and worked for A. T. Nichols, Slonaker & Smith, and Prey & Brown, successively. He afterwards took the mills at Roaring Branch and operated them for three years, and then returned to Williamsport. He engaged in the saw mill business under the firm name of Eyster, Dunning & Taber, which continued up to 1873, and then was changed to Taber & Goodrich. The mill was burned in 1874, and in 1875 Mr. Taber engaged in the planing mill business, but was burned out in 1885. In 1886 he built his late planing mills and conducted a successful business up to February, 1892, when he was again burned out and has not rebuilt. During the war Mr. Taber worked in the construction corps. He is a Republican, and has served as a member of the council from the Fourth ward for three years. He was married in 1854 to Mary Ann, daughter of Arkey Lake, of Lycoming county. She died in 1867, leaving one child, Charles A. Mr. Taber was again married in 1869, to Gertrude H., daughter of Jesse Harding, of Wyoming county, who has borne him one child, Jesse H. The family are attendants of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William Sipe, deceased, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, in 1826, and was a son of Philip Sipe. He settled in Williamsport in 1865, where he soon after engaged in the pottery business, which he had learned from his father, and founded the present firm of Sipe & Sons. He was one of the first residents on West Fourth street above the Park Hotel, where he started his business with three wheels, and did a large and increasing business for many years. At first he manufactured redware exclusively, and supplied the country for a radius of 100 miles, being one of the first persons to manufacture that article in Lycoming county. Later he became an extensive dealer in terra-cotta and sewer pipe and also manufactured stoneware. He married Miss Elizabeth Sutton, of York county, who survives him, and to this union were born three children: Alice, deceased; Luther R., and Oscar W. He was a Democrat in politics, a member of Grace Methodist Episcopal church for many years, and died March 26, 1891. His widow lives in Williamsport and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

Luther R. Sipe, son of William and Elizabeth (Sutton) Sipe, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, in 1854. He was educated in the public schools of Williamsport, and learned the potter trade with his father, subsequently becoming a member of the firm of Sipe & Sons. He was married in 1883 to Miss Maria, daughter of John Woolston, of Philadelphia, and to them have been born three children: Mabel; Louise, deceased, and Reba. He is a Democrat in politics.

Oscar W. Sipe, son of William and Elizabeth (Sutton) Sipe, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1857. He was educated in the public schools of Williamsport, learned the potter's trade with his father, and subsequently became a

member of the firm of Sipe & Sons. In 1882 he was married to Martha, daughter of Tyne Hagenbusch, and to this union were born two children: Boyd and Lewis. Mrs. Sipe died in 1885, and he was again married in 1888, to Mollie, daughter of John Lilly, and to this union have been born two children: John and Mary. Mr. Sipe is independent in his political proclivities, and is a member of the Golden Eagle.

Philip Haag was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, November 29, 1835, son of John and Catherine (Montz) Haag. He was reared in his native country and educated in the public schools. He emigrated to America in 1854, locating in Williamsport, where he worked at the shoemaker's trade for nineteen years and conducted a shoe store on West Fourth street for ten years. In 1875 he began moving houses and buildings and did an extensive business in that line. He is also largely interested in real estate, is a Republican in politics, and belongs to the Knights of the Maccabees and the Protective Home Circle. He was married in 1858 to Sarah Lehman, and to this union have been born five children: Simon G.; John P.; Mary, who married Charles Davies; Sarah M., who married Philip Strehley, and Hattie. Mr. Haag and family are members of the Evangelical church.

John Vanvorce was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1829, son of Aaron and Lucretia (Churchill) Vanvorce. His father was born on board a ship in Long Island Sound, and his mother was a native of Connecticut. Aaron's parents were natives of Holland, came to America in 1796, and located in New York City. Six years afterwards they removed to Franklin township, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, where they resided upon a farm until their death. Aaron was reared in Susquehanna county, and always followed farming. He was thrice married, and has eight children now living. The subject of our sketch is the second child of the first marriage. He was educated in the public schools of his native county and by private tuition, and remained on the homestead farm until eighteen years of age. He afterwards learned the blacksmith's trade, and in 1852 he came to Williamsport and established his present business, which he has ever since continued. He is the pioneer blacksmith of the city, where he has carried on business for forty years. Mr. Vanvorce was married in 1854 to Sarah Matilda, daughter of Daniel Billman, and has two children: H. B. and Sallie. In 1862 he went out with the Emergency Men, and was at Chambersburg during his service. He is a member of Reno Post, G. A. R., and was formerly connected with the I. O. O. F. He is a stanch Democrat; in 1857 he was elected assessor of Williamsport and in 1859 to the city council, and has served nineteen years in the common and select councils. In 1887 he represented Lycoming county in the State legislature, and is one of the representative citizens of his county.

Malcolm Macmillan, blacksmith, was born in Scotland, August 6, 1847, son of Stuart and Margaret (Bigbie) Macmillan. His parents emigrated to America in 1849, locating first in Providence, Rhode Island, where the father was a clerk in a mercantile store for a number of years. After removing to Effingham county, Illinois, and remaining three years, they returned to Rhode Island, where they lived until their death. Our subject is the seventh of a family of eleven children. He learned the blacksmith trade under Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, and in 1867 he came to Williamsport, where he has since been engaged at his trade. For

a time he was in partnership with John E. Jones, and subsequently with H. Van Buskirk, but since 1888 he has carried on the business on his own responsibility and has one of the largest patronages in the city. He is a member of Lycoming Lodge, No. 112, I. O. O. F., a member of the Iron Hall, a Democrat in politics, and has served one term as a member of the common council. He was married in 1869 to Miss Sarah, daughter of Robert Porter of Williamsport, and to this union have been born the following children: Jeannette; Clyde; Margaret; Grace Catherine; Pearl; Nellie, and Glenair. Mr. and Mrs. Macmillan are members of the Lutheran church.

Henry O. Ertel, senior member of the firm of Ertel Brothers, manufacturers of cigar and paper boxes, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1862, son of Valentine and Magdalene (Schirm) Ertel, natives of Germany, and of Anthony township, Lycoming county, respectively. His father emigrated to America in 1854, and after residing in New York and Philadelphia for several months, he came to Williamsport, where he has since resided. Henry O. Ertel was reared in Lycoming county and received his education in the public schools and the Williamsport Commercial College. In 1878 he started in the re-making of old cigar boxes in a small way, and from that to manufacturing boxes by hand-power, which has developed to his present business. They now manufacture very extensively all kinds of paper and cigar boxes with the latest improved machinery, and ship their goods to many cities in Pennsylvania, besides supplying the greater part of the home trade. Mr. Ertel is a member of the Y. M. C. A., with his wife belongs to the German Lutheran church, and is treasurer of the same. He was married in 1886 to Louisa, daughter of Ludwig Kornman, of Williamsport, and to this union have been born two children: Albert and Mabel.

Samuel Ertel, of the firm of Ertel Brothers, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1860, son of Valentine and Magdalene (Schirm) Ertel. He received his education in the public schools of his native town, worked one year as a type setter, and in 1880 entered into copartnership with his brother, Henry O. Ertel. He was married in 1890, to Mary, daughter of Ludwig Kornman, and has one child, Louisa. He is a member of St. John's Reformed church, and also of the Y. M. C. A.

Jacob F. Gohl, manufacturer of carriages and wagons, was born in Mifflin township, Lycoming county, September 24, 1835, son of Jacob and Jacobina (Eckart) Gohl. He was educated in the public schools, and in 1854 he went to Jersey Shore, where he learned the carriage-maker's trade of George P. Nice. In 1859 he established a business in Salladasburg, in partnership with W. D. Buser. He sold out in 1865, and coming to Williamsport, engaged in the manufacture of carriages under the firm name of J. F. & C. Gohl for sixteen years; since then he has been in business for himself. In 1863 he enlisted in Company K, Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Militia, and saw service for six weeks. He is a member of Lycoming Lodge, I. O. O. F., West Branch Encampment, No. 36, and Canton Ridgly, No. 8. He was married in 1859 to Elizabeth, daughter of John Pepperman, who died in 1883, leaving four children: Eldridge L.; Wilfred T.; J. Burton, and Jesse C.

Levi Hartman was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1814, and died in Williamsport, May 2, 1891. On the 25th of January, 1853, he married

Rebecca, daughter of Henry Harman, and August 3d of the same year he and his wife came to Williamsport, where he resided up to his death. He was a prominent contractor and builder, one of the pioneers in that line, and carried on business up to within five years of his death, when he retired and was succeeded by his sons, who, under the name of Hartman Brothers, have since carried on the business. Mr. Hartman erected many of the most substantial buildings in the city, among them being Dickinson Seminary, the Hotel Crawford, and the Hess Block. There are also towns within a radius of eighty miles where the buildings erected by him yet stand as monuments to his mechanical ability. He saw Williamsport grow from an insignificant village to a flourishing city of 30,000 inhabitants. When he came here there were no railroads, and the general traffic was carried on by wagon and stage coach and flat-boat. He often told how he used to walk from his home in Williamsport to his work at Trout Run, at such an early hour in the morning that he would find the people in bed on his arrival at that place. This was a distance of fourteen miles, yet twice a week, while his contracts were under way, he would make the trip on foot. Mr. Hartman was a Republican, but never took any active part in politics, attending strictly to his private affairs. He was a prominent member of Pine Street Methodist church, and a trustee in that organization for many years. His widow resides in the old homestead on William street.

Levi and Rebecca Hartman were the parents of fourteen children, eight of whom survive. John H., born January 29, 1842, married in 1865 Emma, daughter of Joseph Rider, and has one child, Maude. He is a steward in Pine Street Methodist Episcopal church. Robert F., born February 18, 1845, married in 1866 Anna M., daughter of William Sharer, and has three children: William Kimball; Cordie M., and Hattie. Samuel P., born January 15, 1847, married in 1870 Emma, daughter of Leonard Ulmer. She died in 1880, and he was again married, in 1888, to Rosie, daughter of Jacob Bay. Charles H., born February 22, 1851, married in 1888 Amelia, daughter of Gottlieb Gerstenlauer. William H., born February 15, 1853, married in 1880 Lydia Walborn, and has one child, Blanche May. He is a steward in Pine Street Methodist Episcopal church. Alice M., born January 23, 1854, married H. J. Hartranft in 1879. Albert L., born April 19, 1860, worked as a printer for several years, and has since followed the carpenter's trade. George W., born November 24, 1862, learned the machinist's trade, and has always followed that vocation. The four eldest sons learned the carpenter's trade with their father, and have always been engaged in that business. The whole family are stanch supporters of the Republican party.

William H. C. Huffman, contractor and builder, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1846, son of Elias and Annie (Kneiss) Huffman. His father was a native of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and came to Williamsport in 1830, where he followed contracting and building for many years. He died in 1880, his wife surviving him one year. They reared six children, four of whom are living: Mary, wife of W. W. Baird; Margaret, wife of Robert A. Brookhart; Elias M., and William H. C., all of whom are residents of Williamsport. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and learned the carpenter's trade with his father. In 1870 he established his present business, and is now one of the leading contractors and builders of Williamsport. He has erected the Cochran, Payne &

Horace H. Blair

McCormick Bank building, the Savings Institution building, the Wilson Block, the Demorest Sewing Machine Company's buildings, and several others worthy of mention. In 1863 Mr. Huffman enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment, Emergency Men, and served thirty days. He re-enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served six months. He is a member of Reno Post, G. A. R., and the P. O. S. of A. He is a 32° Mason, and is connected with the lodge, chapter, commandery, and council. Mr. Huffman was married in 1868 to Nena Du Four, of Burlington, New Jersey, and has three children: Nena, who married William H. Crockett, and died June 27, 1892; John E., and Fred Du Four. Mr. Huffman is a Republican in politics.

Gottlieb Waltz, contractor and builder, was born in Upper Fairfield township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, October 20, 1847, son of William and Mary (Hurr) Waltz. He received a common school education, and at the age of sixteen he left home to learn the carpenter's trade, which business he has followed up to the present. He was employed by Peter Herdic for several years, and had charge of much of his work. He was superintendent in the erection of the Weightman block and of Trinity church. After the failure of Mr. Herdic he engaged in contracting on his own account, and has since erected many of the best buildings in the city. He built the First Presbyterian church, St. Paul's Lutheran church, the Wadley Memorial church, the Annunciation Catholic church, remodeled Christ church and the court house, erected the Hays Building, and the Young Men's Christian Association building, the Rubber Works building, the Hotel Updegraff, and is now engaged on the chapel of the First Baptist church. Mr. Waltz has been twice married: first to Elsie Carr of Danville, Pennsylvania, who died without issue; in June, 1875, he was married to Fannie, daughter of O. H. Randall of Williamsport, and has five children: Carrie May; Orin Hubbard; William Lee; George Randall, and Abigail Case. The family are members of Erie Avenue Baptist church, in which he is one of the trustees. He is a Republican, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Waltz went to Denver, Colorado, in 1879, where he remained five months, returning thence to Williamsport. In the fall of the same year he went to Pueblo and brought his brother, William, home, he being sick. During the years 1886–87, he was in partnership with A. S. Wagner, doing contract work under the firm name of G. Waltz & Company.

William H. Waltz, architect and builder, was born in Fairfield township, Lycoming county, September 17, 1855, and is a son of William and Mary Waltz. He was reared in his native township, and received his education in the public schools and at Williamsport Commercial College. At the age of twenty he came to Williamsport, and learned the carpenter's trade. In 1879 he went to Denver, Colorado, worked at his trade until April, 1881, and took a trip over the Rocky mountains to the head waters of the Arkansas river. He then went to Pueblo, Colorado, where he was engaged in the building business until November, 1881, when he was taken sick with the mountain fever, and returned to Williamsport. In April, 1882, he formed a partnership with his brother Gottlieb and engaged in contracting and building. Among the prominent buildings of the city that have been erected by Mr. Waltz are the First Presbyterian church, St. Paul's Lutheran church, the Lycoming Rubber Works, and the residence of the late Judge Cummin. The partnership with his

brother was dissolved in 1884, and since that date Mr. Waltz has continued alone. He was married in 1884 to Josephine Amelia, daughter of O. H. Randall, of Williamsport, and has one son, Floyd R., and one daughter, Merab C. Mr. Waltz and wife are members of the Erie Avenue Baptist church, in which he has served as chairman of the board of trustees since the organization of the church or for the past five years, and is now chairman of the building committee. Mr. Waltz was assistant superintendent in the erection of the government building in Williamsport, under Harrison's administration. He is a stanch Republican, and is a member of the Knights of Malta.

Andrew H. Waltz, of the firm of Waltz & Hoyer, contractors and builders, was born in Upper Fairfield township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, July 28, 1859, son of William and Mary (Hurr) Waltz. He was educated in the township schools, and remained on the homestead farm until reaching his majority. He learned the carpenter's trade with his brothers, Gottlieb and William H., and worked for them several years. In December, 1889, he formed a partnership with E. A. Hoyer, and the firm of Waltz & Hoyer has since been engaged in contracting and building. This firm has erected many of the best buildings in the city, among which may be mentioned the residences of Mrs. Ephlin, John L. Swick, Fred Lamade, L. Maxwell, and T. W. Spence. They also erected the Grit building, which is one of the handsomest and most substantial structures in the city, and the store building of Stevenson & Crounce. They erected the Presbyterian church at Pottsgrove, and the residence of John L. Voris. The firm of Waltz & Hoyer is the agent for the Acme cement plaster for the counties of Potter, Clinton, Tioga, Bradford, Sullivan, and Lycoming. They also deal in general plaster supply, and are agents for the Bostwick patent fire proof steel lath. Mr. Waltz was married, December 25, 1882, to Lizzie, daughter of Dietrick Lamade of Williamsport, and has two children: Clara and Ora. He and wife are members of the German Baptist church, and he is connected with the P. H. C.

Edward A. Hoyer, of the firm of Waltz & Hoyer, contractors and builders, was born in Piatt township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1864, son of William E. and Louisa (Friedel) Hoyer, natives of Germany. His father came to this country in 1849, and his mother in 1832; the latter was nine years old at the time, and accompanied her parents, who first lived in New York, whence they moved to Berks county, Pennsylvania. In 1856 they settled in Piatt township, Lycoming county. William E. Hoyer had been married in Germany, and lost his wife by death, prior to coming to this country; they had several children, one of whom, August, came to the United States, but afterwards went back to Germany. William E. Hoyer was a shoemaker, and moved to Williamsport in 1871, where he continued to work at his trade until disabled by sickness; he died, January 29, 1880. In June, 1861, while a resident of Piatt township, he enlisted in Company E, Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served with the rank of sergeant until his discharge, March 31, 1862. He subsequently re-enlisted in Company I, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was honorably discharged, May 31, 1865. He participated in the battles of Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and the closing scenes around Richmond, and was slightly wounded in one of his knees. He was a member of Reno Post, G. A. R., a Democrat in politics, and was connected with the German Reformed

church. His widow survives him. Edward A. is their only child, and has always lived in this county. He attended the public schools of Williamsport until thirteen years of age and then went to work in the lumber mills, and attended the night school taught by Professor Wood, where he graduated. He was next employed by William H. Waltz and did office work, and at the same time learned the carpenter's trade. In December, 1889, he became a member of the firm of Waltz & Hoyer, and has since been engaged in contracting and building. He is a member of the Sons of Veterans, and is an active supporter of the Prohibition party. Mr. Hoyer was married in 1885 to Fannie Jeanette, daughter of Jacob Bailey of Antes Fort, Lycoming county, and has three children: F. Ray; C. E. Franklin, and Martha Louisa. He and wife are members of the Disciples' church, of Williamsport, in which he holds the office of trustee.

George W. Talley, architect and builder, was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, June 22, 1837, son of Charles R. and Elizabeth Parks Talley. His father was a native of Wilmington, Delaware, a millwright by trade, and his mother was a native of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, both prominent members of the Presbyterian church. Our subject was reared in the village of Dauphin until he was seventeen years old, receiving his education in the common schools. At that time he went to Philadelphia, where he served an apprenticeship under George H. Dougherty of that city for four years, afterwards following his trade in that city for one year. He then went to Nashville and Columbia, Tennessee, and was living in the latter place at the breaking out of the rebellion. He was forced to drill with a mounted rifle in Columbia, Tennessee, but finally succeeded in getting his business in shape, and left for the North on the last train leaving Columbia before the war had actively begun. He was living in Harrisburg from May, 1861, until 1865, when, in the latter date, he enlisted in Company I, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until January, 1869, being with the Fourth Corps on their journey to Texas. Returning from the war, he lived in Harrisburg until the spring of 1867, when he located in Williamsport, where he has built many of the best residences of the city, and has the reputation of being one of the best architects of the place. For the past year he has been actively engaged in erecting the Riley machine shops at Lynchburg, Virginia. He was married, November 26, 1874, to Miss Augusta, daughter of John Miller, of Philadelphia, by whom he has three children: Wilson; Ralph, and Harvey. He is a member of the Masonic Order, is a Democrat, and with his family belongs to Grace Methodist Episcopal church.

A. Anson Artley, contractor and builder, was born in Anthony township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1851, son of Benjamin and Annie (Williamson) Artley. He received his education in the township schools, learned the carpenter's trade, which he has followed ever since, and is one of the leading contractors of the city of Williamsport. Among the principal buildings which he has erected are the High School building on Third street, the residences of A. D. Hermance, John B. Emery, Elias Deemer, and John Price, and the *Republican* building. Mr. Artley is also interested in real estate in Williamsport, and before locating here he spent six years in the oil fields of northwestern Pennsylvania, where he erected many buildings. He is one of the organizers of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, is treasurer of that lodge, and is an active Prohibitionist. He was married in 1875 to Miss

Allie, daughter of Amos Harmon, and to this union have been born seven children: Lettie; Harry; John; William; Mary; Lois, and Allen. Mr. and Mrs. Artley are members of the Disciples' church, of which he is a deacon, and is also an active member of the Y. M. C. A.

Justus Dittmar, contractor, was born in Saxony, a province of Germany, May 11, 1823, son of Christian and Christina (Schosel) Dittmar. He was educated in the free schools of his native country and learned the trade of mason, brick layer, and plasterer. He immigrated to America in 1847, landing at New York City on September 20th of that year, and there he remained until the following July, when he located in Easton, Pennsylvania, and built a furnace in New Jersey, opposite that city. He also built the Clinton iron furnace at Easton, and in 1851 came to Williamsport, where he thereafter followed his trade. In 1854 he built the first iron furnace in Williamsport, and in 1855 he built the brick-work for a culvert on the Philadelphia & Erie railroad near Jersey Shore. In 1855 he constructed the first gas works at Williamsport, under the direction of Dr. W. Downosky, afterwards serving as superintendent of the same for twenty-nine years. In 1885 he became identified with Peter Herdic in the contracting business, and designed and superintended all work completed by them. In 1890 he built a reservoir in Mosquito valley for the Williamsport Water Company; in 1891 he built a reservoir on Hagerman's run for the same company, and after completing this he laid over 6,000 feet of pipe for them. While associated with Peter Herdic he constructed the Orlando water works, and is now a stockholder of the same. He is a member of the F. and A. M., is one of the organizers of Williamsport Lodge, No. 570, I. O. O. F., is Past Grand of the same, and has represented it in the Grand Lodge. He was one of the organizers of the German Beneficial Society, and has been president of the same. He is independent in politics. He was married in 1851 to Miss Veronica Steinhilper, and to this union have been born ten children: Charles, who is superintendent of the gas works at Elmira, New York; Justus, who is a plumber and gas-fitter of Williamsport; Henry, who lives in Orlando, Florida; Christina, who married John E. Foucard, saw manufacturer of Williamsport; Louis; Frederick; Edward; and Warren, Justus, and John, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Dittmar are prominent members of the German Lutheran church.

Charles M. Lawler was born, March 17, 1840, in Jersey City, New Jersey. He was reared in Orange county, New York, where he attended public and private schools until the age of fifteen years, when, in 1855, he was employed as weigh-master for the New York and Erie Company at Piermont, New York. The following year he was made ticket agent for the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls railroad at Niagara Falls. In 1857 he was appointed yardmaster at Toledo, Ohio, by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road, and from 1858 to 1860 he served as conductor of a mixed train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road. He then became a pioneer agent for the Missouri Pacific from Jefferson City to Sedalia, Missouri. At the time General Jackson's forces were repulsed at Booneville, Missouri, by General Lyon, on Jackson's retreat the bridges were burned on the Osage river, cutting off entirely any communication between Jefferson City and the Yellow river—a gap of forty-two miles. General Superintendent McKissock put Mr. Lawler in charge of this portion of the road until the bridges were rebuilt and the

business resumed. In the fall of 1862 he was appointed agent for the Chicago and Northwestern road at Green Bay, Wisconsin, where he remained for one year, afterwards serving two years on the construction of the Peninsula division of the same road. He was then appointed road and trainmaster, and subsequently assistant superintendent of the Peninsula division, and continued until 1871, when he became general agent for the Chicago and Northwestern at Milwaukee. In the fall of 1872 he accepted the position of division superintendent of the Chicago and West Michigan road between Grand Rapids and New Buffalo, with headquarters at St. Joseph, Michigan. In 1881 he was appointed joint agent for the Missouri Pacific and Wabash roads at Chicago. One year later he was made general superintendent of the Sioux City and Pacific, Fremont and Elkhorn, and Missouri Valley roads, which position he held until June 1, 1887. He then took the position as division superintendent of the Williamsport division of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, and on March 15, 1892, he was promoted to the general superintendency of the main line from Newberry Junction to Port Clinton, the Herndon branch, the Shamokin and Mount Carmel branches, the Bloomsburg and Hazelton branches, and the Catawissa road from West Milton to East Mahanoy Junction. Mr. Lawler was married in 1870 to Fannie M. Hulse. He is a director in the Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Lycoming Electric Light Company, and the Williamsport Gas Company. In politics he is a Republican.

Robert Neilson, general superintendent of the Philadelphia and Erie and the Northern Central divisions of the Pennsylvania railroad, was born in Ontario, Canada, August 19, 1837. He graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, in 1861, and entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in October, 1863, as rodman on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad. From March, 1864, to September, 1865, he was rodman on the Middle division of the same road, and from September, 1865, to January, 1868, he was resident engineer of the Middle division. From January, 1868, to January, 1870, he was resident engineer of the Middle division of the Pennsylvania railroad, and from 1870 to 1874 he was superintendent of the West Pennsylvania division of that road. From February, 1874, to September, 1881, he was superintendent of the Elmira and Canandaigua division of the Northern Central railroad. From September, 1881, to January, 1883, he was general superintendent of the Philadelphia and Erie, and of all divisions of the Northern Central railroad north of Harrisburg. In the latter year Mr. Neilson was made general superintendent of all the lines of the Northern Central railroad, in addition to the Philadelphia and Erie, which position he has since filled. He is a member of the Brandon Park Commission, and takes an active interest in the growth and prosperity of his adopted home. He is a member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, and a gentleman of high standing and character in the community.

Ezra B. Westfall, superintendent of the Eastern and Susquehanna divisions of the Pennsylvania railroad, the Summit Branch, and the Northern Central, from Sunbury to Harrisburg, and from Montandon to Bellefonte, was born in Bardstown, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1837, son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Dempster) Westfall, of German and Scotch ancestry, respectively. His father was a native of Owego, New York, and was captain of a packet boat on the Pennsylvania

canal, running from Johnstown to Pittsburg, and an engineer of stationary engines at incline planes on the portage railroad. His mother was a native of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. The parents of our subject removed to Cambria county, Pennsylvania, when Ezra B. was about three years old, and his boyhood years were spent in several counties along the line of the portage railroad and wherever his father's business caused them to reside. He received a common school education, and at the age of seventeen began working on the portage railroad. In 1854 he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as a brakeman on a freight train running from Pittsburg to Johnstown, and after seven months he was promoted to conductor of a train. He filled this position for two years and a half, then worked as fireman of an engine on mixed trains for the same period, after which he was placed in charge of an engine. In 1863 he came to Williamsport, worked as conductor of a freight train for three months, and was then made dispatcher at this station for the Elmira, the Catawissa, and the Philadelphia and Erie railroads. In August, 1863, he was made trainmaster of the eastern division, which extended from Sunbury to Renovo, and filled that position ten years. He was then transferred to Sunbury, and became superintendent of the Sunbury division, and in 1877 he was transferred to the Middle division with headquarters at Renovo. In August, 1883, he was placed in charge of the Eastern division, with headquarters at Williamsport, and has since held that position. Mr. Westfall is interested in the Vallamont Land and Improvement Company. He is a Republican, and served for two years in the city council, representing the Fifth ward. He is prominent in the Masonic order, and is a member of the lodge, chapter, and commandery, and is also connected with the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Westfall was married in 1860 to Mary A., daughter of Robert Binsley, of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, who has borne him seven children: three who died in childhood; Alice B.; Lillian M.; Mary Ada, wife of John A. Rankin, and Jesse A., deceased. Mrs. Westfall is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport.

Hiram R. Rhoads, president of the Williamsport Passenger Railway Company and the Central Pennsylvania Telephone and Supply Company, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1845, son of William and Elizabeth (Scott) Rhoads, who came to Lycoming county in April, 1859, where the remaining years of their lives were passed. The subject of this sketch received a public school education, and in 1863 he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with which he was connected until 1887. In 1878 he became identified with the Bell Telephone Company, as agent of that company for central Pennsylvania, and opened the second telephone exchange in the State in Williamsport, May 1, 1879, the city of Erie having the first exchange. He also opened the telephone exchange in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1880. In the face of much opposition and many discouragements, Mr. Rhoads labored to introduce the telephone throughout Williamsport and build up a paying business, and to his untiring perseverance and unswerving faith in the final triumph of the telephone as an indispensable attribute in every progressive business house and office, is due its early introduction into this city, and the financial success of the local company. In September, 1880, the Central Pennsylvania Telephone and Supply Company was organized, of which he has since been president. He was one of the organizers of

the Lycoming Electric Company, and is a director and secretary of the same. He is president of the Williamsport Passenger Railway Company, succeeding John Lawshe in October, 1890, and he raised the funds to purchase the plant from the original company and convert it into an electric road. He is a director and one of the corporators of the Merchants' National Bank, was identified with the Packer Land and Improvement Company, and is largely interested in real estate in the city of Washington, D. C. Mr. Rhoads is a Democrat in politics, and has served as a member of the select council. He was one of the organizers of the Ross Club, and is vice-president of that institution. He is prominent in Masonic circles, and is a member of the lodge, chapter, and commandery. In 1868 he was married to Mary E., daughter of Alfred Howell, of Williamsport, and has a family of four children: Mary H.; Florence O.; Edith R., and Phœbe E. The family are members of Pine Street Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Rhoads has been quite successful in the various business enterprises he has been associated with, and is recognized as one of the foremost operators in electric circles in this section of the State. He has been largely instrumental in the founding, progress, and development of several of the electric enterprises in Williamsport and vicinity, and is a gentleman of broad views and commendable public spirit.

JOHN LAWSHE was born in Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, October 19, 1826, and is the youngest son of Abraham and Anna H. Lawshe. He was reared in Jersey Shore, and was educated at the Jersey Shore Academy. He learned the tanner's trade with his father, and subsequently went to Philadelphia, and was salesman in a dry goods and jobbing house. In 1849, when the California gold excitement stirred the country from ocean to ocean, he caught the gold fever and sailed for the Pacific coast. Reaching the gold fields in safety, he worked in the mines until 1852, and then returned to his home in Jersey Shore, making the entire trip on the back of a mule, and taking plenty of time to view the country while riding through it. He began railroad contracting on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad. From 1859 to 1861 he was first agent for the Northern Central railroad at Jersey Shore and the Philadelphia and Erie at Williamsport, and then went to Oceola Mills, Clearfield county, and purchased a tract of timber land and mill property, as a member of the firm of Lawshe, White & Company. This firm was afterwards merged into the Moshannon Land and Lumber Company, and Mr. Lawshe was general superintendent of the same. He was manager of the Kittanning Coal Company's operations at the same point, and was president of the Connellsville Gas and Coal Company, of Fayette county. In 1872 Mr. Lawshe was elected a member of the State legislature from Clearfield county, and during his term he served on the committees of ways and means, railroads, and education. In 1877 he moved to southern California, and engaged in gold and silver quartz mining and in growing fruit, remaining there until the spring of 1885. He then returned to Williamsport and has since been prominently identified with the growth and prosperity of the city. In 1886 he was elected president of the Williamsport Passenger Railway Company, and served in that capacity until 1890, and since that date he has been secretary and treasurer of the company. He was a director in the Lumberman's National Bank, and one of the organizers of the Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and is a director and second vice-president and chairman of the

finance committee of the latter institution. He was chairman of the building committee in the erection of the new bank building. He is a stockholder, director, and treasurer of the Lycoming Electric Light Company, and is a stockholder in the Merchants' National Bank, a stockholder and director in the Otto Furniture Company, and a stockholder in the National Furniture Company and the Heller Printing Company. Mr. Lawshe has been a prominent Mason since 1852, and is a member of the lodge, chapter, and commandery. He is a stanch Democrat, and was chairman of the Democratic county committee for San Bernardino county, California, during the Cleveland campaign of 1884. Mr. Lawshe has been twice married. February 26, 1852, he married Julia P., daughter of Robert S. Bailey, of Jersey Shore. She died, June 26, 1865, and he was again married, October 23, 1866, to Charlotte H. Bailey, a sister of his first wife. He and wife are members of the Third Presbyterian Church of Williamsport, and he is a director in the Young Men's Christian Association.

Hiram Mudge, secretary of the Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, was born in Eldred township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1822, son of Silas and Joanna (Lundy) Mudge. Silas Mudge was a native of Connecticut, a soldier in the war of 1812, and settled in Lycoming county after the close of that war. For three years he was engaged in teaching school, and after he was married to Joanna Lundy, he settled in Hepburn township, where he cleared a farm and lived thereon until his death. His wife was a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and came to Lycoming county with her parents in 1809. Hiram received his education in the schools of his native township, and came to Williamsport in 1838, where he was employed as a clerk in a store for twelve years. In 1851 he went into the general mercantile business with Abraham Updegraff and continued for about six years. At the reorganization of the West Branch Bank, he was engaged as a clerk, where he remained for four years; he then formed a partnership with John S. Grafius, and engaged in the mercantile business for four years under the firm name of Grafius & Mudge. In 1863, in company with Abraham Updegraff, he instituted the organization of the First National Bank, which was finally consummated in 1864. He was cashier of this institution for nearly eight years. In 1874 he embarked in the grocery business, and after continuing for three years he became connected with Holden, Lentz & Sallada's Real Estate Savings Institution, which was re-organized and changed to the City National Bank of Williamsport. After serving as vice-president of this bank for over four years, he was employed as teller in the Lumberman's National Bank, and when the Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company was organized he was made its secretary, which position he has held ever since. Mr. Mudge is also an agent for the Weightman property, and also for valuable interests owned by R. J. C. Walker. He has served as burgess of Williamsport, filled the office of city treasurer for three years, and was a member of the borough council. He was married in September, 1852, to Miss Fannie Smith, of Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, and to this union have been born ten children, six of whom are living: Emma; who married E. F. Noble; Harry; Jennie; Frank; Charles, and Josephine. Mr. Mudge and family are members of the Third Presbyterian church, of which he was one of the organizers, and at present holds the office of ruling elder; he is also trustee of St. John's Lutheran church, helped to organize and build the same, and is trustee and treasurer of the Williamsport City Mission.

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J. W. Boyer

Samuel Jones, treasurer of the Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1819 son of Thomas and Maria (Housel) Jones, pioneers of that county. He was reared in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, and received his education in the common schools of that town, which at that period were not of the best. In early boyhood he commenced clerking in a store in Lewisburg, and in 1837 he came to Williamsport and engaged with Henry and William Lyon, merchants. He clerked in their store for two years, and was afterwards employed for a few years as a clerk by Samuel H. Lloyd, who was proprietor of a stage route from Williamsport to Milton and Jersey Shore. In 1843 he was deputy prothonotary under Hepburn McClure. In 1845 he became connected with the West Branch Bank as a clerk and was subsequently appointed cashier of that institution. Upon the organization of the Lumberman's National Bank in 1865, Mr. Jones was appointed cashier, and continued to fill that position up to August, 1888, when the charter was surrendered. When the Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company was organized he was made its treasurer and has remained such ever since. He was one of its original stockholders, and his long experience in the banking business fitted him well for the position which he now fills. Mr. Jones is the pioneer banker of Williamsport, and few men in the business are more thoroughly acquainted with all the details of banking finance. He was married in 1848 to Rachel, daughter of Joseph W. Smith, of Lycoming county. Mrs. Jones died in 1868, leaving three children: Susan, wife of J. Cooke Sturdivant of Williamsport; Mary, wife of John C. Gibson of Williamsport, and Emily, wife of H. S. Andrus of Pittsburg. Mr. Jones is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport, and is one of the oldest and best known business men of the city.

Adolph Niemeyer, treasurer of the Savings Institution, was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, April 12, 1835, son of Rev. Carl George and Sophia (Gade) Niemeyer, the former a minister in the Lutheran church, who, after celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination, retired from the ministry and is now living in the city of Brunswick. The subject of this sketch was reared under the parental roof, and was prepared for college by his father. He entered the college of the city of Brunswick, where he pursued his studies three years, and for the succeeding three years was engaged in a mercantile house in Brunswick. In 1855 he came to the United States, and located in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he resided until 1857, and then went to Wisconsin, where he served as clerk for the board of supervisors. In 1865 he was appointed to a clerkship in the treasury department in the city of Washington, D. C., and filled that position three years. Returning to Williamsport in 1868, he formed a partnership with G. E. Otto Siess, in the book and stationery business. In 1870 he retired from that partnership, and accepted the position of treasurer of the Savings Institution. For the past twenty-two years Mr. Niemeyer has filled that position in a satisfactory and creditable manner. He is a Republican, and served as county auditor one term, and city auditor for two terms. He was married in 1867 to Louisa, daughter of Godfrey Hess, of Williamsport, and has four children: Carl Hess; Sophia; Emma, and Louisa. Mr. Niemeyer and wife are members of St. Paul's Lutheran church, and he is one of the trustees of that body. He is a member of the Masonic order, and is connected with the lodge, chapter, and commandery.

J. H. Boyer, cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of Williamsport, was born in West Brunswick township, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1847. He was reared in that county and received his education in the public schools and at the State Normal School, Kutztown, Pennsylvania. He remained on the homestead farm until he was twenty-two years of age, when he learned telegraphy, and in 1870 was engaged by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company as operator at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. He was promoted to various positions, and in 1876 came to Williamsport as freight and ticket agent, and was subsequently promoted to division agent. May 1, 1887, he resigned his position with the Philadelphia and Reading to accept his present position as cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, which he has since filled in an efficient and satisfactory manner. In 1888 he established the firm of Boyer & Company, in the real estate, insurance, and coal business. This firm sold out their retail coal business in 1889, and have since conducted the wholesale coal trade, real estate, and insurance. Mr. Boyer is one of the organizers and directors of the Pennsylvania Telephone Company, and is a stockholder in the Williamsport Passenger Railway Company. He is a Mason, and a member of Lodge No. 106, also chapter and commandery, and is connected with the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a member of the select council from the Third ward. Mr. Boyer is married, and his family consists of a wife and two children. He is in every sense of the word a self-made man, and is highly respected by the leading citizens of his adopted home. He is a member and a trustee of the First Presbyterian church, of Williamsport. Mr. Boyer is treasurer and joint owner of the Grand View Cemetery Company; is interested in the Williamsport Upholstering Company, and the Keystone Lithograph Company, and represents and owns valuable real estate interests in this city, having recently acquired the one-fourth ownership of the Watson Farm Syndicate.

William H. Sloan, cashier of the First National Bank of Williamsport, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1845, and is a son of Robert and Hannah (Harris) Sloan, natives of Lycoming county. His grandfather, Alexander Sloan, was a native of York county, Pennsylvania, and came to Williamsport about 1808. He engaged in the furniture and undertaking business, and his son Robert succeeded him. Both are well remembered as successful and upright business men. William H. received a public school education, and commenced his business life as a clerk in a store. In 1865 he entered the employ of the First National Bank as a messenger boy, and in 1871 he was made cashier of that institution, which position he has filled in a capable and creditable manner for the past twenty-one years. He is one of the directors of the bank, and is a director in the Williamsport Bridge Company and manager and secretary of the Williamsport Cemetery Company. Mr. Sloan is an elder in the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport, and in his political views affiliates with the Republican party. Cashier at time of death.

Col. Samuel Wilson was born in 1831, on his father's farm, one mile from the town of Lewisburg, Union county, Pennsylvania. He is a descendant of Samuel Wilson, a native of Ireland, who came to what is now Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, nearly 200 years ago, and purchased a tract of land in Derry township. He brought with him from Ireland his son James, a lad of nine years, who afterwards became a well known surveyor of Buffalo valley. In 1768 James Wilson visited Buffalo

valley, and selected a large tract of land, which is designated in the records as "Wilson's Choice," situated on the north side of Buffalo creek about half a mile from the mouth of that stream. In the spring of 1772 James Wilson again came to Buffalo valley in the interest of John and Thomas Penn, to survey what was then called the "new purchase." He surveyed his previous selection on Buffalo creek, purchased it, and gave it to his son William. The latter settled upon the land, and reared a large family, who married and became connected with many leading families in Union county. His sons, Thomas and Samuel, purchased the interests of the other heirs in the old homestead, and divided the land equally between themselves. Samuel Wilson married Elizabeth Nevius, whose mother was a daughter of Colonel Chamberlin and a sister of Moses Chamberlin, now a resident of Milton, Pennsylvania, and became the father of twelve children, as follows: Mary; Elizabeth; Sarah Ann; William; Lucretia; Thomas; Samuel; Eliza; John; James; N. Maria, and George P. Of this large family, five boys and three girls are now living.

The subject of this sketch was the third son of Samuel and Elizabeth Wilson. He was educated in the common schools and at the Lewisburg Academy, and completed his studies at Bucknell University in 1852. After leaving school he engaged in railroad construction, and was located at Mount Vernon, Indiana, on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad. In the fall of 1854 he was employed in building the North American and European railroad, in the Province of New Brunswick, and returned to Lewisburg in 1856. In 1857 he became interested in a foundry and machine shop at Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, where he was engaged when the war commenced. In April, 1861, he assisted in recruiting a company called the Humes Guards, of which he was commissioned first lieutenant, May 6, 1861, but receiving no assurance that their services would be accepted the company disbanded. In June following Colonel Wilson recruited a company for E. G. Chorman, of Philadelphia, and reported with his men in that city about the middle of July. The company was mustered in, July 23, 1861, as Company B, of Chorman's Independent Mounted Rifle Rangers, afterwards known as the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry. Our subject was commissioned first lieutenant, and as his company was the foundation of the regiment, it remained in Philadelphia until October, and was then sent to Washington. After encamping near the Soldiers' Home for a month, it was sent across the Potomac, and engaged in scouting duty. On the 26th of February, 1862, our subject was promoted to captain of Company L, and served in the Army of the Potomac until October 17, 1864. He was captured, December 2, 1862, and confined in Libby prison, but was soon exchanged and returned to his regiment. He was promoted to major, but never commissioned, and was commissioned lieutenant colonel of his regiment, December 23, 1863. He was a brave and gallant soldier, and was wounded five different times, twice in the right arm, once in the left arm, was struck by a piece of shell in the left hip, and had his right leg above the ankle fractured. He received a letter from General Meade recommending him to the President for promotion, because of services rendered, and received a colonel's commission from the President, dated April 20, 1865. This was the first presidential commission received by any officer of the regiment. Colonel Wilson was mustered out of the service, October 17, 1864, having served three years and

three months. He returned to his home, and then went to Titusville, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the oil business. After one year's experience in that business he returned to Jersey Shore. In the fall of 1870 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the legislature from the counties of Lycoming, Union, and Snyder, and in the fall of 1871 he was re-elected to the same office from the counties of Lycoming, Clinton, and Sullivan. In the fall of 1879 he was elected sheriff of Lycoming county, removed to Williamsport, January 1, 1880, and filled that office three years. He then engaged in the real estate business, which he has since continued to prosecute. Colonel Wilson served as deputy collector of internal revenue for the counties of Lycoming, Potter, Tioga, and Bradford, from December 1, 1886, until July 11, 1889, under C. B. Staples, and served under Thomas F. Penman, Mr. Staples's successor, from the latter date up to October 1, 1889. In January, 1891, he was elected treasurer of the Williamsport and Binghamton Railroad Company, and still holds that position. He has been one of the board of managers of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company since its organization, also a director of the Williamsport Bridge Company. He is a member of Reno Post, No. 64, G. A. R., and one of the charter members of Encampment No. 47, U. V. L. He has been a member of the Masonic order for many years. Colonel Wilson was married, December 29, 1864, to Harriet B., daughter of Robert McGowan of Jersey Shore, who bore him two daughters: Mary, wife of H. R. Laird of Williamsport, and Elizabeth S. Mrs. Wilson died, March 4, 1873. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, to which denomination Colonel Wilson belongs. He is a stanch Democrat, and has always given his active support to the measures and principles of that party.

Allan Grinnell Dodd was born in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, October 21, 1829. By the death of his parents he was early in life thrown on his own resources, and in 1850 he located in Lycoming county, where he resided until his death. On the 14th of September, 1851, he married Emily, daughter of John Stiger, one of Lycoming's pioneers. The children of this union were George A., now captain in the Third United States Cavalry; Alice, wife of David Albert; Jennie, deceased; William H., deceased, and Charles E., a business man of Williamsport. From 1851 to 1862 Allan G. Dodd was generally identified with the lumber interests of the county, following that business in different localities. Early in the '50's he was engaged in business at Block House and DuBois, and later on Lycoming creek at Field's Station as a member of the firm of Dodd & Channell, from which he retired in 1855. He then located in Williamsport, remaining there until the spring of 1859, when he settled near the mouth of Loyalsock creek. Subsequently he acquired lumber interests on Plunkett's creek, near the site of Proctorville, and on Wallis run.

Owing to private affairs at the beginning of the war of the rebellion, he was deterred from entering the service until 1862, when he responded to the call of Governor Curtin for volunteers at about the time of Lee's first invasion of the State. After his term of service had expired he returned to his home, adjusted his private business, and re-entered the service in September, 1862, as first lieutenant of Company A, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. He remained continuously on duty with that organization until honorably mustered out of the service with his regiment in August, 1863. Returning once more to his home he placed his

private affairs in a more satisfactory shape, and in August, 1864, he again entered the service, as first lieutenant of Company I, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. He participated with this command, then a part of the Ninth Army Corps, in all the campaigns and fights in which it was engaged up to April 2, 1865, on which day he was mortally wounded while leading a battalion in a gallant charge on the enemy's works in front of Petersburg, Virginia, dying from the effects of his wounds, April 6, 1865. As a citizen Lieutenant Dodd was possessed of a high sense of honor, justice, and integrity, and was endowed with those sterling qualities which characterize the American citizen and patriot. As a soldier he was brave and generous to a fault, showing an utter disregard of danger in action, and fighting for country and principle, rather than for advancement and self-aggrandizement. Among the older and middle-aged citizens of Lycoming county, Allan G. Dodd is remembered as a man of extraordinary moral and physical courage, an unswerving and uncompromising patriot, and a brave, gallant, soldier who sacrificed all for his country, and of whom his country and State may well be proud.

Capt. George Allan Dodd was born in Rose Valley, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, July 26, 1852, son of Allan G. and Emily Dodd. His father having been mortally wounded in the service of his country, April 2, 1865, the son was left at an early age to the care of his mother. So well did he improve such educational advantages as he could obtain that after a competitive examination he secured the appointment to the United States military academy at West Point, New York, from the Eighteenth congressional district of Pennsylvania, in June, 1872. He was graduated June 14, 1876, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Third United States Cavalry to date June 15, 1876. He was advanced to first lieutenant in the same regiment, February 29, 1880, and to captain August 31, 1889. He has been constantly on active duty, excepting for two years beginning with October, 1888, when he was on recruiting detail at Philadelphia, which he accepted in consequence of impaired health. He participated in arduous campaigns in Wyoming, Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Arizona, and Indian Territory, commanding a troop a large part of the time from 1880, and at intervals was in command of from one to four troops of cavalry. He served successively under Generals Crook, McKenzie, and Merritt. For nearly two years he was in command of a body of Sioux Indian scouts. While in Arizona in 1882 he commanded Apache scouts in active duty against hostile Apaches. Among the fights and campaigns in which he participated were the defeat of the Southern Cheyennes in the fight of the Big Horn, November 23, 1876; campaign against Chief Joseph's band of hostile Nez Perces in 1877; actions with hostile Cheyennes in 1879; the expedition for the rescue of Major Thornburg's command on White river, Colorado, in 1879; against the Ute Indians in western Colorado in 1880; the engagement of Big Wash of Chevelou's Fork, Arizona, July 17, 1882, when the Indians were badly defeated; against Geronimo's and other bands of hostile Apaches during 1883; against Kiowa Indians between 1885 and 1887. Since February 4, 1891, Captain Dodd has commanded a troop and the post of Fort Hancock, Texas. He was married to Agnes Clara Steele, daughter of a retired army officer, of Washington, D. C., in the summer of 1880. They have children as follows: Agnes, Katie, Charles, George, Mary, and William. Captain Dodd has received the recognition of the War Department for various

valuable improvements in cavalry accoutrements, as well as for his successful efforts in developing the system of training cavalry horses to the skirmish drill. During the sixteen years of his service he has only returned once to his home in this county, where he is held in high regard and where his honorable career is watched with pride by his many warm friends.

George Bubb, wholesale merchant, and president of the Lycoming National Bank, was born in Fairfield township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1820. He is a son of Michael and Mary (Fribley) Bubb, the former a native of Germany, and the latter of Lycoming county. Our subject was reared on the homestead farm, and received a common school education. In 1848 he engaged in the mercantile business in Montoursville, and continued in the business for twenty-five years. About 1851 he engaged in the lumber trade, and has since been prominently identified with the lumber interests of the county. He was in partnership with William Weaver, of Montoursville, in the lumber business about thirty years. In 1862 he was appointed collector of internal revenue, for the Sixteenth congressional district, and filled that office four years, but upon the accession of Andrew Johnson to the presidency, Mr. Bubb was removed from office, because he did not uphold the views of the President. In 1869, however, he was re-appointed by President Grant, served four years, and resigned in the spring of 1873 in favor of John H. Burrows. Mr. Bubb removed to Williamsport in November, 1873, and has since been one of its most active and prominent citizens. He has served as a member of the school board and in the city council, and has given an ardent support to all measures calculated to improve and benefit his adopted home. In 1869 he became a member of the wholesale grocery firm of Corcoran, Weaver & Company, which in 1876 became Corcoran, Bubb & Company, Mr. Weaver retiring from the firm. In 1880 Henry C. Bubb succeeded Mr. Corcoran, and the firm of George Bubb & Sons has since been recognized as one of the leading business houses in this section of the State. In May, 1871, Mr. Bubb was the principal organizer of the wholesale and retail boot and shoe firm of J. E. Dayton & Company, which since 1873 has been engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. Mr. Bubb was one of the organizers of the First National Bank and a director in that institution until 1875, when he sold his stock. In 1875 he purchased stock in the Lycoming Savings Bank, which was converted into the Lycoming National Bank the same year, and he was elected president of that institution, and has filled that position continuously up to the present. Mr. Bubb was one of the charter members of the Sergeant Lumber Company, the Otto Chemical Works, and the Hermance Chemical Works. He was married, October 1, 1850, to Sarah Jane, daughter of Nathaniel Burrows, of Montoursville, and has a family of five children: Nathaniel Burrows; Mary H., wife of James Lewars, of Williamsport; Henry Clay; Alice M., and Nellie T. Mr. Bubb is a member of the First Presbyterian church, and was one of the trustees of that organization for many years. He took an active part in the erection of the new church building, and was chairman of the building committee. In early life he was a Whig, and cast his first vote for Henry Clay, and since the organization of the Republican party he has been one of its stanchest supporters. During the great flood of 1889, notwithstanding the fact that he was among the heaviest losers in the city, he subscribed to the relief fund, and did all in his power to mitigate the sufferings of his fellow citizens.

NATHANIEL BURROWS BUBB, of the firm of George Bubb & Sons, was born in Montoursville, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1851, and is the eldest son of George Bubb. He was educated in the public schools, and at the Binghamton Commercial College, Binghamton, New York, graduating from the latter institution in 1868. At the age of eighteen years he engaged in the wholesale grocery business, as a member of the firm of Corcoran, Weaver & Company, where he remained for seven years. On the 1st of May, 1876, the firm moved to its present location, Mr. Weaver retiring, and they continued to do business under the name of Corcoran, Bubb & Company. In 1880 Henry C. Bubb became a member of the firm, and the present firm of George Bubb & Sons was organized. It is the oldest grocery house in the city, as well as one of the most prominent wholesale establishments in the Susquehanna valley. Mr. Bubb was one of the organizers of the Clearfield Coal Company, and he is treasurer of the same. He is secretary and treasurer of the Otto Chemical Company, is manager of the Hermance Chemical Company, and is president of the Fisher & Hinkle Company, and the business manager of that firm. He is also manager of the Sergeant Lumber Company, is identified with Strieby, Sprague & Company, and is senior member of the firm of N. B. Bubb & Company, lumber manufacturers, and extensive operators in Cameron county. He is also secretary of the Williamsport Board of Trade. He is a stockholder in the Lycoming National Bank, and is one of the most prominent and enterprising young business men of the city. He is an active supporter of the Republican party, and is a member of the Masonic order and prominently connected with the lodge, chapter, and commandery. Mr. Bubb was married in 1876 to Rebecca, daughter of D. F. Agnew, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and has four sons: Harry Agnew; George Lashells; Nathaniel B., and James Lewars. He is a member and trustee of the First Presbyterian church.

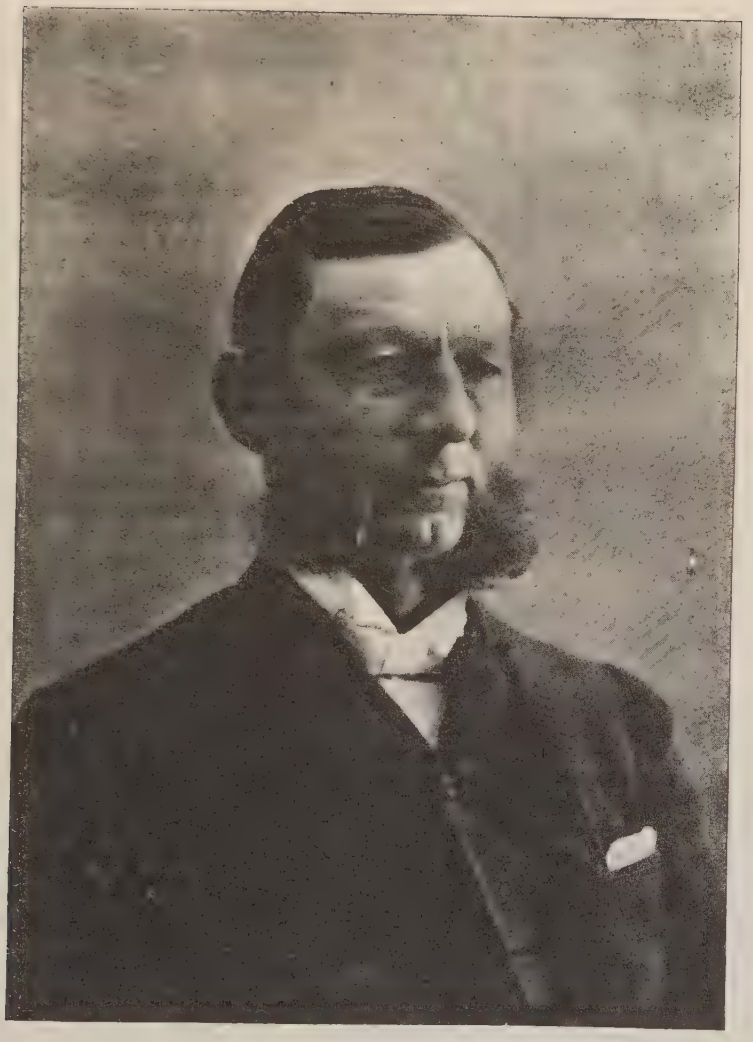
HENRY CLAY BUBB, junior member of the firm of George Bubb & Sons, was born in Montoursville, Lycoming county, March 13, 1856, and is a son of George Bubb. He received a public school education, and in 1872 entered Lafayette College, where he took a practical course. In 1874 he took charge of the shipping department of J. E. Dayton & Company. He went to Montgomery in 1877, and became a member of the firm of Henderson, Bubb & Company, general merchants, with which he was connected until 1880, when he sold his interest and became a member of the present firm of George Bubb & Sons. Mr. Bubb has general charge of the purchasing, and the general management of the grocery business of the firm. He is also a member of N. B. Bubb & Company, lumber dealers, and is a director in the Fisher & Hinkle Company. He is a stockholder and director in the Otto Chemical Company, and is a member of the Hermance Chemical Company, and of Strieby, Sprague & Company. Mr. Bubb was married at Erie, Pennsylvania, in 1884, to Sarah, daughter of John Hays, and has two children: John Hays, and Harry Burrows. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport, was one of the organizers of the Ross Club, and is an active supporter of the Republican party.

ALEXANDER BEEDE, wholesale grocer, was born in Orange county, New York, August 21, 1830, son of Addison C. and Sarah (McDonald) Beede, natives of New Hampshire. His mother died when he was an infant, and his father resided in Orange county up to his death. Alexander remained in that county until he was fif-

teen years old, and then removed to Elmira, New York. He received a public school education in the schools of Orange county and Elmira, and subsequently served an apprenticeship at the tinsmith's trade. He worked at that business for ten years, and in October, 1856, he came to Williamsport, and continued the same. In 1862 he became general manager of the wholesale grocery house of H. L. Holden, which position he occupied six years, succeeding Mr. Holden in the business in 1868, as a member of the firm of Beede, Corcoran & Burrows. After one year Mr. Corcoran retired, and the firm became Beede, Burrows & Company, by the admission of Thomas Polleys to a partnership. In 1880 Mr. Burrows retired from the firm, and since that date the name of the firm has been Alexander Beede & Company. It is the successor of the oldest wholesale grocery house in Williamsport, and does an extensive business in this section of the State. Mr. Beede is a stanch Democrat, and has often been importuned to accept office, but has always refused. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, being connected with the lodge, chapter, commandery, and consistory.

Thomas Polleys, of the firm of Alexander Beede & Company, wholesale grocers, was born in Malden, Massachusetts, October 14, 1818, and removed to Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in boyhood, and was there reared and educated. He learned the tinner's trade, and worked at the business in Elmira, New York. He came to Williamsport in 1856, and has since been a partner with Alexander Beede in the stove and tinning business, and later in the grocery business. He was married in 1845, to Lois Ann Smith, of Orange county, New York, but has no children. He is a Republican in politics.

L. L. Stearns, merchant, was born in Hopkinton, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, April 3, 1823, son of John and Abigail (Legg) Stearns, natives of that State and farmers by occupation, who removed to Tompkins county, New York, in 1826, where they resided until their deaths. Our subject was principally reared in Tompkins county, and received his education in the public schools and at an academy in Groton, New York. In 1850 he came to Lycoming county, and followed the mercantile business at Jersey Shore. In 1861 Mr. Stearns was appointed sutler of the Eighth Pennsylvania Calvary, and served three years in that capacity, and subsequently held the same position in General Gregg's brigade. After the close of the war he opened the first northern stock of goods at Lynchburg, Virginia, where he remained six months, and then returned to Jersey Shore. In the fall of 1865 he opened a general store on the corner of Market and Third streets, Williamsport, where he carried on business until October, 1889. In the meantime he had purchased the property then known as the City Hotel, in December, 1888, and converted it into a store room, of which he took possession, October 11, 1889. In 1883 he admitted his three sons as partners, and has since done business under the firm name of L. L. Stearns & Sons. He is one of the charter members of the Demorest Sewing Machine Company, the National Furniture Company, and the Lycoming Opera House Company. He is also a member of the Ross Club, of which his sons are charter members. Mr. Stearns was married, September 17, 1844, to Catharine, daughter of Robert Muir, of Tioga county, New York, and to this union have been born five children: Delphine, wife of James S. Lawson; J. A.; Emily Abigail, wife of Anthony G. Lyon; George L., and Charles R. He is a Republican in politics, and is an adherent of the Presbyterian church.



J. A. Stearns, eldest son of L. L. Stearns, was born in Tompkins county, New York, April 12, 1848. He received his education in the public schools of Jersey Shore, and at Barnum's Business College, Springfield, Massachussetts. He was afterwards interested several years in the oil fields of Bradford, Pennsylvania, and in 1883 became a member of the firm of L. L. Stearns & Sons. He is a stockholder in the Demorest Sewing Machine Company, the National Furniture Company, and in the Lamason Cash System. He is a charter member of the Ross Club, and in politics is a Republican. Mr. Stearns was married, November 5, 1873, to Sarah, daughter of Dr. Thomas Lyon, of Williamsport, who is the mother of one son, Thomas L.

George L. Stearns was born in Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1853, and is the second son of L. L. Stearns. He received a public school education in his native town, and subsequently attended Dickinson Seminary. He learned the mercantile business with his father, and became a member of the firm of L. L. Stearns & Sons in 1883. He is a Republican, and is a charter member of the Ross Club.

Charles R. Stearns was born at Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1856. He was educated in the public schools of that borough, and afterwards attended the Pennsylvania State College, Centre county, and Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. In 1883 he became a member of the firm of L. L. Stearns & Sons. He was one of the organizers of the Lycoming Opera House Company, and is a member of the board of directors and of the building committee. He is a stockholder in the Demorest Sewing Machine Company and the National Furniture Company and is a charter member of the Ross Club. He was married, January 1, 1885, to M. J., daughter of J. Walker Hays, and of this union three children survive: Rachel H.; Catharine, and Emily L. Mr. Stearns and wife are members of the First Presbyterian church, and in politics he is a Republican.

John Thompson was born on Lycoming creek, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and was a member of one of the pioneer families of the West Branch valley. He learned the tanner's trade and followed that business for a number of years in Clinton county. In 1841 he settled on a farm in Muncy township, Lycoming county, and in 1856 he moved to Williamsport and retired from active business. He married Susan, daughter of Thomas Updegraff, of York county, Pennsylvania, an early settler of this county. She was born in Williamsport, and reared a family of eight children, four of whom are now living: James, of Philadelphia; Thomas U., of Topeka, Kansas; William F., of Williamsport, and Martha, wife of Frank Levan, of Williamsport. Mr. Thompson died in 1869, his wife surviving him until 1872. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. In early life he was a Whig, but upon the formation of the Republican party he became identified with that organization, and ever afterwards voted the Republican ticket.

William F. Thompson, senior member of the firm of Thompson, Gibson & Company, dry goods merchants, was born in Clinton county, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1841, son of John and Susan Thompson. His parents removed to a farm in Muncy township, Lycoming county, soon after his birth, and his primary education was obtained in the public schools of that locality. He removed with his parents to Williamsport in 1856, and completed his education at Dickinson Seminary. He left

school to engage in the mercantile business. In 1877 the firm of R. W. Gibson & Company was organized. In 1888 the present firm of Thompson, Gibson & Company was established, and is recognized as one of the leading dry goods houses in Williamsport. In 1862 Mr. Thompson went out as quartermaster sergeant of the One Hundred and Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served nine months. He also served in the one hundred days' service. Mr. Thompson was married in 1865 to Clara M., daughter of John A. Otto, of Williamsport.

John Wenner, wholesale and retail grocer, was born in Prussia, Germany, in February, 1830, son of Jacob and Barbara (Lawson) Wenner. His parents immigrated to the United States in 1846, and located in Nippenose valley, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, where they purchased a piece of land and engaged in farming. They cleared up the farm and lived upon it until their death, dying as they had lived, practical members of the Catholic church. John is the third in a family of eight children, and was about sixteen years old when his parents came to this county. He received a common school education in his native land, and was taught those habits of industry and economy so essential to success in life. Soon after his parents settled in the Nippenose valley he went to Jersey Shore, where he found employment in a hotel. He remained working in one hotel for fifteen years, and in 1861 went to Lock Haven, where he was porter of the Fallon House for one year. In 1862 he came to Williamsport, and for one year was porter of the City Hotel, and next engaged in the barber business. He continued barbering for several years, and then entered the grocery house of Knapp & Thompson, and afterwards engaged with L. L. Stearns & Sons, with whom he remained five years. On the 1st of April, 1880, he established his present business, on West Fourth street, and has since built up an extensive and prosperous wholesale and retail trade. He is a stockholder in the Demorest Sewing Machine Company, and is one of the active, enterprising, and substantial business men of the city. Mr. Wenner was married in 1854, to Katie, daughter of Christian Neddinger, of Lycoming county, and has a family of four sons and one daughter, as follows: Henry; Jacob; John; Edward, and Mary. He is a Democrat in principle, but an independent voter. Mr. Wenner and family are members of St. Bonifacius Catholic church, of which he is one of the most liberal supporters.

John A. Gamble was born in Jersey Shore, July 29, 1839, son of James and Elizabeth (Breneman) Gamble, of Columbia and Lancaster counties, Pennsylvania, respectively. He received his education in the West Branch high school of his native borough, and in 1861, in partnership with John Sebring, he engaged in the mercantile business at that place, continuing until 1873, when he removed to Williamsport. For some time he was engaged in the planing mill business and the book and stationery trade, and in 1882 became a member of the firm of Shopbell, Gamble & Company. In 1888 he embarked in the grocery business under the firm name of John A. Gamble & Company, and still retains a financial interest in both of these firms. He was one of the organizers of the South Side Refining Company, of which he and William M. Harrison are sole proprietors. He is a director in the Lycoming National Bank, a director in the Central Pennsylvania Telephone and Supply Company, and a director in the Lycoming Rubber Company. He is executor of the estates of his father, Judge Gamble, and brother, James M. Gamble, also

of his uncle John A. Gamble. He was married in 1865 to Creacie E., daughter of J. J. Sanderson, and to this union have been born three daughters: Ellen; Barrie, and Margaret B. He is a Democrat in politics, and with his wife belongs to the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport. Moved later to Honolulu.

Pierson L. Koons, grocery merchant, was born in Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1842, and is a son of George and Mary (Konkle) Koons. His father was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and his mother in Upper Fairfield township, Lycoming county. They were married in this county, and settled on a farm in Loyalsock township, where they resided until within a few years and then removed to Williamsport, where they have since lived. They reared a family of thirteen children, ten of whom are now living and are residents of Williamsport and vicinity. They are as follows: Pierson L.; Sarah Lloyd, wife of John Crownover; George W.; Peter; Walter; John; Hiram; Mary Jane; Henry T., and Ella. The parents and children are adherents of the Methodist Episcopal church. The subject of this sketch was reared on the homestead farm in Loyalsock township, and was educated in the public schools and at Dickinson Seminary. He was afterwards employed by the lumber firm of E. B. Eyland & Company, with whom he remained seven years. He then engaged in the grocery business, in partnership with Joseph M. Neece, and the firm of Neece & Koons carried on business for six years and a half. The partnership was dissolved in 1881, and Mr. Koons has since continued business alone. He is one of the leading grocers of the city, has built up a fine trade, and is a gentleman of enterprise and public spirit. During the war of the rebellion he was drafted, but furnished a substitute. He is a stanch Republican, and takes quite an active interest in public affairs. Mr. Koons was married in April, 1873, to Alice A., daughter of John Neece of Muncy Creek township, and has one son, George John. He and wife are members of Pine Street Methodist Episcopal church, in which organization he holds the office of steward. He is a member of Eureka Lodge, F. & A. M.

Timothy Curtin, merchant, was born in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1843, son of Daniel and Catharine (Mullin) Curtin, natives of Ireland. His parents immigrated to Pennsylvania about 1838 and engaged in farming in Wayne county, where they spent the balance of their lives. They were members of the Catholic church, and reared their children in that faith. The subject of this sketch grew up in his native county, where he received a common school education. At the age of seventeen he went to Scranton, Pennsylvania, and learned the boiler maker's trade at the Dixon Boiler Works. He came to Williamsport in December, 1864, and worked at his trade for Heathcote & Company, and afterwards had charge of their plant for four years. In 1870 he formed a partnership with Edward Fitzpatrick and established his present mercantile business. In 1873 Mr. Curtin erected his present store building on West Fourth street, which he has since occupied. Mr. Fitzpatrick retired from the firm, July 1, 1889, and Mr. Curtin had since conducted the business alone. Since coming to Williamsport he has been quite successful, and is recognized as one of the substantial men of the city. He was one of the organizers of the Board of Trade, and has given his active support to many other public enterprises. He is a stanch Democrat, and served one term as a member of the city council. Mr. Curtin was married in 1877 to Catharine Garvey, a sister of the

Rev. Eugene A. Garvey, pastor of the Church of the Annunciation, Williamsport. Seven children have blessed this union, as follows: Mary; Catherine; Margaret; Agnes; Claire; Eugene, and Joseph. The family are members of the Catholic church, and Mr. Curtin is one of the most liberal supporters of that denomination.

Joseph G. Stonesifer, grocer, was born in Carroll county, Maryland, October 22, 1843, son of Benjamin and Susan (Freed) Stonesifer, natives of that county and farmers by occupation. His parents reared a family of seven sons and four daughters, eight of whom are now living, and are as follows: Peter, of Canton, Ohio; Susan, wife of Captain Henry Morningstar, of Hanover, Pennsylvania; Reuben, of Williamsport, who served in the rebellion; Israel S., of Gettysburg, who was a lieutenant in the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers; John, of Hanover; Joseph G.; Elias, of Springfield, Ohio, who served in the One Hundred and Thirty-eight Pennsylvania Volunteers during the entire war, and Daniel. The parents were members of the Lutheran church, and died in Adams county and York county, Pennsylvania, respectively. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county, and received a public school education. He afterwards found employment in a machine shop, where he was working when the war commenced. On the 7th of August, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served with his regiment until the battle of Monocacy, July 9, 1864, where he was captured. He was confined in Libby prison until February 22, 1865, when he was exchanged, and two months later was mustered out of service. He was with Grant from Culpepper to the close of the war, and excepting the period when a prisoner, he participated in all of the battles and campaigns in which his regiment served. After the war he located in Adams county, Pennsylvania, and one year later removed to Renovo, where he worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1867 he came to Williamsport, and in partnership with his brother Reuben he embarked in the manufacture of doors, shutters, etc., and remained in that business for several years. He subsequently entered the employ of Alexander Beede & Company, wholesale and retail grocers, and remained with them until March, 1886, when he opened his present store, and has since built up one of the best retail trades in the city. Mr. Stonesifer was married, April 17, 1885, to Julia K., daughter of John Cramer of Williamsport, and has two children: Bessie Ray and May. The family are attendants of Mulberry Street Methodist Episcopal church. He is a Republican, and quite active in the local councils of his party. He is a member of the Masonic order, also of Reno Post, G. A. R., and the Union Veteran Legion.

Robert B. Johnston, merchant, was born in Albany, New York, June 23, 1833, son of Robert B. and Marion (Blair) Johnston, natives of Edinburg and Glasgow, Scotland, respectively. They came to the United States in 1827, and took up their residence in Albany, New York. His father was a mechanic, and engaged in the manufacture of steamboat machinery. He died in Herkimer, New York. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native city, received a public school education, and subsequently attended Whitesboro Seminary, Oneida county, New York. He came to Williamsport in 1850, and was employed with the lumber firm of Prey & Brown. In 1854 he stocked logs for Quinn & Tinsman, and in the following year for Major Perkins. He then went to what is now Octonto county, Wisconsin, and stocked logs in 1856–57, and subsequently went to Minnesota, where he operated a

mill. In the fall of 1858 he returned to Williamsport and was employed as foreman by Brown & England until the outbreak of the civil war. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry; he was promoted to a lieutenancy in Company E, and served until compelled to resign by reason of disability. He was engaged a portion of his term of service on recruiting duty, and after resigning he returned to Williamsport. Here he was in the employ of Finley, Young & Company until 1877, when he established a general mercantile business on East Third street. He has since built up a large trade and accumulated much valuable property. Mr. Johnston is a Republican; he has served in the select council for six years, and was a member of the school board for one term. He was one of the organizers of the Williamsport Board of Trade, and has been one of its directors. He has been a member of Reno Post, No. 64, G. A. R. and was its delegate to California in 1886. He is a Mason, and is connected with the lodge, chapter, commandery, and consistory. Mr. Johnston was married in 1862 to Mary A., daughter of Ripley Lamb, of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and has a family of five children: Addie M., wife of H. Q. Staver, of Williamsport; Ella, wife of Edward Frantz of Williamsport; Minnie; Robert B., and Edith.

William Seitz, merchant, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 6, 1854, son of John and Christina (Wagner) Seitz, who emigrated to America in 1854, locating in Williamsport, where the father resided up to his death, January 1, 1892. William Seitz was principally reared in Williamsport and received his education in the public schools. At the age of twelve years he was employed as a clerk in the mercantile store of Sweely & Wallace, and subsequently by Burch & Mussina, after which he was engaged with his father and brother in the general mercantile business for five years. Following this was a five years' term of service with Alexander Beede & Company, and in 1882 the present firm of Seitz Brothers was formed and first began business on the corner of Fourth and William streets, remaining for four and a half years, and removing thence to their present location, where they do the leading crockery and grocery business in the city. He was married in 1888 to Sophia, daughter of John Meyer, of Williamsport, and to this union has been born one child, Louise. Mr. Seitz is a Democrat in politics, is a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and with his wife belongs to St. Mark's Lutheran church, of which he is a trustee.

John T. Reed, son of Jacob and grandson of Solomon Reed, because his father lay sick with consumption for four years and was unable to work, was compelled to assume many responsibilities beyond his years; consequently he was scarcely able to secure a very meager common school education by the time he was twenty-one years old. But by industry, rigid economy, and sacrifice, he managed to secure a liberal English education at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport. In 1859 he married Elizabeth, daughter of ex-Sheriff T. M. Hall, of Centre county, Pennsylvania, and for some time engaged in the profession of teaching. In 1863 he was elected county superintendent of schools of Lycoming county, and was twice re-elected to the same position. As a superintendent he was popular and brought about many needed reforms. In the beginning of his superintendency grammar, geography, and mental arithmetic were not taught in but comparatively few of the schools of the county. Mr. Reed succeeded in introducing these studies in connection with United States

history in all the schools; he also organized the first county institute ever held in Lycoming county, at Muncy. On retiring from office he again entered the school room as principal of the public schools of Montoursville during the winter season, and as principal of the Lycoming Normal School in summer. He was also principal of the public schools of Renovo for six years. As a teacher Mr. Reed had few equals and no superiors; his services were always in demand and commanded the highest salary. In connection with his professional duties he was engaged in various other pursuits—farming and merchandising, and is at present engaged in the latter in Williamsport. He is the father of two children: James H. and Clara F., both of whom are married, the former to a Miss Russell, of Williamsport, and the latter to Dr. Charles Fullmer, of Renovo, to whom is born a son, John Bryan Fullmer. Mr. Reed is a Democrat in politics with Prohibition proclivities, has served as a member of the Board of Health, and with his family belongs to the Fourth Street Methodist Episcopal church. At present he is a member of the Board of Education in the city of Williamsport.

William H. Thomas, merchant, was born in Mifflin township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1838, son of John and Mary Ann (Coudrick) Thomas. He was educated in the public schools and remained on the homestead farm until 1860, when he entered his father's store in Salladasburg; he remained there until 1886, when he succeeded his father to the business at that place. In 1888 he removed to Newberry, where he has since followed the mercantile business. He was appointed postmaster at Salladasburg by President Lincoln, served in that office for eleven years, and was a member of the school board of that village. He was married in 1862 to Mary, daughter of John Fiester, by whom he has six children: Oella May; Effie Rebecca, deceased; Cornie Ellen; Leidy Brice; John Lyon, and Mabel Amanda. Mr. Thomas is a Prohibitionist, and with his family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church at Newberry, of which he is steward.

Charles A. Thomas, of the firm of Thomas Brothers, merchants, was born, February 25, 1848, in Mifflin township, Lycoming county, son of John and Mary Ann Thomas, both natives of Lycoming county. He was reared in his native township, and received his education in the schools of his neighborhood. He learned the harness-maker's trade and followed that business in Salladasburg until 1885. In April, 1886, he and his brother, Sylvester C., formed the present firm of Thomas Brothers. They are also interested in farming and have an interest in the grist mill at Salladasburg and are stockholders in the Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company. He was married, October 15, 1872, to Sophia C., daughter of Isaac Pepperman, by whom he has two children: Myrtle Grace and Oda Geneva. He and family are members of Grace Methodist Episcopal church.

Sylvester C. Thomas, son of John and Mary Ann Thomas, was born in Mifflin township, February 22, 1850. He was educated in the public schools of his neighborhood and lived on his father's farm until 1866; he then removed to Salladasburg and clerked in the store of John Thomas & Son until 1878, when he and his brother, Charles A., engaged in the mercantile business at Salladasburg, which they continued until they moved to Williamsport. He was married, October 15, 1874, to Anna, daughter of Isaac Pepperman, by whom he had one child, Edward M., who died February 12, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas belong to Grace Methodist Epis-

copal church, in which he holds the office of steward. He is also a member of the Y. M. C. A.

Joseph Edler, dealer in flour and feed, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1827, son of Christian and Barbara (Kline) Edler. He received his education in the common schools, and learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed for eight years. In 1860 he and Thomas B. Neece embarked in the mercantile business at Hepburnville, where they continued for three years, Mr. Neece retiring at that time and Mr. Edler remaining until 1865. At this time he moved to Williamsport, and in partnership with Jonathan Neff, engaged in the grocery and provision business and had an extensive trade until 1870. Mr. Neff then withdrew from the firm, and Mr. Edler continued the business alone until the spring of 1871, when he sold out, and the following January went to Michigan, where he was engaged one year in the lumber business. In 1873 he and Joseph R. Hunt operated the White mill, located near the railroad bridge in the city of Williamsport. In 1876 he was engaged in business in Philadelphia, during the Centennial, and in March, 1883, he entered the flour and feed business, in which he has continued ever since, having for a time Albert Wilson as a partner. He is a Prohibitionist in politics, and has served three years on the school board. During the war he furnished a substitute, and assisted his township in fulfilling the requirements of the government. He was married in 1852 to Clara W., daughter of John Neece, and to this union have been born two children: John Roland and Thomas Irvin. Mr. and Mrs. Edler are members of the Mulberry Street Methodist Episcopal church.

William Edler, retired, was born in Philadelphia, July 30, 1819, son of Christian and Barbara (Kline) Edler. He received his education in the schools of Williamsport, and was afterwards engaged in boating on the canal for a number of years. In 1865 he embarked in the coal business in Williamsport, which he followed until 1886, since when he has lived a retired life. He is a Prohibitionist in his political views, and has served one term each in the common and select councils of Williamsport. He was married in 1850 to Eleanor T., daughter of Jacob Weaver, and to this union has been born one child, Fannie, who married H. R. Fulmer, of Williamsport. Mr. and Mrs. Edler are members of the Mulberry Street Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is trustee and class-leader, and has also been a member of the Preachers' Aid Society for many years.

John R. Hazelet, merchant, was born in Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1844, son of William A. and Elizabeth (Judd) Hazelet, the former a native of that county, and the latter of England. His father was one of the pioneer furniture manufacturers of Chambersburg, and later was engaged in the planing mill business in that town. His parents now reside in Williamsport, and are members of Pine Street Methodist Episcopal church. John R. is the eldest in a family of five children. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at the Chambersburg Academy, and subsequently learned the trade of painter and decorator. He located in Williamsport, April 1, 1868, established an art store, and has since built up a prosperous business. It is the only store of the kind in Williamsport, and carries a large stock of all classes of art goods and artist's and decorator's materials. Mr. Hazelet is a Republican, and a stanch suporter of Republican measures and principles. He was married in 1874 to Sarah B., daughter of John

Ransom, and has four children: W. S.; Alice; John Ransom, and Martha. He and wife are members of Pine Street Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is a trustee and superintendent of the Sunday school.

Nelson A. Hughes, of the firm of Hughes & Bowman, dealers in boots and shoes, was born in Ontario county, New York, January 15, 1852, and is a son of Stephen H. and Cynthia (Foster) Hughes, natives of that State. He received his education in the public schools, and afterwards attended Hillsdale College and the Rochester Commercial College, where he completed his education. He was engaged in bookkeeping in Rochester for ten years, and in 1876 he embarked in the fancy goods business at Elmira, New York. He continued there until 1882, and then came to Williamsport and purchased a one-half interest in the retail boot and shoe business of J. E. Dayton & Company. In 1884 he formed a partnership with C. A. Bowman, and purchased the boot and shoe store of T. S. Underhill, on Pine street, which was established by the latter in 1860. The firm of Hughes & Bowman have since enjoyed a prosperous trade, and have won a reputation for dealing in the finest grades of goods that come to Williamsport. Mr. Hughes is one of the organizers of the Athletic Park Association and is president of that institution. He is a member and treasurer of the Williamsport Gun Club, and is recognized as one of the most expert shots in the city. He was a member of the first Board of Trade of the city, and belongs to the present one. He is a member of the Masonic order, and belongs to the lodge, chapter, and commandery. He is also connected with the I. O. O. F., and is a charter member of the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Hughes was married in 1877 to Henrietta M., daughter of Samuel M. Bowman of Toronto, Ontario, and has four children: Roy V.; Edna M.; Arthur V., and Nelson W. He is a Republican, and is an attendant of the Third Presbyterian church, of which organization his wife is a member.

Charles A. Bowman, of the firm of Hughes & Bowman, was born in Palermo, Ontario, Canada, October 27, 1856, and is a son of Samuel M. and Ann (Marr) Bowman, the former a native of New Hampshire, and the latter of Milton, Pennsylvania. He was reared in Canada, and at the age of seventeen came to Williamsport. He was educated in the grammar schools of Oakville, Ontario, and at Tiffin, Ohio. After coming to Williamsport he was employed as bookkeeper for J. E. Dayton & Company, and afterwards became traveling salesman for that firm. In 1884 he became a member of the present firm of Hughes & Bowman, and has since been engaged in the boot and shoe trade. Mr. Bowman was married in 1884 to Ida M., daughter of George S. Banger, and has two sons: George S. and Charles A. Mr. Bowman is a Republican, is a member of the First Presbyterian church, and is also connected with the Young Men's Christian Association.

William Neuschafer, dealer in boots and shoes, was born in Prussia, Germany, December 25, 1837, son of John and Margaret Neuschafer, who lived and died in their native land, his father dying when our subject was only six years of age. He was reared and educated in Germany, and at the age of fifteen he immigrated to Philadelphia, where he arrived in 1852. He learned the shoemaker's trade in that city and worked there until 1859, when he came to Williamsport, Pennsylvania. He continued working at his trade up to 1876, in which year he established his present business on a small scale. Through the passing years he has gradually built up a

W. E. Sprague.

substantial trade, until to-day his boot and shoe store is one of the leading mercantile establishments in that line in the city. Mr. Neuschafer was married in 1861 to Margaret Badder, of Germany, who has borne him six children, as follows: George, who died August 24, 1891; Lizzie, wife of Henry W. Warner of Philadelphia; William G.; Lewis; Harry, and Lillie. The family belongs to the German Lutheran church, and he is a trustee in that organization. He is a member of Williamsport Lodge, No. 570, I. O. O. F., and is Past Commander of Wiley Encampment, No. 3. He is a Democrat of independent proclivities, and believes in supporting the most worthy men for office.

A. D. Lundy, general insurance agent and book and stationery dealer, was born in Danville, Pennsylvania, in July, 1836. His father, John Lundy, was a native of Lycoming county and of Quaker descent, and was a merchant tailor at Danville, where he located when a young man and resided until his death in 1859. He married Mercy Morrison, of French birth, who at that time resided at Blackwell's, Tioga county. Our subject is the youngest of a family of seven children and was reared in Danville, where he received his education in the public schools of that place, after which he took up the study of civil engineering. He assisted Colonel Potts in engineering the construction of the Coal Run railroad, and also did engineering work on the Catawissa railroad. He came to Williamsport in 1854, where he was clerk for the superintendent of the Catawissa railroad for several years. In 1858 he moved to Iowa, remained there until 1861, and then returned to Williamsport, Pennsylvania. In 1860 he married Miss Jennie, daughter of J. J. Ayres, and in 1862 became a partner with Mr. Ayres in the book, stationery, and insurance business, in which he has continued successfully from that time to the present. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was discharged in May, 1863. He participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville, and was second lieutenant of his company under Colonel Allabach. In politics he is a Republican, is now State agent for the Sun Fire Insurance Company, and with his firm is State agent for the Pacific Life Insurance Company of California. Mr. Lundy was one of the organizers of and is a director in the Y. M. C. A., and with his family belongs to the Presbyterian church, of which he has been elder for over twenty years. He is the father of five children: Ayres D.; Cordelia Mercy; Mary B.; Frederick K., and Ethelweyn A.

Charles E. Hicks, dealer in books, stationery, and wall paper, was born at Quakertown, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1849, son of William and Sarah W. (Edkin) Hicks. His father is a native of Quakertown, and his mother of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. They came to Williamsport in 1852 and are both residents of this city. Our subject was reared in Williamsport and educated in the public schools, after which he became a clerk in the book store of Sweely & Wallace, subsequently being employed with William M. Harris & Company, and was also five years with Ayres & Lundy. In 1875 he formed a partnership with D. E. Olmstead, and engaged in the dry goods and book business. At the end of two and one-half years this firm was dissolved, and from that time until 1879 Mr. Hicks continued the business individually. J. A. Gamble became associated with him in 1879, and the firm of Hicks & Gamble was thus formed. Since the retirement of Mr. Gamble in 1886 Mr. Hicks has conducted the business alone, and carries one of the largest stocks in

the city. He is a member of the Board of Trade, belongs to Ivy Lodge, No. 397, F. and A. M., and is a Republican in politics. By the flood of 1889 Mr. Hicks lost his whole stock, amounting to about $7,000. He was married in 1870 to Louisa Ann, daughter of Lewis Weigle, who died in 1888, leaving one daughter, Georgianna. He was again married, in January, 1891, to Catherine B. Wheelock, *nee* Harvey, daughter of Anderson Harvey. He is a member of the Third Street Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is steward, and has been superintendent of the Sunday school. He was instrumental in securing the erection of a mission church, now Limestone Methodist Episcopal church, on the Montoursville road, of which he is superintendent of the Sunday school. His wife is a member of the First Presbyterian church.

John M. Dean, dealer in stationery, wall paper, etc., was born in Livingston county, New York, January 23, 1854, and is a son of Orange and Mary (McDonald) Dean, natives of that county, and farmers by occupation. John M. was reared in his native county, and received a common school education. He came to Williamsport in 1871 and entered the employ of Ayres & Lundy, where he learned the book and stationery business. In 1875 he embarked in that business in partnership with his uncle, Alexander Dean, who has since died. During the past seventeen years Mr. Dean has built up a satisfactory trade, and is one of the leading book and stationery merchants in Williamsport. He was one of the organizers of the Board of Trade, and has always taken an active interest in the growth and progress of the city. Politically he is a Democrat, but takes no active part in political affairs. Mr. Dean was married in October, 1874, to Frances, daughter of James Blauvelt of Ithaca, New York, and has two children: Alexander and John M. Mrs. Dean is a member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, and he is a supporter of that organization.

George B. Leiter, dealer in books, stationery, and wall paper, was born in Greencastle, Franklin county, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1863, son of Jeremiah B. and Harriet S. (Wilson) Leiter. His parents were also natives of Franklin county, and removed to Williamsport in 1871, where they are members of St. Paul's Lutheran church. They have had born to them the following children: George B.; Silas C., who was born December 18, 1865, and is a dealer in stationery, etc., at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania; James W., deceased; Ida May; Seth T.; Grace V.; Betha A., and Vernie G. Our subject was reared in Williamsport, received his education in the public schools and the Williamsport Commercial College, after which he spent several years in Philadelphia. Returning to Williamsport in 1884 he entered into partnership with George A. Cohick and Fred R. Miller in the book, stationery, and bookbinding business. He retired from this connection in the following year, purchased his present business from L. S. Tilton, and has since enjoyed an excellent trade. He is the patentee and manufacturer of the game called "Ring-a-peg," and was treasurer of the Williamsport Passenger Railway Company for a number of years. He was married, November 24, 1885, to Miss L. Myrtle McNarney, daughter of Thomas McNarney, of Lock Haven, and has one child, Elsie Reba. He is a member of Lycoming Lodge, No. 112, I. O. O. F., and West Branch Encampment, No. 136; is Republican in his political proclivities, and with his wife belongs to Grace Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is librarian of he Sunday school.

AUGUSTE LAEDLEIN, confectioner, was born in Algeria, a French province in Africa, December 16, 1858, son of Thomas and Adell (Tillie) Laedlein, who came to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, in 1866, where his mother died the following year. His father is a saddle maker, and resides with our subject. Auguste was eight years old when he came to Williamsport, and he there grew to manhood and received a public school education. At the age of fourteen he went to learn the trade of baker and confectioner in Williamsport, and afterwards worked in Philadelphia. In 1880 he returned from Philadelphia and opened a bakery and confectionery on West Fourth street, where he remained six years. In 1886 he erected the building he now occupies, on the corner of Walnut and Fourth streets, where he has since built up quite an extensive business. He is the leading confectioner and caterer in the city, and also does quite a large outside trade. Mr. Laedlein is a stockholder in the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, and is a member of the Board of Trade. He was married, October 20, 1881, to Elizabeth E., daughter of C. L. Wittmer of Williamsport, but now a resident of Syracuse, New York. Five children are the fruits of this union: Annie D.; Emma S.; Laura L.; Preston W., deceased, and Robert A. Mr. Laedlein is independent in his political views, and has never taken any active interest in political matters. He is a prominent Mason, and is a member of the lodge, chapter, and commandery, and is also connected with the Royal Arcanum.

JACOB SHEFFER was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, in 1809. His father, John Sheffer, was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, was a tailor by trade, and became one of the pioneer settlers of Williamsport. He was once deputy sheriff of Lycoming county, and moved to Block House, Tioga county, in 1813 or 1814, where he served as justice of the peace for many years, and where he died. He married Susan Reynolds, and with her belonged to the Lutheran church, and to them were born fifteen children, five of whom are now living: Jacob; Susan, who married Daniel Miller; Julia Ann, who married Nicholas Elder; Michael, and George R. Our subject moved to Tioga county with his parents when four years old. He has principally spent his life at farming, in connection with the stone-mason and plasterer trade. He married Mary A. Beck, and with her resides on the old homestead in Tioga county, Pennsylvania. They are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a Republican. They were the parents of eight children, of whom the following are now living: Daniel, who served as a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church for thirty-five years, and is now retired at Cedar Falls, Iowa; Amos, who is a contractor and builder of Williamsport; Ellis, who is a member of the insurance firm of Sheffer & Melick; John, who lives in Tioga county; Lewis, and Perry.

LEWIS SHEFFER, merchant tailor, was born in Liberty township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1844, son of Jacob and Mary A. (Beck) Sheffer. He received his education in the public schools of his native county, after which he engaged in the mercantile business for some time. In March, 1863, he came to Williamsport, where he clerked in a store for four years, and in 1867 he established his present business. For two years he was in partnership with J. H. Shanbacher in the general merchandise and merchant tailor trade, but since 1869 he has done business on his own responsibility, is one of the oldest merchant tailors in the city,

and enjoys an excellent trade. He has also been extensively engaged in real estate transactions, having erected and sold several fine houses in the city. In 1863 he served three months as corporal of Company B, Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and is a member of Reno Post, G. A. R. He was married in 1867 to Rachel, daughter of Daniel Bower, and to this union have been born three children: Cora, who married Walter F. Anthony; Elmer L., and Harry Wilson. Mr. and Mrs. Sheffer are members of Mulberry Street Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is superintendent of the Sunday school and steward.

Thomas F. Carskadden, merchant tailor, was born in Clinton county, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1857, son of James and Cereptia (Stradley) Carskadden, natives of Clinton and Lycoming counties, respectively. His father was a bricklayer, and followed that trade up to 1861, when he enlisted in the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served with his regiment up to the battle of Gettysburg, where he was killed. His widow survives and lives with our subject. They were the parents of four children: Annie, deceased; John W.; Thomas F., and William L. The subject of this sketch was reared in Clinton county until he was eighteen years of age, and received a common school education. He learned the tailor's trade with John Marshall of Lock Haven, and in 1888 he graduated from the John J. Mitchell Cutting School, of New York City. The same year he opened a merchant tailoring establishment in Williamsport, and has since built up a satisfactory trade. Mr. Carskadden has been married twice; first in 1878, to Tincie J., daughter of Theodore Lewis of Williamsport. She died in 1882, leaving one son, William L. In 1885 he married Emma, daughter of Adam Martin of this city, who has borne him two children: Charles F. and Henry A. He is a member of the First Disciples' church of Williamsport, in which he is a deacon, and is also a teacher in the Sunday school. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the K. of G. E.

Henry Veil, senior member of the firm of Henry Veil & Company, was born in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, May 11, 1857, son of Henry C. and Mary (Westbrook) Veil. His father was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and one of the pioneers of Cambria county, where he built and operated a tannery up to his death in 1874. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and steward and deacon in that organization. His wife, Mary, died in 1879. Of a family of eight children born to Henry C. and Mary Veil, seven are living, as follows: Charles Henry; Annie, wife of P. H. Levergood; Louisa, wife of W. W. Gleckner; John H.; Angeline, wife of J. H. Linck; Henry, and Mary, wife of Dr. S. S. Miller. The subject of this sketch was reared in Cambria county, and learned the tanner's trade with his father. He worked at that business for several years, and in 1880 he and J. H. Linck rented a tannery at Tyrone, Pennsylvania, and the firm of Linck & Veil operated it until 1882. He afterwards traveled on the road for Mr. Linck selling hardware until January, 1889, when, in partnership with H. G. Mix, he established the firm of Henry Veil & Company, dealers in harness and saddlery hardware. Mr. Veil is a Republican, and served as justice of the peace in Cambria county, and was a member of the council in Tyrone, being elected to both offices in strong Democratic districts. He was married in 1879 to Mary, daughter of Capt. John Irvin, sheriff of Tioga county, and has four children: Frederick; John; Nellie, and Charles. The family are attendants of Grace Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN A. SHOEMAKER, dealer in harness and saddlery, was born in Salona, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1859, son of Josephus and Hannah (Willow) Shoemaker, natives of Cumberland and Clinton counties, Pennsylvania, respectively. His father located in Lock Haven in 1856, where he has since been engaged in the harness and saddlery business, and with his wife belongs to the First Presbyterian church of that city. Our subject is the eldest of a family of five children, and was reared and educated in Lock Haven, receiving instruction in the high schools and the Normal of that place. He learned his trade with his father, and has since been engaged in the harness business, with the exception of three years which were spent in the grocery trade in Lock Haven. He came to Williamsport, July 4, 1886, and established his present business and enjoys the leading trade of the city. He was married in 1882 to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Augustus Jones, of Lock Haven, by whom he has one child, Bessie Louise. He is a member of Ivy Lodge, No. 397, F. and A. M., Lycoming Chapter, No. 222, Baldwin II Commandery, No. 22, Williamsport Lodge, Royal Arcanum, No. 927 is a Democrat in politics, and with his wife belongs to the First Presbyterian church.

J. FRED CODER, commercial agent of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1857. He is a son of Samuel and Charlotte (Miller) Coder, natives of Lycoming county, and descendants of two of its pioneer families. His father was born in Fairfield township, and has served as high constable and chief of police of Williamsport for several years, and is one of the well known public officials of the city. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools, and also took a course at the Williamsport Commercial College, then under the charge of Professor Davis. He began his business career as a messenger boy in the Western Union telegraph office, and later became office boy in the depot of the Catawissa railroad, at the foot of Pine street. When the Philadelphia and Reading purchased this road, Mr. Coder was given a desk in the freight office, and was steadily advanced, until in May, 1887, he succeeded J. H. Boyer as local freight and ticket agent, having been chief clerk for Mr. Boyer two years previous. June 1, 1892, he was again promoted from the local agency to that of the commercial agency, which position he now holds, with headquarters on West Fourth street, Williamsport. In 1888, at a meeting of the directors of the Lycoming National Bank, he was chosen teller of that institution, but as he had cast his fortunes with the Reading railroad, he decided to remain with that corporation. Mr. Coder is a stockholder in the Athletic Park Association and the Commonwealth Loan Association. He is a member of the Elks and of the Royal Arcanum, and treasurer of the latter society. Though a stanch Republican, he takes no active part in politics, but devotes his whole attention to the duties of his position. He was married in 1881 to Mary H., daughter of the late Capt. Thomas S. Doebler, of the United States Army, and has two children: Edith and Frederick. He and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport.

GEORGE W. HARDER, dealer in sporting goods, was born in Athens, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1852, son of Jacob and Maria (Fritcher) Harder, natives of Schoharie county, New York, and Bradford county, Pennsylvania, respectively. His father was a gunsmith by trade, and in 1860 he moved to Lock Haven, where he retired in 1888 and his wife died in 1870. He is a Republican in politics, and on

January 25, 1845, he was made colonel of the Fifth Regiment, Second Brigade, N. G. P., embracing the counties of Lycoming, Potter and Bradford, and held that position for several years. He is the father of four children: George W.; John; Frank, and Emma. George W. was reared in Bradford county and Lock Haven and received his education in the high schools of the latter place, and the State Normal School at Mansfield, Pennsylvania. From 1878 to 1881 he was in the United States mail service, running from New York to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Having learned the gunsmith trade from his father, he established a business in Tyrone, Pennsylvania, in 1876, where he remained until 1885, coming thence to Williamsport, where he does the most extensive business in his line in the city. He was a member of the town council and chief of the fire department of Tyrone. He is a member of Ivy Lodge, No. 397, F. and A. M., Lycoming Lodge, No. 112, I. O. O. F., West Branch Encampment, No. 136, Canton Wieldey, No. 3, Patriarchs Militant, Williamsport Council, No. 927, Royal Arcanum, and in politics is a Republican. He was married in 1876 to Ida E., daughter of John Hanscom, and to this union have been born three children: George; Frank, and Emily. He is one of the organizers of the Athletic Park Association, was one of the organizers of the Williamsport Gun Club, and served as president of the same until 1891; is a director in the Y. M. C. A., and with his wife belongs to the Pine Street Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is financial secretary, a teacher in the Sunday school, and a member of the board of stewards.

George Weaver, dealer in salt, lime, plaster, cement, etc., was born in York, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1821, son of Jacob and Catharine (Smith) Weaver, who moved to Lewisburg, Union county, when the subject of this sketch was quite small. They afterwards went to Turbut township, Northumberland county, where his father was engaged in the distilling business. They next removed to the vicinity of Muncy, Lycoming county, and afterwards to Loyalsock township. His father was engaged in the distilling business in that township, and died at Newberry, at an advanced age. He was twice married, and had a family of ten children by his first wife, Catharine Smith, but no children by the last one. George was reared in Northumberland and Lycoming counties, and received a common school education. He then engaged in lumbering and working in a saw mill, and for many years followed boating on the canal. In 1854 he embarked in the mercantile business in Williamsport, which he continued until 1858. For a short time thereafter he was a partner in the milling business at the brick mill now owned by Abram Good on Lycoming creek, and a few years afterwards he purchased a hotel in Armstrong township, and one year later a farm in Clinton township, where he remained three years, returning to Williamsport in 1867. He established his present business the same year, and has since built up a prosperous trade. Mr. Weaver was married, February 27, 1850, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Heisley, a native of Lancaster county, who came to Williamsport in boyhood and married Elizabeth Russell. Mr. Weaver has three children: J. H., a coal dealer of Philadelphia; Elizabeth, wife of G. A. Long of Tamaqua, Pennsylvania, and Catharine. Mrs. Weaver is a member of Mulberry Street Methodist Episcopal church.

Milton Huber, druggist, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1843, son of Jonas and Sarah (Stahler) Huber, natives of that county and farmers

by occupation. His parents moved to Lehigh county, where they lived on a farm until 1875, when they retired to Hellertown, Northampton county. There Mr. Huber died in 1881, and Mrs. Huber yet resides; both were early identified with the German Reformed church, and he was a Republican in politics. Their family consisted of the following children: Milton, of Williamsport; Clara, wife of Allen Leith, of Northampton county; Eliza, wife of Jacob Leith, of the same county, and William, a resident of Leavenworth, Kansas. Milton was reared in Lehigh county until he was sixteen years of age, and was educated in Quakertown, Bucks county, under Prof. A. R. Horne. He then went to Norristown, where he learned the drug business, and graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1865. In July, 1869, he came to Williamsport, established his present business house, and is the oldest druggist in the city. Mr. Huber is a member of the State Pharmaceutical Association, and is vice-president of the Lycoming County Pharmaceutical Society. He is recognized as one of the most prominent and successful druggists in this part of the State. He is a stockholder in the Merchants' National Bank, also in the First National Bank, and is one of the substantial business men of the city. Mr. Huber was married in 1873 to Maggie, daughter of ex-Sheriff J. B. McMicken, of Williamsport. He and wife are members of the First Presbyterian church. He is a Republican in politics, and is prominent in the Masonic fraternity, being a member of the lodge, chapter, and commandery.

Jesse B. Duble, of the firm of Duble & Cornell, druggists, was born in Bartonsville, Frederick county, Virginia, January 16, 1845, son of Jonathan and Caroline L. (Quinby) Duble, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively. On the maternal side, the family can be traced back six generations, to William Quinby, of Wales, who settled in Westchester county, New York, some time in the seventeenth century. The subject of this sketch was reared in Berkeley county, Virginia, and was educated at the Martinsburg Academy. During the rebellion he and his father were strong Union men, and in attempting to reach the Union lines, he was taken prisoner and confined at Winchester for two months. Upon his release our subject went to Hagerstown, Maryland, and was employed as an apprentice in a drug store, but in August, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Seventh Maryland Volunteers, and served in the Army of the Potomac until mustered out at the close of the war, being then sergeant of his company. He participated in all the battles of his regiment, and was wounded at the Wilderness, in May, 1864. Returning to Hagerstown, he resumed the drug business, and completed his course in Baltimore. He came to Williamsport in March, 1869, and entered the drug business near Hepburn street, as a member of the firm of Weise & Duble, afterwards removing to his present location on the corner of Fourth and Pine. In 1871 he took into partnership E. A. Cornell, and the firm of Duble & Cornell has since been regarded as one of the leading drug houses in Williamsport. In 1889 they established a branch store on Fourth street, near the junction, which they have since carried on. Mr. Duble is a member of the State Pharmaceutical Association, was second vice-president of the same in 1881, first vice-president in 1882, and president of the association in 1883 and 1884. He has been vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank since its organization, and one of its original stockholders. He was one of the organizers of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, and has served as vice-president since its organiza-

tion. He is first vice-president of the Board of Trade. He is a member of Reno Post, G. A. R., also of the Union Veteran Legion, and was commander of the latter organization in 1890. Mr. Duble is a Republican, has served for seven years as a member of the city council, and was president of the select council three years. While a member of the common council he introduced the ordinance providing for a topographical survey of the city for a complete system of sewerage; the ordinance was adopted, although strongly opposed, and the plan as laid out by John M. Otto has been carried into effect. Mr. Duble was married, November 4, 1868, to Annie E., daughter of Henry Weise, of Hagerstown, Maryland, who has borne him ten children: Mabel; Clyde; Blanche; Edward; Edith; Arthur and Bessie deceased; Harold, Norman, and one who died in infancy. Mr. Duble and family are members of St. Paul's Lutheran church.

Justin L. Hill, druggist, was born near Hughesville, in Wolf township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, October 30, 1855, son of Dr. George and Rachel (Hughes) Hill. He was reared in his native township and received a common school education, afterwards attending the Missionary Institute at Selinsgrove and spending one year at Dickinson Seminary. He graduated from the Maryland College of Pharmacy in 1879. Previous to and during the time of his graduation he clerked in the drug business in Baltimore, Maryland. In January, 1881, he established his present business in Williamsport, and has since built up a profitable trade. Mr. Hill is a member of the State and American Pharmaceutical Associations; he was one of the organizers of the Lycoming County Pharmaceutical Society, and is now the president of the latter. He is a Republican, but takes no active part in political matters. He was married in December, 1885, to Lauretta, daughter of John H. Burrows, of Williamsport, and has one daughter, Helen B. He is a member of the Lutheran church, and his wife is connected with the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport. Mr. Hill is a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Lycoming county.

John Paul Suess, druggist, was born in Bethlehem, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1856, son of Volkmar and Susannah (Held) Suess, natives of Saxony, Germany, who located in Northampton county in 1854. He received his education in the public schools at Bethlehem and learned the drug business in South Bethlehem. He was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1878, came to Williamsport the same year, and was engaged as clerk for Milton Huber until February 1, 1889, at which time he became a partner with Mr. Huber and remained such until September 1, 1890, when he established his present business on West Fourth street. He was married in October, 1890, to Miss Ida, daughter of J. S. Melick, of Williamsport. He is Past Commander of Baldwin II Commandery, No. 22, K. T., is a member of Lycoming Chapter, No. 222, and of Lodge No. 106, F. and A. M., and with his wife belongs to the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport.

C. M. Moore, of the firm of Moore & Company, druggists, and secretary, treasurer, and general manager of the Wilkinson Truss Company, was born in Liberty, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, April 22, 1843, son of Isaac R. and Maria (Waters) Moore, natives of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, who were early settlers along Little Pine creek in Lycoming county. His father was a machinist by trade and followed that occupation in Elmira, New York, for a number of years, afterwards settling on

Milton Hubers

a farm in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming for some time; seven years later he engaged in lumbering in Jackson township, Lycoming county, where he died. Our subject received his education in the public schools and Dickinson Seminary, after which he taught school in Lycoming county, subsequently embarking in the mercantile business in Liberty, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, for twenty years. In 1888 he came to Williamsport and purchased the drug store of Dr. Baker. He was also a member of the hardware firm of Moore, Fulmer & Company for some time. He was one of the organizers of the Wilkinson Truss Company, which was founded in 1890, and has been its secretary, treasurer, and general manager from the beginning. He is a Democrat in politics, has served as auditor of Tioga county, was a candidate for prothonotary of the same county against General Cox, and although defeated, he reduced the majority 3,300. He was married in 1886 to Miss Margaret Bodine, daughter of Ellis M. Bodine, of Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, and to this union have been born two children: Lou Clare and Bertha B. Mr. Moore is a member of Ivy Lodge, No. 397, F. and A. M., and with his family belongs to the First Presbyterian church.

John E. Byrne, merchant tailor, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, December 7, 1847, son of Hugh and Martha (McAllister) Byrne, who now reside in Philadelphia. Mr. Byrne was reared in his native country, received a good education, and learned the tailor's trade with his father. In 1868 he emigrated to America, locating first in New York City, where he completed his trade, and afterwards engaged in business in that city and Philadelphia for some time. He came to Williamsport in 1883, and was employed as cutter for Mr. Conway until 1885, when he established his present business, and has built up an excellent trade. He was married in 1875, to Caroline Byrne (no relation), of Carbon county, Pennsylvania, and to this union have been born seven children: Mary Ellen; Dennis J.; John; Martha; Caroline; Bessie, and Margarette. Mr. Byrne is a stockholder in the Athletic Park Association, and belongs to the Williamsport Rifle and Gun Club. He was also one of the reorganizers of the Williamsport Board of Trade. In his political proclivities, he is an enthusiastic Republican, and was one of the organizers and is the president of the Celtic Republican Club of this city. Mr. Byrne and family are members of the Catholic church.

H. R. Reynolds, merchant tailor, was born in Westchester county, New York, June 21, 1857, and is a son of A. B. and Frances (McCord) Reynolds, natives and residents of the same county. He received a public school education, and subsequently attended Dr. Holbrook's Military Academy, Sing Sing, New York. After leaving school he began clerking in the store of Townsend Young, the leading clothing merchant of Sing Sing, in which establishment he spent eleven years, and through his own merits was gradually advanced from the lowest to the highest position in the store. He also obtained a thorough practical knowledge of the cutting business, and thus equipped he came to Williamsport in February, 1886. In August of that year he opened a merchant tailoring establishment, and soon became recognized as one of the leading merchant tailors in this section of the State. He has built up a large business, and has won a high reputation in his calling. Mr. Reynolds is a stockholder in the Athletic Park Association, and one of the popular young business men of the city. He was married, February 14, 1888, to Annie Y.,

daughter of Thomas E. Hapgood of Sing Sing, New York. Politically he is a Democrat, and he and wife attend the Third Presbyterian church of Williamsport.

John B. Beck, deceased, was born in Shrewsbury, York county, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1813, and grew to manhood in his native county. In 1839 he came to Williamsport, when that flourishing city was a mere hamlet, and he was identified with its growth and prosperity for half a century. He learned the tailor's trade before coming to this city, and afterwards engaged in that business for a short time. In 1863 he formed a partnership with his son, Samuel M., and engaged in the hardware business. In 1865 another son, Newton X., became a member of the firm, which was known as Beck Brothers & Company. H. L. Beck was admitted to the firm in 1873, and continued the business in partnership with his father until the death of the latter in October, 1890, when he became sole proprietor. In early manhood Mr. Beck began to take an active interest in political affairs, and was a stanch supporter of the Democratic party. He served as sheriff of Lycoming county from 1850 to 1853, and in the latter year he was elected to the legislature and served one term. In 1862 he was again elected to the legislature, and re-elected in 1863. In 1867 he was elected to represent this district in the State Senate, and was a prominent member of that body. At the close of this term Mr. Beck retired from active participation in political matters, although his power and influence were frequently felt afterwards, when matters of great political moment demanded the attention of skilled directors. Mr. Beck was twice married, but survived both wives. His first wife was Mary A., daughter of the Rev. Butler, a well known Methodist minister of York county, Pennsylvania. Four sons and two daughters were the fruits of this union: Margaret J., widow of Thomas Smith; William B., brevetted lieutenant colonel of the United States Army and captain of the Fifth United States Artillery; Emma E., wife of Col. F. E. Embick, of Williamsport; Samuel M., who was born March 16, 1840, was a private in Company A, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, married Miss E. E. Rathmell, and died June 24, 1875; Henry L., and Newton X., who was born October 27, 1843, married Elizabeth Scates, who survives him, and died January 23, 1876. Mrs. John B. Beck was born September 11, 1813, and died December 4, 1870. His second marriage was to Josephine White, of Philadelphia, of which union there was no issue. Mr. Beck possessed a rugged constitution, and enjoyed robust health up to within a few years of his death. He was widely known throughout the Susquehanna valley, and was highly respected by a large circle of friends.

Henry L. Beck was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1842, and after receiving an education at Dickinson Seminary, he was graduated from Balmars Academy. He was commissioned an officer in the United States Army, and was serving as second lieutenant when Sumter was fired upon. He served during the entire war, was promoted to captain, and participated in the battles of Antietam, Colliersville, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, Knoxville, the siege of Port Hudson, Louisiana, and many other battles and skirmishes in which his regiment was engaged. After the close of the war his regiment was stationed on the frontier, and he remained in the service until 1872, when he resigned his commission and returned to Williamsport. In 1873 he became a member of the

hardware firm of Beck Brothers & Company, and upon the death of his father in 1890 he became sole proprietor of the establishment. Mr. Beck was married, December 20, 1866, to Elvira J., daughter of Francis Bush, of Boston, Massachusetts, and has one son, John B. He is active in the local councils of the Democratic party, and takes a deep interest in the successes of that organization. He is a member of Reno Post, G. A. R., also of the Union Veteran Legion. He and family are members of Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, in which organization he has been a vestryman for many years. Since entering the hardware business, Mr. Beck has increased the facilities of his house, until to-day it ranks second to none in this section of the State.

Frederick H. Keller, hardware merchant, was born in Lititz, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1832, son of Frederick and Maria (Kraemer) Keller, the former a native of Frederickstown, Maryland, and the latter of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county up to his fifteenth year, attended the Lititz Academy, and was afterwards apprenticed to the carpenter's trade at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where he spent five years and three months. In 1853 he went to Lancaster and worked at his trade there until the provost marshal's office was established in that town, during the war, when he was appointed clerk to the provost marshal through the influence of the late Thaddeus Stevens, and remained in that office until the close of the rebellion. In the spring of 1866 he came to Williamsport, and for five years was engaged in the leather and finding business. He then became a member of the firm of Kline & Keller, hardware merchants, which existed for about eleven years, when he withdrew from the firm, and established his present business house in January, 1884. From that time to the present Mr. Keller has devoted his entire attention towards building up the large and lucrative trade which he is now enjoying. Prior to the war Mr. Keller was a Democrat, but has since been identified with the Republican party. In 1880 he was elected mayor of Williamsport, and served two years. He was again elected to the same office in 1890, and is the present incumbent. He has made a popular official, and is trusted and respected by his fellow-citizens irrespective of political affiliations. He was married May 22, 1858, to Ellen C., daughter of Andrew Bear, a pioneer of Lancaster county, and has a family of five children: Charles; Edgar; James; William, and Walter. Mr. Keller is a member of the Moravian church, and is prominently connected with the Masonic order.

James N. Kline, hardware merchant, was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1846, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Dodge) Kline, natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and farmers by occupation. His parents were members of the Presbyterian church, and died upon their homestead in Mifflin county. James N. was reared upon the old homestead in Mifflin county, and received a common school education. He subsequently entered the employ of F. J. Hoffman, Lewistown, Pennsylvania, in whose store he was engaged for some time. In 1863 he came to Williamsport, and began clerking in the hardware store of Lewis McDowell. He remained with Mr. McDowell seven years, and afterwards clerked for S. M. Beck & Company two years. In 1873 he formed a partnership with F. H. Keller and Charles E. Gibson, under the firm name of Kline, Keller & Company. This firm

carried on business for three years, when Mr. Gibson withdrew, and Messrs. Kline & Keller continued the business until 1885. Mr. Kline then purchased his partner's interest, and has since conducted business alone. He is recognized as one of the largest and most prominent hardware dealers in Williamsport, and in the different branches of his extensive business employs twenty hands. Mr. Kline has been a resident of this city for twenty-nine years, and has been engaged in business for nearly twenty years. As a business man and a citizen he stands high in the regard of the entire community, and his hardware house is one of the best known establishments in Williamsport. In June, 1863, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-Sixth Regiment, Emergency Men, and was on provost duty at Gettysburg after that great battle. He is a Republican, and has served as a member of the school board from the Third ward for several years. He was one of the organizers of the Williamsport Board of Trade, and takes an active interest in all that pertains to the welfare of his adopted home. Mr. Kline is prominent in Masonic circles, and is connected with the lodge, chapter, and commandery. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and is one of the board of managers and the present Commander of Reno Post, G. A. R. He was married, October 18, 1877, to Mary L., daughter of Wesley Moore, of Newberry. He and wife are members of the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport.

James S. Lewars, hardware merchant, was born in Montoursville, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1850, and is a son of William and Mary A. Lewars, the latter of whom is a resident of that borough. He was reared in his native town, and received a public school education. In 1869 he entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, and graduated from that institution in 1875. He afterwards read law with Hon. H. C. Parsons of Williamsport, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He also taught one term in the Lycoming Normal School during this period. He practiced law up to 1885, when he purchased his present hardware store and has since continued in that business. He is a member of the firm of Lewars & Company, which is composed of George Bubb, J. R. T. Ryan, Mr. Lewars, and A. P. Gensel. He was married in 1883 to Mary Helen, daughter of George Bubb of Williamsport. He and wife are members of the First Presbyterian church. Mr. Lewars is an active Republican, and has served as a member of the common council for two terms.

George W. Croll, plumber and gas fitter, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1837, son of Christian and Mary Ann (Fisher) Croll. His father was a well known merchant tailor of Philadelphia for many years. Our subject was reared in his native city, and received a public school education, afterwards learning the plumber's trade. In 1858 he came to Williamsport, where he worked as a journeyman until 1861. He then established his present business, which is the pioneer plumbing house of the city, and the largest of the kind in this part of the State. Mr. Croll was a sub-contractor on the government building, and furnished the gas fixtures for the same. He also furnished the fixtures for the Trust Building, the city hospital, and the Hotel Updegraff, and the City Hotel. He is a stockholder in the Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, also in the Lycoming Opera House Company, and is recognized as one of the enterprising, prominent business men of Williamsport. Mr. Croll was married, December 23, 1861, to Almeda,

daughter of Elisha Covert, of Williamsport, and has two children: William, and Marguerite. He and wife are members of the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport. Mr. Croll is a Republican, but aside from casting his vote has not been actively identified with politics.

J. H. Linck, hardware merchant, and president of the Williamsport Hardware and Stove Company, was born in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1844, son of John and Catharine (Heyler) Linck, natives of that county. His father was one of the pioneer farmers of Tioga county, where he settled upon a tract of land at quite an early date. He was a Republican, and filled the several offices in his township. He and wife were members of the Lutheran church. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county, and received a common school education. In 1864, at the age of nineteen, he enlisted in Company E, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Petersburg and Fort Stedman, also in several skirmishes in which his regiment was engaged. After the close of the war he worked as a bookkeeper, and later in a hardware and stove store, and came to Williamsport in 1873, where he succeeded the firm of White & Taylor in the hardware business. He continued the business until 1887, and then organized the Williamsport Hardware and Stove Company, of which he has since been president. Mr. Linck is the builder and owner of the Linck Block, on West Fourth street, and is a man of much enterprise and business energy. He was one of the original stockholders of the Demorest Sewing Machine Company and the Lycoming Rubber Company, and was formerly a director in the latter institution. He is the principal owner of the West End Furniture Company, is a stockholder and director in the Emery Lumber Company, and was one of the original projectors of Grand View cemetery, in which he is a stockholder, and besides his large hardware business, he is extensively engaged in the coal trade. He was one of the organizers of the Board of Trade, and manifests a deep interest in everything that has for its object the good of his adopted home. Mr. Linck was married in 1876, to Angie, daughter of Henry Veil, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania. Four children have been born of this union: Edgar; Charles; James, and Nellie. Mrs. Linck is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which denomination the family adhere. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of Reno Post, G. A. R. He is the owner of and occupies the beautiful home known as Overlook, corner Sixth and Rural avenue, just north of the city limits, and is the owner of the beautiful half-mile drive road connecting the Vallamont drive with Grand View cemetery.

George A. Cohick was born in Anthony township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1841, and is the oldest son of Alexander and Sarah A. Cohick. He was reared in Woodward township, and received his education in the public schools. He learned photography, and carried on that business for thirteen years in Jersey Shore. In November, 1882, he came to Williamsport, and was business manager of the *Sun and Banner* two years. He was a part owner in that newspaper plant for some time, and then disposed of his interest and engaged in the book and stationery business, under the firm name of Cohick, Miller & Leiter. This partnership lasted but a short time, when Mr. Cohick became sole proprietor and continued the business alone for six years. He next embarked in the furniture business with Avery

Crounse, which they carried on up to 1891, when the firm of Megahan & Cohick was established, and engaged in a general fancy goods business. Late in 1891 this firm was dissolved, Mr. Megahan retiring and Mr. Cohick continuing as sole proprietor up to the burning of his store in March, 1892. He was also an undertaker and embalmer, and carried on that branch of business in connection with merchandising. In April, 1892, he entered into partnership with Henry Welteroth, under the firm name of Cohick & Welteroth, and carries on a general tinning business on Fifth avenue. He is a stockholder in the Merchants' National Bank and the Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company. In politics he is a Republican, served as school director in Woodward township, and was auditor and a justice of the peace in Jersey Shore. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., both lodge and encampment, and is major in the uniformed rank; is connected with the R. A., the P. H. C., the P. O. S. of A., the K. of M., and the K. of G. E. Mr. Cohick was married, August 26, 1866, to Elmira, daughter of Joel Potter of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, and has one daughter, Sarah B., wife of Dr. B. Brown, of Wellsboro, Pennsylvania. He is an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was president of the society in Jersey Shore for many years. He and wife are members of the First Baptist church of Williamsport, and he is a deacon in that organization.

Oliver H. Young, of the firm of Mitchell, Young & Company, was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1839, son of George and Mary (Bard) Young. His father was a native of Luzerne county, was a farmer by occupation, and died in Susquehanna county. David Young, the father of George Young, was a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and married a Miss Hopkins, of Wyoming. She was one of the refugees of the Wyoming valley massacre. David Young, her son, was a soldier in the war of 1812. George Young died in 1866, and his widow died in 1883; they were the parents of five children: Alice, who married F. P. Hollister, who was once sheriff of Susquehanna county; Jane, who married William Graves; George S.; Oliver H., and John B., who was a member of Company H, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves, was wounded in the seven days' fight before Richmond in 1863, and confined in the hospital in Philadelphia, where he died, August 26, 1863. Our subject, Oliver H. Young, received his education in the public schools and at Montrose Academy. He learned the machinist trade, which he followed all through life until April, 1891. Coming to Williamsport in 1867, he took employment with the Williamsport Manufacturing Company, where he remained four years, afterwards working in the employ of A. T. Nichols until the fall of 1876, when he engaged with Rowley & Hermance, where he remained until he quit the business. He was the last named firm's first mechanical employe, and was superintendent of their works. In 1887 the firm of Mitchell, Young & Company was established, and Mr. Young has since taken an active interest in its affairs. He is a member of Montrose Lodge, F. and A. M., of the Royal Arcanum, and is a Republican. He was married in 1860, to Ellen L., daughter of William L. Vaughn, and to this union have been born three children: John A., who is draughtsman for the Williamsport Machine Company; Charles M., who is draughtsman for the Brown & Sharp Manufacturing Company, of Providence, Rhode Island, and Harry, who died in infancy. Mr. Young and family are members of the Presbyterian church.

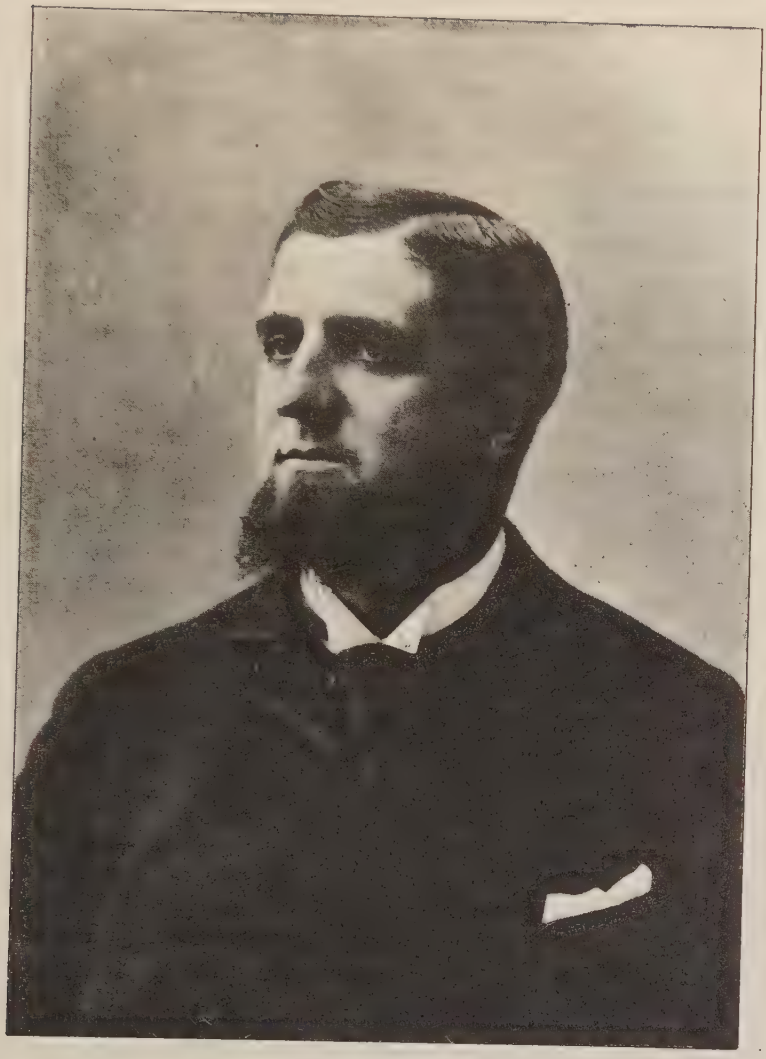
Sampson Quiggle Mingle was born, October 15, 1845, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna river, in Wayne township, Clinton county, Pennsylvania. He is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Bordner) Mingle, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of New York State. The family comprised nine children, four boys and five girls, the subject of this sketch being the youngest. Samuel Mingle was a shoemaker, and removed with his family to Penn's valley, Centre county, where he died when Sampson was a little over three years old, leaving a widow with nine children without the means of subsistence. The children, as was then the custom, were bound out until of age, except three, an invalid girl, and the two youngest. Our subject received such an education as four months in each year, spent in a country school, afforded, together with one term at the Aaronsburg Academy, in Centre county, where he made the fires and swept the room to pay for his tuition. One of the experiences of his boyhood days that he often refers to, was the fact that he went barefoot seven months in the year, so as to be entitled to one pair of shoes annually. At the age of fourteen he left his mother's home to work on a farm, at the small remuneration of $4 a month, and when not on the farm he willingly did any kind of labor for the sum of 25 cents a day. After a few years of this kind of life he decided to learn the saddler's trade, but when he made application for a position the saddler refused to take him, and as the saddler now relates, it was because he thought Sampson would not make a harness maker, and had better stay at farming. Disappointed, but not discouraged, when he found that he was not considered bright enough to learn a trade, he concluded to learn merchandising. He started out to seek a situation, with all he possessed in the world tied in a handkerchief. On leaving his mother's home she said to him: "I can't give you much of this world's goods, but wherever you are, remember that at morning, noon, and night your mother is praying for you." He went to Lewistown, Mifflin county, whither he made his way on foot and by stage coach, and secured a position in a store to do the rough and dirty work of the establishment. He soon acquired a fair knowledge of the business, and was considered a good salesman. He then went to Lock Haven, where he landed with 25 cents in his pocket, and found a position in a store at a good salary. Here he met and married Rosa Bowers, a daughter of Joshua and Fredericka Bowers, one of the pioneer families of the West Branch valley. Three children have blessed this union, all of whom are living: Bertha; Elizabeth, and Harry Bowers.

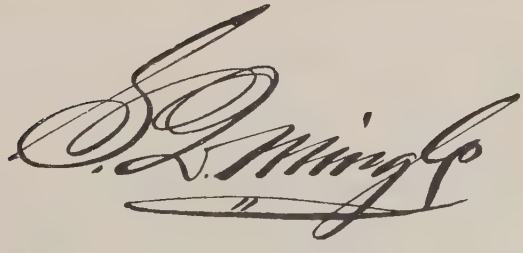
In December, 1877, Mr. Mingle removed from Lock Haven to Williamsport, which he has since made his home. He occupied the position of manager for the Singer Manufacturing Company three years, and after giving up that position he embarked in the piano and organ business, which he has successfully conducted up to the present. Mr. Mingle also engaged in the real estate business on an extensive scale, being the projector and proprietor of Cottage Place Heights. Many handsome homes have been erected in that part of the city, and to his enterprise and public spirit is partly due its transformation from a farm meadow into one of the most desirable residence sites in Williamsport. He is largely interested in the American Telephone Company, in which he has been a director for a number of years, and was president of the company for some time. He is a Democrat in

politics, and is a member of Mulberry Street Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Mingle's business success has been the result of close attention to his affairs, and in pushing to his full ability every enterprise in which he has embarked.

Rev. John Koeper, pastor of St. Bonifacius Catholic church, was born in Lenhausen, Province of Westfalen, Prussia, Germany, December 30, 1837. He is a son of Joseph and Mary Catharine (Sauer) Koeper, natives of Germany, who lived and died in that country. He received a good literary education in his native land, and afterwards took a thorough classical course. From boyhood he was intended for the priesthood, and after completing his classical education he studied theology for several years, and was ordained at Paderborn, March 31, 1865. He was appointed pastor of Portas, Westfelica, and was the first Catholic priest of that place since the Reformation. During his student days Father Koeper had often been asked to come to the United States, but refused to do so, because he wished to remain near his mother until her death. This event occurred in February, 1869, and in July following, in compliance with the wishes of the Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Hara of Scranton, Pennsylvania, he sailed for this country. On the 16th of August, 1869, he took charge of St. Bonifacius parish, and for the past twenty-three years he has been pastor of that congregation. He found it in a very poor condition, both spiritually and temporally, and its finances at a low ebb. He went to work at once with determination and vigor, and the congregation is now in a very satisfactory condition. He has made many improvements, the most important being the substantial brick church which he erected on the site of the old frame structure. The corner stone was laid, June 22, 1873, and the church was dedicated, September 19, 1875. The old frame building was removed to the rear part of the lot, and has since been used for a parochial school, which is connected with St. Bonifacius church, and is in a flourishing condition. In 1874 a lot was purchased and in 1880 a building was erected in which the sisters who teach the school reside. Father Koeper is a gentleman of fine education, and has labored faithfully in building up the spirtual and temporal interests of St. Bonifacius congregation since becoming pastor of that church. He is highly respected by his people, as well as by the best citizens of Williamsport. On the 9th of April, 1890, he celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood, his silver jubilee, and the large gathering of bishops, priests, and laymen on that occasion was a grand testimony to his high character, and untiring zeal in the cause of religion.

Rev. John M. Steck, son of John and Sarah Steck, was born in Wolf township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, October 19, 1834. He remained at home on the farm of his father until his sixteenth year, attending the public schools during the winter months, and then entered a store in Hughesville as a clerk and remained until his twentieth year. The death of his father at this time threw him upon his own resources. About this time he entered an academy where he studied during the summer months, and taught during the winter in the public schools. In 1858 he was admitted to the theological department of the Missionary Institute, Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1861. May 5, 1861, he was received into the Lutheran ministry by the Synod of Central Pennsylvania. His first call was to Belleville charge, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, where he remained as pastor from August 1, 1861, to January 1, 1870. During his ministry the membership of





the church was increased from about 120 communicants to over 400, and a new and commodious church edifice was erected at Allenville. June 1, 1870, he commenced his labors as a home missionary at Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, where he served as pastor until October 1, 1875. The mission became self-sustaining in one year and a half. The present church edifice was completed and the parsonage erected during his pastorate. Owing to indications of failing health, he then resigned and accepted a call to Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania, where he remained until March 1, 1880. During his ministry there, the church was enlarged and remodeled, and the membership nearly doubled. A call was then extended him by the Belleville charge, where he had formerly been pastor; the call was accepted, and he again began his labors there, March 1, 1880. He remained there as pastor until September 1, 1883. During this time one of the finest church edifices in the county was erected at Belleville. He then accepted a call from two mission churches, St. John's of Williamsport and Messiah's of South Williamsport. The membership of the former at that time was twenty-two, and of the latter forty. He commenced his labors in this new field, September 1, 1883, and labored in the field until September 1, 1887, when the charge was divided. St. John's congregation, having become self-sustaining, at once extended a call to him to continue as their pastor. This, however, was declined on account of failing health. During his ministry in South Williamsport, the first subscriptions were received, and work was commenced on their present beautiful church edifice. His next regular pastorate was the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, which he organized April 12, 1891, and of which he is the present pastor. In 1890 he published "Reminiscences of the Lutheran Church in Lycoming County." In 1891 he delivered an historical address at the centennial celebration of Immanuel's Lutheran church in Muncy valley, which was also published; both of these publications have had a large circulation. He was united in marriage to Mary J. Frymire, daughter of Henry Frymire, November 7, 1861. His only son, W. F. Steck, a graduate of Pennsylvania College and Gettysburg Theological Seminary, is at present pastor of the Lutheran church of Philipsburg, Pennsylvania; the other three children are Maggie C.; Carrie E., and Verna M.

John Franklin Meginness is one of the best known literary men in Pennsylvania, and the people of the West Branch valley owe him a lasting debt of gratitude for having rescued from oblivion the principal historical incidents relating to their locality, and placing them in permanent form to be handed down from generation to generation. He was born July 16, 1827, in Colerain, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. His early boyhood was passed upon the farm of his father, Benjamin Meginness, and his education was received in the common schools. He never enjoyed the opportunities for anything more than a common school education, but being possessed from early childhood of a thirst for knowledge, he diligently improved his time at home in study. When a very small boy his parents migrated to Ohio, but soon after returned to Pennsylvania, and about 1832 settled on a farm in Lancaster county. In October, 1843, our subject left home to battle his own way through life, and arriving at Warsaw, Illinois, he took a steamboat and went to St. Louis, Missouri. Subsequently he found employment on another boat and made a voyage to New Orleans. After a varied experience in traveling, he finally found his way back to his native county. He spent the winter of 1845 in school

April 9, 1847, he enlisted, "to serve during the Mexican war," with the regular army, and on June 19th of that year he sailed from New York for Mexico. A work written and published by himself in 1891, entitled "The Meginness Family," gives a complete account of his experience in that war. In 1848 he taught two terms of school in Lycoming county.

On the 25th of October, 1849, he was married to Martha Jane, daughter of William King of Mifflin township, Lycoming county. Soon after they took up their residence in Jersey Shore. June 9, 1852, he became editor of the Jersey Shore *Republican*, and continued in that position until June 9, 1854. He then associated himself with S. S. Seely in founding *The News Letter* at Jersey Shore, from which Mr. Meginness retired, August 30, 1855. At this time he began writing a History of the West Branch Valley of the Susquehanna. It made an octavo work of 518 pages, was published in 1856, and was the pioneer history of this part of the State. In 1857 he became editor of *The Sentinel*, at Peru, Illinois. Early in the fall of 1859 the office was destroyed by fire, and he was out of employment for a time. Finally, through the influence of Stephen A. Douglas, he was employed as an editorial writer on the Springfield *Daily Register* during the heated campaign of Judge Douglas and Abraham Lincoln for the United States senatorship. It was his good fortune to be present at several of the great debates between these two eminent men. After retiring from the *Register* he accepted a position with the *Spectator* at Carlinville, Illinois. He soon after purchased the paper and when he began to realize something for his labors, the rebellion broke out, and in a few weeks all business was at a standstill. In October, 1861, he sold his paper at a sacrifice and returned with his family to Lycoming county, and in June, 1862, he removed to Williamsport.

Late in the winter of that year he received an appointment as a clerk under Capt. William Stoddard, assistant quartermaster, Alexandria, Virginia. After two years of service in a subordinate clerical position, Mr. Meginness was made chief clerk of the bureau of transportation. Shortly before the close of the war he resigned his clerkship, to accept an appointment in the division of referred claims, paymaster general's office, Washington City, under Col. Jacob Sallade. There he remained three months, and was then appointed to a clerkship in the third auditor's office, Treasury department, under Hon. John Wilson, and assigned to the division of State war claims. After about a year's service in this bureau, he was transferred to the second comptroller's office, Colonel Broadhead, Treasury department. While serving in this department, the impeachment trial of President Johnson took place, and he frequently attended the sessions of the high court. He remained in the Treasury until June 1, 1869.

He subsequently became managing editor of the Lycoming *Gazette*. Soon after this paper was consolidated with the *Bulletin*, under the title of *Gazette and Bulletin*, and he was appointed city editor. Later he became editor and continued until 1872, when he again took the position of city editor. Four years afterward Mr. Meginness once more became editor in chief and continued as such until 1889, when he retired. During 1888, in addition to his editorial labors, Mr. Meginness started and conducted a monthly magazine, entitled *The Historical Journal*. In 1889 he rewrote and revised his "Otzinachson," or History of the West Branch Valley. Soon

after retiring from the *Gazette and Bulletin* he wrote and published an exhaustive biography of Frances Slocum, the Lost Sister of Wyoming. During the last thirty years he wrote many letters and sketches for the Philadelphia *Times*, the *Press*, *Record*, New York *Herald*, *Sun*, and other journals. As early as 1855 he was a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*. In the spring of 1891 he commenced the compilation of the present History of Lycoming County, upon which he spent more than a year of constant labor. Mr. and Mrs. Meginness are the parents of ten children: Mary Virginia, who married William C. Arp; Alice Celinda, who married Jasper F. King; Sarah Rosetta; William Warren; Henry Harvey; Julia Rosabella; Ida Jane; Carrie Armenia; Herbert Eugene, and John Franklin.

James W. Sweely, editor and publisher of *The Sun*, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1862, son of Samuel and Harriet (Winters) Sweely, and grandson of Jacob Sweely, one of the well remembered citizens of Williamsport. He commenced to learn the printer's trade in the office of the *Breakfast Table*, and in 1880 he went to Peoria, Illinois, and through the recommendation of Robert J. Burdette he was appointed city editor of the *Daily Transcript*. After a few months he returned to Williamsport and became a half owner of the *Breakfast Table*, and subsequently sole proprietor. He advanced the circulation of this paper from 4,000 to 11,000 copies, and brought it up to a high standard as a weekly journal. In 1882 Mr. Sweely went to Pittsburg and established the *Sunday Traveler*, which he conducted about one year, and then sold and returned to Williamsport, because of a severe attack of typhoid fever which rendered him unable to attend to his editorial duties.

On the 7th of July, 1884, Mr. Sweely purchased the controlling interest in the *Sun and Banner*, which under his editoral supervision and wise business management has won its way to a leading place as a fearless, progressive, and enterprising newspaper, with a circulation second to no local daily in the West Branch valley. He is an uncompromising Democrat, and strikes sledge-hammer blows in support and defence of Democratic measures and principles. Mr. Sweely married Carrie, daughter of L. W. Cook of Williamsport, and has two children: Isabel S., and Lucius.

Dietrick Lamade was born in Baden, Germany, February 6, 1859, son of Dietrick and Caroline (Suepfle) Lamade. He was educated in Germany and the United States, having emigrated to this country in 1867. He came to Williamsport in that year and his father having died in 1868 he was compelled to earn his own living. He consequently found employment at various positions in a store for two years. In 1872 he commenced to learn the printer's trade in the office of the West Branch *Beobachter*. He subsequently worked for the proprietors of the following enterprises: The Williamsport *Banner;* The Williamsport *Sunday Times;* in the job office of the *Daily Times;* in the job office of G. E. Otto Siess; in the job office of the *Banner;* was foreman of the press room of the *Sun and Banner;* was a printer for the government signal station at Williamsport, and at the same time set type for the *Sun and Banner;* when the government abandoned the signal station he was employed by John B. Reilly in the printing department of the Williamsport *Times* until Mr. Rielly failed, when he became interested in and was the principal founder of the Pennsylvania *Grit*, of which he has been manager and general man-

ager since its inception. When this institution was incorporated Mr. Lamade was elected president and has held that office ever since. Mr. Lamade was married in 1881 to Clara A. Rhen of Williamsport, and to this union have been born five children, four of whom are living: D. Wilson; Charles D.; Elsie M., and Howard. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Protected Home Circle, and the Monumental Association. He is a Democrat in politics and with his wife belongs to the St. Mark's Lutheran church.

Fred M. Lamade was born in Goeshausen, Baden, Germany, August 26, 1861, son of Dietrick and Caroline (Suepfle) Lamade. He came to Williamsport in 1867, where he attended the common schools, and in later years he attended college at Philadelphia. At the age of eleven years he went to work for Jacob Rohe, with whom he remained about two years. He was afterwards employed as office boy for the late Peter Herdic. In 1885 he bought an interest in the Grit Publishing Company, and assumed the position of manager of the circulation. In 1886 he was married to Lillie M. Graham, and they had two children: Walter and Margaret. In 1891 Mr. Lamade was elected a member of the school board from the Eighth ward. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Protected Home Circle.

George W. Rianhard was born in Elmira, New York, November 7, 1858, son of George and Rachel (Ayres) Rianhard. He was educated in the Williamsport public schools and the Williamsport Commercial College. At the age of fourteen he began to learn the printer's trade in the office of the *Gazette and Bulletin*, and after serving an apprenticeship he was in the employ of that paper in all of its various departments until March 9, 1884, when he was interested in starting the Pennsylvania *Grit*. For a time he had charge of the job department of that paper and afterwards became the editor, which position he filled until July 1, 1892. Mr. Rianhard was married, December 28, 1882, to Anna L. Schafer, daughter of Conrad Schafer; they are the parents of two children: Franklin Arthur and George Conrad. He is a member of Williamsport Lodge, No. 173, B. P. O. E., of which he was the founder. He is also a member of the Lycoming Opera House Company. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat.

John P. Dwyer, editor of the *Republican*, was born, March 27, 1865, in Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, son of Anthony and Catharine (King) Dwyer. His father was a merchant for many years, and died in 1872. His mother is living at Renovo. Mr. Dwyer was educated in the common schools, and at the age of thirteen he began clerking in a store, where he remained for three years. At the age of sixteen, in company with James Reilly, he established the *Renovo Evening News*, the first daily paper published at that place. He was therefore the youngest proprietor and editor of a daily newspaper in the United States. He remained in Renovo until the fall of 1889, when he took his present position. As evidence of his enterprise it is worthy of mention that during the great flood of June, 1889, it was impossible to get the regular paper on which to print the edition, and he consequently bought enough wall paper from a dealer and printed the *Evening News* thereon. This stroke of business enterprise to supply his patrons with the *News* won favorable comment from the leading papers all over the country. Mr. Dwyer was married, September 4, 1889, to Mary Ryder of Renovo, and to this union have been born two children: Petronilla, and Francis J. He is a member of the Catholic church,

is connected with Father Matthew's Total Abstinence Society, and politically he is a Democrat.

GEORGE S. LENHART, editor and publisher of *The Breakfast Table*, was born, February 25, 1860, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, son of George H. and Sylvania (Sanders) Lenhart, also natives of that city. When a boy he removed with his parents to Middletown, Dauphin county, where the father was engaged in the mercantile business for many years; he also acted as agent for the Adams Express Company several years at that place. Our subject was educated in the public schools at Middletown. After teaching school one term in Adams county he spent two years in the academy at Bucknell University. In 1881 he began reporting for the Williamsport *Sun and Banner*. One year later he withdrew and took charge of the Berwick *Gazette* for some time. He was afterwards employed as editorial writer for the Easton *Daily Argus*. From there he went to Jersey City, New Jersey, where he was engaged to do special writing for the *Evening Journal*, remaining four years. In 1887 he came to Williamsport and has since been editing and publishing the *Breakfast Table*. Mr. Lenhart is an active Republican, and is a member of the Republican County Committee, a member of the Executive Committee of the State Republican League, a member of the Republican State Committee from Lycoming county, and belongs to and is one of the executive committee of the Young Men's Republican Club of Williamsport. While at Bucknell University he founded Delta Chapter; at Easton he established the Sigma Deuteron at Lafayette College, and at Jersey City he was historian of the Grand Chapter of the college fraternity, Phi Gamma Delta. While in Berwick he assisted in organizing the John H. Stayer Camp, Sons of Veterans, and was the first captain of that camp. Mr. Lenhart was married, October 15, 1884, to Helen, daughter of J. B. McLaughlin, teller of the Lewisburg National Bank.

PROF. JOHN F. DAVIS, founder of the Williamsport Commercial College, was born in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1840, son of John and Rachel (Stratton) Davis, natives of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, respectively. His father was a brick maker and contractor in Franklin county for many years. He filled various political offices in his township, and was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He and his wife removed to Williamsport in 1876, where both died in 1878. The subject of this sketch was their only child that grew to maturity. At the age of eight years his parents removed to Pittsburg, and soon afterwards to Fulton county. He received his education in the academic schools of Chambersburg, and at Iron City Commercial College of Pittsburg. From 1863 to 1865 he was superintendent of schools in Fulton county. Professor Davis entered the East Baltimore Conference in 1866, and in the division he fell to the Central Pennsylvania Conference, of which he was a member until 1880. In August, 1865, he came to Williamsport, and became a teacher in the commercial department of Dickinson Seminary. In the latter part of 1865 he founded the Williamsport Commercial College, and was at the head of that institution fourteen years; under his management it attained a wide reputation. In 1879 he sold the college and established a similar institution at Altoona, Pennsylvania, which he conducted four years, and then engaged in the life insurance business. He is manager of the Union Central Life Insurance Company for northeastern Pennsylvania, and for the southern

tier of counties in New York. He was elected city superintendent of schools in Williamsport in May, 1872, but resigned after three months' service. He served as school director from the Fourth ward, and has always taken a deep interest in the progress of education. In 1876 he was the candidate of the Greenback party for Congress in this district, receiving 1,537 votes, and was again the candidate of that party in 1878, and received 10,163 votes. Since that time he has affiliated with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Masonic order, and of the I. O. O. F. Professor Davis was married in 1867 to Eliza Jane, daughter of Hon. A. C. Davis, of Fulton county, Pennsylvania, and has three children: Jennie D.; Alice R., and Andrew C. He and family are members of High Street Methodist Episcopal church, and he is one of the trustees of that organization, and also superintendent of the Sunday school.

S. T. Stephenson, proprietor of Stephenson Business College and Institute of Shorthand, was born in Clinton county, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1854, son of George W. and Elizabeth Ann (McCloskey) Stephenson, also natives of that county. His father was a farmer by occupation, and prior to his death, which occurred in October, 1891, he retired from the farm and lived in Lock Haven, where his widow now survives; she is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which her husband also belonged, and in which he was class-leader and steward. Our subject was the eldest of four children, and was reared in Clinton and Centre counties, Pennsylvania; he was educated at the Millersville State Normal School, and graduated from the Lock Haven Normal School in 1881; he was also graduated from the Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1883. After having officiated as principal of the public schools of Lock Haven for some time, he was engaged for a period at bookkeeping in Lock Haven and Williamsport, and at the Washington Iron Works. In 1885 he became an instructor in Wood's Business College, and in 1890 he established his present College and Institute of Shorthand, in which he has had phenomenal success. He was married in 1876 to Miss Mary E., daughter of Jacob R. Leathers, of Mount Eagle, Centre county, Pennsylvania, and to this union have been born five children: Bliss; Elsie; Lula; Emery, and Letitia. Mr. Stephenson is a Prohibitionist in his political proclivities, and with his wife belongs to Grace Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has served as steward, and in which he is superintendent of the Sunday school.

Fred. M. Allen, principal of Williamsport Commercial College, was born in Smethport, McKean county, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1854, son of F. A. and Jane (Martin) Allen, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of New York State. His father was a prominent educator, and obtained his education through his own efforts. He had charge of the schools of McKean county and Chester county, successively, and was the first principal of the Mansfield Normal School, Tioga county. He conducted more institute work than any man in the State during his career, was one of the pioneers in that work, and was employed by the State superintendent to do institute work. He died in 1879. He was a Republican in politics, and an adherent of the Protestant Episcopal church. The subject of this sketch is second in a family of three children; he was reared in Mansfield, Pennsylvania, and was educated in the normal school of that place. At the age of twenty-one he opened a bookkeeping department at Mansfield, and for three years was proprietor

of the Allen Business College, Elmira, New York. In 1885 he came to Williamsport, and has since had charge of Williamsport Commercial College. He has greatly improved that institution, and his school enjoys a large and well deserved patronage. He is an adherent of the Republican party, and a stanch supporter of Republican principles. Mr. Allen was married in 1879 to Clara, daughter of Rev. J. B. Wentworth, of Buffalo, New York, and has two children: Jennie and Richard. He and wife are members of Mulberry Street Methodist Episcopal church.

Lorenzo Dow Pott was born in Muncy, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1829, son of John and Eliza (Taggart) Pott, natives of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, who moved to Muncy, about 1820, where his father followed the occupation of a tailor. John Pott was born April 25, 1791, and served in the war of 1812. His wife was born April 9, 1796, and bore him quite a large family, four of whom are now living: Robert, who has been teller of the First National Bank of Williamsport since its organization; Charles Wesley, of Sparta, Wisconsin; Lorenzo Dow, of Williamsport, and Catharine, wife of William Flack, of Watsontown, Northumberland county. The family removed to New Columbia, Union county, about 1832, where the father died, September 22, 1834. His widow survived until March, 1889, and died in Watsontown. They were members of the Protestant Episcopal church. The subject of this sketch was reared in Muncy and New Columbia, Pennsylvania. After the death of his father he was apprenticed to a farmer named Charles Royer, and remained with him until he was eighteen years of age. He then came to Williamsport and learned the shoemaker's trade with Williams & Weiss, which business he has since followed. In 1861 he enlisted in Company D, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served three months and then re-enlisted in Company I, Thirty-Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which he served thirty days. In 1864 he joined Company I, Two Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, as second lieutenant, and served with his regiment until discharged, February 13, 1865. Mr. Pott was married in 1856, to Catharine, daughter of Jacob Hill, of Muncy Creek township, who bore him two sons: Alfred H. and Charles R. He and wife are members of Pine Street Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F and of the G. A. R.; is a Republican, and has served as a member of the school board for one term.

Charles R. Pott, late proprietor of Pott's Shorthand and Business College, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, May 17, 1866, the youngest son of Lorenzo Dow Pott. He was reared in this city, and graduated from the Williamsport high school in 1884. He learned stenography by studying at night, and worked for several firms and also in the United States court. He established his school on the 25th of August, 1884; it is the oldest shorthand college in the city, and after opening his school, Mr. Pott did a great deal to forward the profession in this part of the State. He graduated a large number of efficient stenographers and typewriters, who have found employment in the different towns and cities of the country. Mr. Pott was a member of the Sons of Veterans, an active supporter of the Republican party, and a member of Pine Street Methodist Episcopal church. He died on the 1st of June, 1892, at the age of twenty-six years and fifteen days.

George W. Nicely, farmer, was born in Delaware township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1828, son of Joseph and Rebecca (Fox) Nicely.

His father was a native of Bucks county and moved with his parents to Northumberland county, where he spent the balance of his life. He married Rebecca Fox, and was one of the prominent farmers of Delaware township, where he died December 11, 1877, at the age of seventy years. In early life he was a Democrat, but afterwards became identified with the Republican party. He was the last associate judge of Northumberland county, and served continuously in that office from August 4, 1869, to November 30, 1875. He was an elder in the Lutheran church for many years, and both he and his wife were members of that denomination. They were the parents of ten children, eight of whom are now living, as follows: George W.; M. A., of Dewart, Northumberland county; Joseph, of the same village; Stephen, of Kansas, who served in the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry during the entire rebellion; Mary, widow of William Bryson of Delaware township, Northumberland county; John F., who resides at Montoursville; Alfred S., of Dewart, and Oliver P., of Montoursville. Their mother died in 1887. The subject of this sketch was reared in Northumberland county, and was engaged in farming near Milton for a number of years, afterwards going to West Virginia, where he engaged in the lumber business. Returning to his native county he embarked in contracting, building the roadbed and culverts on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad. In 1861 he settled on his present farm of 140 acres, which is now within the city limits of Williamsport. For fourteen years he was engaged in the wholesale and retail agricultural implement business in this city, in which he was very successful. Mr. Nicely was first married in 1853, to Elizabeth Finney, of Northumberland county, who died in 1856, leaving one daughter, Eva, wife of John Ault of Woodward township. He was again married, in 1860, to Harriet, daughter of John Reighard, who has borne him four children, three of whom are living: Mary; Joseph, and Harry. He and family are members of the Presbyterian church of Newberry, and he was one of the building committee in the erection of the new church building. Mr. Nicely is a Republican, and has filled various township offices, but is now comparatively retired from the active duties of business and public life.

John H. Lloyd was born in Fairfield township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, December 15, 1833, son of Charles and Susan (Hollingsworth) Lloyd. Charles Lloyd was a native of Fairfield township, Lycoming county, where his parents settled at an early date. He was a farmer all his life, and died in his native township. He was twice married; by his first wife he had six children, four of whom are living: Frances, widow of John Petrican; John H.; Sarah, who married Henry Petrican, and William, of Germantown, Pennsylvania. His second wife was Margaret Fell, of which union no children were born. He was one of the organizers of the West Branch Bank, and a stockholder in that institution. He at one time operated what is now the Hayes mill, at Montoursville, and also established the paper mill in that place, being a member of the firm of Lloyd, Starr & Frey. He was a member of the Society of Friends, was first a Whig in politics, and afterwards a Republican. The subject of this sketch was reared on the homestead farm, and was educated in the public schools of Williamsport and at Dickinson Seminary, also attending a boarding school in Norristown, Pennsylvania. He followed farming up to 1888, and then came to Williamsport, where he has since lived a retired life. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-

John L. Gunter

first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until honorably discharged in May, 1863. He was in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. He is a Republican, and served as constable of Montoursville one term. He is a member of Reno Post, G. A. R. Mr. Lloyd was married in 1873 to Rebecca M., daughter of Charles Harris, of Loyalsock township, and has one son, Charles H. He and wife are adherents of the Presbyterian church.

John Heilman, retired, was born in Clinton township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1821, son of John and Hannah (Rentz) Heilman. He was educated in the schools of his neighborhood, and was brought up on a farm. During the years 1867 and 1868 he was in partnership with the Stadons, in the manufacture of woolen goods in Williamsport. He was married in 1848 to Miss Sarah Ulch, daughter of Henry Ulch, who died September 2, 1858, leaving five children, three of whom are now living: Russell P., who is a physician at Emporium, Pennsylvania; Hannah R., who married William Dickson, and afterwards, Banister Coffers; and Mary C., who married John S. Hays. He was again married, in 1860, to Miss Letitia R. Gibson, and to this union have been born five children: Annie L., who married Edward M. Bates; Stella, who married Charles Weidenhamer; Oren G., who is an instructor in Cornell University; Norman L., and Maggie. After his first marriage Mr. Heilman located on a farm in Clinton township, where he remained until 1866, when he moved to Williamsport and lived a retired life for eleven years; after this he returned again to the farm for five years, and then took up his permanent residence in Williamsport. He is independent in his political proclivities; he was once an overseer of the poor in Clinton township, and was a member of the school board of Williamsport for four years. With his family he adheres to the Presbyterian church. He is one of the well-to-do citizens and large real estate owners of Williamsport and Watsontown, and also owns 640 acres of timber land in Ashland county, Wisconsin.

Rev. Alexander Longsdorf was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and removed to Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, in childhood. He was reared in that county, and obtained a good education through his own efforts. He became a minister in the Evangelical church, and had charge of churches in Northumberland and Clinton counties. While a resident of Schuylkill county he married Rebecca Kiessling, a native of Philadelphia, whose parents removed to Schuylkill county when she was a child. In 1842 he came to Lycoming county and located in Loyalsock township. He had charge of the circuit extending from Muncy to Lock Haven and Block House. He was presiding elder of the Baltimore district for one term, and served in the Warren and Pittsburg district eight years. He continued in the active duties of the ministry up to his death, which occurred in February, 1878. By his marriage to Rebecca Kiessling, he became the father of nine children, as follows: Sarah, wife of James Eder, of Loyalsock township; Daniel, of Williamsport; Mary, wife of Abraham Meyer, of Cogan valley; Elizabeth, wife of James N. Fellows, of California; Henry H., of Binghamton, New York; John C., of Liberty, Tioga county; Rev. J. Max, of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, a minister in the Evangelical church; Charles L., of Gettysburg, and Julia, of Loganton. Mrs. Longsdorf died in 1849, and he afterwards married Sarah Keeport, of Lycoming county, who survives him.

Daniel Longsdorf, alderman, was born in Jackson township, Northumberland

county, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1836, and is the eldest son of the Rev. Alexander Longsdorf. He removed with his parents to Lycoming county when he was six years old, and was educated in the public schools and at Dickinson Seminary. He learned the harness maker's trade, and worked at that business for ten years; he also clerked in a store for some time. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, Two Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served with his regiment until the battle of Fort Fisher, January 15, 1865, where he was so severely wounded in the left arm as to necessitate its amputation, and compel his retirement from active service. He also participated in the battles of Petersburg, Richmond, and Chapin's Farm. On his recovery, he taught in the public schools of Williamsport for nine years, and was principal of the Washington building, junior department. In 1876 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of city treasurer, and filled that office for twelve consecutive years. In 1890 he was chosen as alderman of the Fourth ward, and was also the assessor and tax collector of that ward six years —from 1870 to 1876. He is a member of Reno Post, G. A. R., has served as quartermaster of the post for eight years, and has also filled the office of Commander. Mr. Longsdorf was married in 1859 to H. C., daughter of Jacob Hoffman, of Williamsport, who died in March, 1880, leaving five children: William H.; Owen E.; Ella F., wife of Robert Coney, of Williamsport; Mary R., wife of H. S. Stine, and Anna R. He was again married, in 1881, to Hannah M., daughter of J. H. Maurer, who has borne him two children: Alvin A., and Daniel H. He and wife are members of Pine Street Methodist Episcopal church.

Jacob Reed, alderman of the First ward, was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1821, son of Jacob and Rebecca (Bittle) Reed, natives of that county. His father was superintendent of the New York Coal Company, the first to operate in Schuylkill county. He was afterwards elected to the office of alderman in Pottsville, and filled that position for fifty-four years, and was also chief burgess of that city. Our subject received his education in the Pottsville Academy, became a contractor and coal operator, and was extensively engaged in the coal business in Pottsville. He came to Lycoming county in 1859, located in Williamsport, and was a jobber in Woolverton & Tinsman's lumber mills for sixteen years. April 1, 1881, he was appointed alderman by the Governor of the State, and has since been elected to that office. He was also engaged in the mercantile business for ten years in Williamsport. He was married in 1843 to Miss Priscilla, daughter of Evan Lewis, of White Deer valley, who died, January 1, 1887, leaving two children: John B. and William Morgan. He was again married to Elizabeth Ruffner, of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Reed is a Republican in politics, has been United States pension agent for several years, and with his family belongs to the Lutheran church.

John L. Guinter, prothonotary, was born in Upper Fairfield township, Lycoming county, June 22, 1849, son of John and Catharine (Stiger) Guinter. He was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools of his native township. He then engaged in clerking and in bookkeeping; afterwards he carried on the grocery business, and later engaged in the manufacture of cigars in Williamsport. In all these undertakings he met with well deserved success. In 1886 he was elected prothonotary of Lycoming county, and in the autumn of 1889 he was

re-elected to the same office by one of the largest majorities ever given for a county office in Lycoming county. For the past six years he has filled the position with commendable credit to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of the people. Mr. Guinter has always been identified with the Democratic party, and has taken an active interest in the success of the principles and measures of that organization. In June, 1888, he was appointed commissary sergeant of the Twelfth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and still holds that rank. He is one of the enterprising citizens of Williamsport, and is a stockholder in the Lycoming Opera House Company, also secretary and treasurer of the company, and was the principal promoter of that very necessary project. He is a stockholder in the Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and of the Athletic Park Association, and has shown the same energy and intelligence in these several enterprises that have characterized his business life since reaching manhood. Mr. Guinter has recently erected the City Hotel, on Pine street, which is quite an improvement to that part of Williamsport. He was married, January 27, 1873, to Eliza, daughter of Mark Harrison, of Union county, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of five children: William; Raymond Clyde; Norman Harrison; John L., and Myrtie Ludell. Mr. Guinter is a member of Lycoming Lodge, No. 112, I. O. O. F., and is one of the best known and most respected public officials in Lycoming county.

Charles J. Cummings, Register and Recorder, and Clerk of the Orphan's Court of Lycoming county, was born in Lewis township, (now Gamble,) Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1860. His parents, Patrick and Elizabeth (Kelly) Cummings, were among the pioneers of that section, where they settled in 1843. His father was engaged in lumbering and farming, and died, March 16, 1873; his widow still survives him. Mr. Cummings was reared in Lycoming county, received a common school education, and afterwards attended the Muncy Normal School and the Williamsport Commercial College. He then engaged in teaching, which vocation he followed ten years. He taught in the Ralston school and at various other points, and was principal of the South Williamsport high school in 1888 and 1890. During his boyhood years he assisted in supporting his widowed mother, besides earning the means with which to obtain an education. Mr. Cummings has been prominent in the local councils of the Democratic party since attaining his majority, and has figured prominently in educational circles, having served two years as secretary of the School Directors' Association of Lycoming county. In 1884 he was secretary of the Democratic county convention, in 1887 he was chairman of the Democratic county convention, and in May, 1890, he presided over the convention of school directors of Lycoming county. In the winter of 1889–90 he was urged to become a candidate for county superintendent of schools, but declined in order to enter the field for register and recorder, to which office he was elected in November, 1890, by the handsome majority of 1,320 votes. Mr. Cummings possesses that courage and perseverance so necessary to success in any calling. He is a popular representative of the young Democracy of the county, and is a member of the Catholic church. As an officer he has won the respect and confidence of the public. Through his industry he has accumulated considerable property, and is a stockholder and director in the Lycoming Opera House Company. He was married, November 25, 1891, to Miss Ella R. McGoughran, of Brooklyn, New York.

JOHN HEILEMAN, treasurer of Lycoming county, was born in Germany, January 30, 1860, son of Michael and Mary (Dangle) Heileman, who came to the United States in 1867 and located in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. His father is a wagonmaker, and followed his trade in Williamsport for many years. He resides in South Williamsport, his wife having died in 1865. The subject of this sketch came to Lycoming county with his father, and was educated in the public schools of Williamsport. He then worked in the saw mills, and after the flood of 1889 he purchased an interest in a brick manufacturing company in South Williamsport, which he sold out in 1891. In November of the latter year he was elected treasurer of Lycoming county, by a majority of 1,300. Mr. Heileman has been quite prominent in the local councils of the Democratic party, and prior to his election as treasurer he served as tax collector and in various other offices in South Williamsport. He is a stockholder in the Lycoming Opera House Company, and in the Market Street Bridge Company. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the R. A., and of the Turn Verein Society. Mr. Heileman was married in 1883 to Emma, daughter of Joseph Mahl, of South Williamsport, and has three children: Joseph; Clara, and George. The family are members of the Market Street Lutheran church.

EDWARD W. MICHAEL, sheriff of Lycoming county, was born in Muncy Creek township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1848, son of Peter and Esther Michael of that township. He was reared on the homestead farm, where he remained until reaching his majority, receiving a common school education in the district school of his neighborhood. At the age of twenty-three he married and moved to a farm in Wolf township, which he rented from his father-in-law and subsequently purchased. For fifteen years he was engaged in the agricultural implement business at Hughesville, in partnership with C. B. Vandine. He served as tax collector and overseer of the poor in Wolf township, and in 1888 he was elected sheriff of the county on the Democratic ticket by a majority of 960 votes, and is now filling that office. Mr. Michael was married in 1869 to Carrie, daughter of Abraham Bugh, of Wolf township, and has two children: Charles R. and Harry L. He and wife are members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Michael is largely interested in real estate in Wolf township, where he has spent the greater portion of his life.

JOHN R. BUBB, county commissioner, was born in Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, August 5, 1834, and is the eldest son of Abraham and Elizabeth Bubb. He was reared in his native town, where he received a public school education, and afterwards spent two years at Dickinson Seminary. He worked at the tailor's trade with his father for nine years, and was afterwards engaged with him in the lumber business on Pine creek up to 1865, and then located in Jersey Shore. In March, 1870, he removed to Newberry, and worked on the Williamsport boom for Brown, Clarke & Howe, and Dodge & Company seventeen years. In 1887 he was a candidate for county commissioner, but was defeated for the nomination, and in 1889 he was again a candidate, and was nominated and elected on the Democratic ticket, to serve until 1893. He served as constable of the Seventh ward for fifteen years, and filled the office of tax collector seven years. He is a stockholder in the Lycoming Opera House Company. Mr. Bubb has been thrice married. His first wife was Rachel Campbell, of Campbelltown, Pennsylvania. She died leaving three children: Elizabeth, wife of Henry Martin, of Newberry; Laura, wife of Peter Bowers, of Will-

iamsport, and Rufus R., of California. He was next married to Antoinette Sufforn, of New York State, who died without issue. His present wife was Elizabeth N. Bower, of Lycoming county, who has borne him two children: Minnie May, and Walker M. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian church of Newberry.

John E. Hopkins, deputy prothonotary of Lycoming county, was born in Havre-de-Grace, Maryland, July 28, 1852, son of John and Elizabeth (Irwin) Hopkins, natives of the same county. His father was constable and collector for twenty-six years, and was also engaged in the mercantile business in Maryland. About 1882 his parents came to Williamsport, and made their home with our subject. His father died in April, 1886, but his mother still survives. Their family consisted of six children, as follows: John E., of Williamsport; Irwin, of Baltimore, Maryland; William, of Philadelphia; Deborah L., wife of Edward Riley, of Williamsport; Parozett, of South Williamsport, and Archer, clerk of this city. The subject of this sketch was reared in Harford county, Maryland, and was educated in the public schools, and at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, Baltimore. He came to Williamsport in April, 1877, and took charge of the lumber interests of Hotchkiss & Barber, and afterwards became connected with the Emery Lumber Company, and Edgar Munson. Before coming to this county Mr. Hopkins was shipper for John DuBois, at Havre-de-Grace, Maryland, and thus became familiar with the lumber trade. After severing his business connections with Mr. Munson, he engaged in the hay, grain, and feed business in Williamsport, which he conducted for six years. In 1887 he was appointed deputy prothonotary, and has since filled that office in a satisfactory manner. He is a Democrat, and an unswerving supporter of his party. He was the Democratic chairman of the city from 1885 to 1891. Mr. Hopkins was married, April 30, 1878, to Martha, daughter of John Good, of Williamsport, and has a family of five children: John; Roland; Bessie; Maxwell, and Earling. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and his wife in connected with the First Baptist church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Royal Arcanum, and was one of the original stockholders of the Lycoming Opera House Company.

Orlando L. Nichols, deputy register and recorder, was born in Union, Broome county, New York, May 29, 1854, son of O. L. C. and Elizabeth (Derr) Nichols. His father was a native of Ulster county, New York, and a construction foreman on a railroad. He came to Williamsport in 1856, became connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as station baggage master, and filled that position at the Pine Street station for many years. He afterwards acted as real estate agent for William H. Armstrong, and was also engaged in the produce business at the market house up to his death in 1869. He was an active member of the Republican party, also of the I. O. O. F. and the Baptist church. He was a soldier in the rebellion. His wife was a daughter of Joseph Derr, who was a descendant of Ludwig Derr, the founder of Lewisburg, and still survives him. She is a member of the Lutheran church. Their family consisted of seven children, four of whom are living, as follows: Elizabeth E., wife of W. D. Crooks, of South Williamsport; Orlando L.; Frank A., who is engaged in the manufacture of lumber in the State of Michigan, and Ida B., wife of G. C. Achenbach, of South Williamsport.

The subject of this sketch was reared principally in Lycoming county, was educated in the public schools of Williamsport, and has been engaged in clerking, saw

milling, etc. Mr. Nichols was president of the school board of South Williamsport for two years, and has served as chief burgess of that borough for one year, being the first Democrat ever elected to that office. In 1885 he was appointed deputy register and recorder by George W. Gilmore, and has filled that position ever since. He is a stockholder in the Lycoming Opera House Company, and takes a deep interest in the growth and development of Williamsport. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is quartermaster of the Twelfth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania. Mr. Nichols was married, March 10, 1885, to Mary V., daughter of P. S. and Mary A. Bierley, of Petersburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, and has four children: M. Bessie; Walter B., and Ida Leonard. The family are members of the Lutheran church.

Patrick C. Flanagan was born in Cascade township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1860, and is a son of Patrick and Catharine (Driscoll) Flanagan, who were among the first settlers of that township. He remained with his parents during his boyhood years, working for his father in the woods, in the blacksmith shop, and on the farm. His education was received at the public schools, and at Montoursville Normal School. Having a mechanical mind he early acquired a knowledge of steam engineering, and in 1883 he accepted a position with Funston & Cullian, and in 1884 with L. M. Castner, with whom he remained until January, 1891. He then resigned his position in order to accept an appointment as one of the deputies in the office of Charles J. Cummings, register and recorder of Lycoming county, which he still holds. Mr. Flanagan is a member of the American Order of Steam Engineers, and has served as secretary of that body for three years. He was twice a delegate to the grand council at Philadelphia, and also a delegate to the supreme council convention at Manchester, New Hampshire, in 1888, and Boston, Massachusetts, in 1889. He is an ardent Democrat, and since his majority has been actively identified with the local interests of that party, and has served as a delegate to the county convention several times. Mr. Flanagan was married, January 27, 1892, to Cora M., daughter of George and Margaret J. (Martin) Myers, both of whom are dead. He is a member of the Catholic church.

William H. Kiess, clerk in the office of the register and recorder, was born at Blooming Grove, in Hepburn township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1862, son of Jacob D. and Sophia (Kehrer) Kiess, natives of Lycoming county, and of German origin. His mother died in December, 1862, and several years after her death, his father moved to Iowa. William H. was their only child, and was reared by his grandfather, Abraham Kiess, of Queneshaque, Anthony township. He was educated in the common schools of that township and at the Muncy Normal School. At the age of sixteen he engaged in school teaching during the winter season, and attended school during the summer. In 1883 he graduated from the State Normal School at Lock Haven, after which he taught for two years in the public schools and was then one of the teachers in the Williamsport Commercial College for three years. Mr. Kiess was appointed assistant postmaster of Williamsport in 1888, and filled that position until 1890, when he was appointed clerk in the prothonotary's office, and in January, 1891, he was appointed to his present position. He is a stanch Democrat, and is now a member of the school board from the Eighth ward. He has been connected with the I. O. O. F. since 1884, and has

passed through the chairs. Mr. Kiess was married in 1889 to Annie M., daughter of Levi Bender, of Williamsport. Mrs. Kiess is a member of Mulberry Street Methodist Episcopal church, and our subject attends the Baptist church.

Joseph Whitefield Milnor, deputy sheriff of Lycoming county, was born in Eldred township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, August 22, 1861, son of Joseph W. and Mary Jane (Taylor) Milnor. He was reared in Warrensville, Eldred township, until he was ten years of age, when his parents removed to a farm upon which he lived until 1879. He received a public school education. In the spring of 1878 he entered the Montoursville Normal School, and in the following year attended the Muncy Normal School. He taught school in Plunkett's Creek township in the winter of 1879–80, and in the fall of the latter year he again attended the Muncy Normal School, and taught in Anthony township in the winter of 1880–81. In the spring of 1881 he entered the Lock Haven Normal School, where he graduated in July, 1882. During the two following winters he taught school in Hepburn township, and also acted as agent for the *Sun and Banner*. In the spring of 1884 he entered the Williamsport Commercial College, and completed his course in June of that year. In the winter of 1884–85 he taught in the Warrensville schools, and in the fall of the latter year he organized a normal school in that village, and in the winter of 1885–86 he taught in Hepburn township. From that time to January 1, 1888, he was permanently employed on the *Sun and Banner* as reporter, collector, and solicitor. In 1888 and 1889 he was employed in the county treasurer's office under Jerome B. Lundy, and January 1, 1890, Sheriff Michael appointed him deputy sheriff of Lycoming county, which position he still holds. Mr. Milnor was administrator of the N. B. Kimble estate, and is trustee and guardian for Miss Jessie E. Kimble, one of the legatees. Mr. Milnor was married in October, 1888, to Jennie, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Fague of Wolf township, Lycoming county, and has two children: J. Willard, and Marguerite. The family became residents of Williamsport in 1889 and are adherents of the Lutheran church. Mr. Milnor is a stockholder in the Merchants' National Bank and the Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company. He is a stanch Democrat, and is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Daniel Keeler, clerk of the board of county commissioners, was born in Washington township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1854, and is a son of Jacob and Lydia (Boyson) Keeler, the former a native of Berks county, and the latter of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. His paternal grandparents were natives of Berks county, and removed to Mifflinburg, Union county, where they died. His father was a shoemaker, and first located in Washington township, Lycoming county, and afterwards removed to Delaware township, Northumberland county, where he engaged in farming. His mother died in 1886, and her husband subsequently removed to Iowa, where he now resides. The family were Lutherans in religious faith, and Democrats in politics. They reared a family of seven children, six of whom are now living: Reuben and William, of Kansas; Sarah Jane, wife of John Bear, of Iowa; Mary Ellen, wife of Joseph Walters, of the same State; Margaret A., wife of John M. Boyle, of Delaware township, Northumberland county, and Daniel, of Williamsport. The subject of this sketch received a public school education, and also attended a select school in Turbutville. He subsequently

taught school in the winter season, and thus earned money to pay for his tuition at the Montoursville Normal School, and with Prof. F. E. Wood, of the Williamsport Commercial College. In 1872 he commenced teaching in Fairfield township, and afterwards taught in Hepburn township, and for one term in Montour county. He came to Williamsport in 1880, and was junior principal of the Everett building for two terms. He then resigned and engaged with S. Q. Mingle, as salesman of musical instruments and sewing machines. He resigned at the end of a year and took charge of the business of the Singer Sewing Machine Company at Lock Haven. He was next appointed principal of the Ross building, Williamsport, which position he filled two terms, and was afterwards principal of the junior department, Washington building, for three years and a half. On the 5th of January, 1891, he was appointed to his present position. Mr. Keeler was married in 1879 to Clara Amelia, daughter of Christian Edler of Montoursville, and has four children: Mabel Charlotte; Walter Artley; Charles Metzger, and Florence Mildred. Mr. Keeler is a Democrat, and an ardent supporter of the principles of his party. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., is treasurer of the A. L. of H., and is a member of Company D, Twelfth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania. The family are adherents of the Lutheran church.

Staughton George, controller of Williamsport, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 17, 1841, son of Nathan Pynn and Jeanette (Rawlings) George, both natives of Philadelphia. His paternal grandfather and great-grandfather were both Revolutionary soldiers, the latter dying from wounds received at the battle of Long Island. His father was a minister in the Methodist Protestant church, and was an itinerant of that denomination for many years. As early as 1840 he traveled through northern and western Pennsylvania, preaching and organizing church societies and Sunday schools, and was prominently known in the city of Philadelphia. He served on the school board in the Second ward of that city. He died in 1863; his widow survived him until 1881. They reared a family of nine children, five of whom are now living, Staughton being the youngest. Our subject received a good education in the public schools of Philadelphia, and in 1854 he entered a commission house, where he remained until the breaking out of the rebellion. On the first call for troops, he enlisted in Company K, Second Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers, and served under Gen. William McCandless up to the battle of South Mountain, where he received a gun-shot wound in the left hip, which has made him a cripple for life. At the time of being wounded he was serving as first sergeant, and was in command of his company, and on this and previous occasions he was recommended for promotion for "gallantry in the field." His wounds incapacitated him for further duty in the field, and after a lapse of two years he was commissioned a lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve Corps. He served as military assistant at Beverly Hospital, Beverly, New Jersey, and while there he was presented with a valuable gold watch, for his kindness to the men. Lieutenant George was subsequently ordered to Camp Cadwallader, Philadelphia, and was appointed quartermaster. He had charge of the final distribution of the stores and camp equipage, and was the last officer in command of that historic camp. He was next stationed at the Philadelphia arsenal, where he remained until the muster out of his corps, in 1866. Mr. George came to Williamsport in August of that year, and was afterwards appointed by General

Respectfully,

Chas J Cummings

McCandless to a clerkship in the office of the secretary of internal affairs at Harrisburg. He filled that position four years, and then engaged in the lumber business at Williamsport, under the firm name of S. George & Company. In February, 1888, Mr. George was elected to the office of city controller, by a majority of 447 votes, and was re-elected, in 1890, by a majority of 1,008. He has always been an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, and is one of the influential Democrats of Lycoming county. He has been president of Hancock Veteran Club, and has served as sergeant major, chaplain, adjutant, and commander of Second Reno Post, G. A. R., of Williamsport. Mr. George was married in Philadelphia, in 1870, to Margaret A. Streeton, of that city. He and wife are members of the Baptist church.

John J. Galbraith, city clerk, was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1847, and is a son of Joseph and Jane (Earley) Galbraith. His father was born and reared in Butler county, and there married Jane Earley, a native of Ireland, and about 1860 moved to Pittsburg. His wife died there, and he afterwards removed to the South, where he spent the balance of his days. Joseph Galbraith was a great student of the Bible, and both he and wife were members of the Presbyterian church. The subject of this sketch was educated in his native county, and labored on the farm until 1862, when he enlisted in Company M, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served three years. For the last sixteen months of his service, he was on detached duty at brigade headquarters, doing duty as a non-commissioned officer. He was seriously injured by accident in 1863, on the march to Gettysburg, and with three exceptions was in every battle fought by the Army of the Potomac from Cedar Mountain to Appomattox. In 1867 he came to Williamsport and entered the office of the *Gazette and Bulletin* and remained on this paper until 1872. In partnership with W. R. Bierly he then established the *Register*, and published it for two years, and was also a proprietor of the *Breakfast Table* for a few months. In May, 1876, he became city editor of the *Gazette and Bulletin*, retaining that position until the fall of 1882. In 1886 he was elected city clerk, and is now serving his seventh consecutive term in that office, to which he was re-elected six times. Mr. Galbraith is a Republican, and has served as a delegate to the city, county, and State Republican conventions. He was once tendered the nomination for mayor of Williamsport, but declined to accept. He has served as alderman of the Fourth ward for two terms, and was a member of the school board one term. While chairman of the supply committee he voted in favor of erecting the present high school building, and strongly advocated the modification of the course of studies. He was one of the active agents in establishing Reno Post, G. A. R., in which he has filled various offices. Mr. Galbraith was married in 1870 to Sarah J., daughter of Benjamin Smith, of Clinton township, Lycoming county. She died in 1890, leaving five children, as follows: O. H., of the *Gazette and Bulletin;* Bessie; Annie; Mary, and Frederick Earley. Mr. Galbraith and family are connected with St. Paul's Lutheran church.

George Housel, city treasurer, was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, May 7, 1831, and received his education in the common schools of his native county. His father, Wilson Housel, was a native of Hunterdon county, and was a prominent merchant and lumberman for over forty years. His grandfather, Thomas Lowry,

was a colonel in the Continental Army. Wilson Housel married Abagail Lowry, of Mercer county, New Jersey, and reared eight children, our subject being the youngest. At the age of twenty George succeeded to his father's lumber business, and continued in that line of trade up to 1861, when he came to Williamsport, formed a partnership with Nelson Runkle, under the firm name of Runkle & Housel, and engaged in the manufacture of sawed shingles. This firm was the pioneer in that industry in Williamsport, and shipped the first car load of sawed shingles sent from this city. In 1867 they became associated with Henry Beard, and the firm of Runkle, Housel & Beard was organized. They erected the Diamond Planing Mills, and operated them up to 1873. Mr. Housel then sold his interest and engaged in the mercantile business at Jersey Shore, where he remained only nine months. He next became connected with James and Thomas U. Thompson, under the firm name of Thompson, Housel & Company, manufacturers of lumber, which existed up to 1879. He afterwards spent a year at Easton, Pennsylvania, where he formed a company and engaged in the manufacture of a patent elevated tramway. In 1880 he returned to Williamsport, took charge of the manufacturing business of Lutcher & Moore, and served as general manager for that firm until they closed out their business in 1890. Mr. Housel was then elected to the office of city treasurer for a term of three years, which position he now occupies. He was married in 1851 to Fannie, daughter of Charles Vorhis, of Milford, New Jersey, and has two children: Robert Lowry, a farmer of Fairfield township, Lycoming county, and Lizzie, wife of Horace R. Hanks, manager for S. Q. Mingle & Company of Williamsport. Mr. Housel is a Republican in politics, and both he and wife are members of the Second Presbyterian church.

Capt. Evan Russell, chief of police of Williamsport, was born in Piatt township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1840, and is the only living son of Edward H. Russell. He was reared in this county, and received his education in the West Branch High School, Jersey Shore, and at Dickinson Seminary, taking a full course in mathematics and civil engineering. He was engaged in surveying for a number of years, and after his removal from Piatt to Nippenose township he operated a grist mill for several years. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Fifth Pennsylvania Reserve, and for meritorious service was promoted to the rank of sergeant. In September, 1862, he was transferred to the Signal Corps, United States Army, with the rank and pay of a sergeant of engineers. During his service of three years he participated in nearly every battle fought by the Army of the Potomac, and had many hair-breadth escapes. He had a horse killed at the battle of Antietam, and another wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg. For a time he served as signal officer on board of a gunboat, and in one engagement on the Rappahannock the boat on which he was serving had five solid shots sent through her hull. After his term of service had ended he was mustered out and returned to Lycoming county. In 1868 he was the Republican nominee for prothonotary, and was defeated by only 202 majority. He ran for county surveyor in 1883, but was again defeated by a very small majority. When Daniel Steck was elected prothonotary he appointed Captain Russell his deputy, which office he filled until April 1, 1889, when he was appointed chief of police by Mayor Keller. In July, 1885, he was commissioned by Governor Pattison captain of Company G, Twelfth Regiment, National Guard of

Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Union Veteran Legion and Reno Post, G. A. R., and may be justly proud of his standing among the veterans of the rebellion. Captain Russell was married in 1866 to Sarah, daughter of James Williamson, of Jersey Shore, and has two children: Hubert H., assistant city engineer, and Margaret, a graduate of Dickinson Seminary. He and family are members of Grace Street Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has served as trustee. Captain Russell is one of the founders and directors of the West Branch Building Association, and is a stockholder in the Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company.

Seymour J. Noble was born near Olean, New York, March 31, 1821, and died at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1890. His early life was spent on a farm, and he subsequently engaged in lumbering. In 1871 he came to Williamsport, and in connection with H. C. Miller and Ezra Canfield bought the City Flour Mill. On the death of Mr. Miller he and son, Edward F., purchased the interests of the other partners, and established the firm of Noble & Son, which existed up to his death. The mill retained its old name until 1886, when the plant was entirely rebuilt and the name changed to the Noble Mills. In business Mr. Noble was aggressive, energetic, and enterprising, and a man of the strictest integrity. He was a member of the Second Presbyterian church of Williamsport, was an ardent Prohibitionist, and his interest in religious and temperance work greatly aided these causes in the community. Mr. Noble married Maria C. Mills, a native of Cattaraugus county, New York, and his widow and two children survive him.

Edward F. Noble, proprietor of the Noble Mills, was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, December 8, 1852, and is the son of Seymour J. Noble. He was educated at Batavia, New York, and learned the milling business with his father. He became associated with the latter in the management of the business, to which he succeeded at his father's death. The mill was entirely rebuilt in 1886, and in 1892 it was remodeled and its capacity largely increased. It was the first mill in Williamsport to put in the roller system, and its product enjoys a high reputation. Mr. Noble is a Prohibitionist, and is an active member of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was married, November 4, 1886, to Emma, daughter of Hiram Mudge of Williamsport. He and wife are members of the Second Presbyterian church, in which he is an elder.

Hudson R. Flemming, miller, was born in Mill Hall, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, January 17, 1852, son of Isaac and Margaret Ann (Stradley) Flemming. He was principally reared in Lycoming county, received a common school education, learned the trade of wood-worker and carriage-builder, and has followed the same up to 1889. In 1878 he embarked in the manufacture of carriages, and in March, 1891, became a member of the present firm of Flemming & Shollenberger, merchant millers, Hepburnville, Pennsylvania. After the flood of 1889 he was purchasing agent for the Market Street Relief Committee, and was appointed secretary and member of the Flood Relief Committee. Mr. Flemming has been a member of the Valley Forge Memorial Association since its reorganization in 1886, and also a member of the board of trustees of the same. He is an active Republican, and in 1885 was elected a member of the school board from the Fourth ward, has held that position ever since, and was its secretary for five years. He was married in 1877 to Miss Sallie, daughter of Alfred Deal, and to this union have been born three children:

Walter D.; Cora May, and Earle R. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America, and with his wife belongs to the Pine Street Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been one of the librarians of the Sunday school for the past ten years.

Edward J. Fisher, of The Fisher & Hinkle Company, manufacturers of biscuit and confectionery, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1864, and is the eldest son of John S. and M. Elizabeth Fisher. He was educated in the public schools of Williamsport, and subsequently was bookkeeper for three years for F. J. Funston & Company. In 1887 he was one of the organizers of the firm of Fisher, Hinkle & Company, which was in the latter part of 1891 changed into the present corporation, and is now the secretary and treasurer of the same. He is a stockholder and vice-president of the Athletic Park Association, of which he was one of the organizers. Mr. Fisher was married in 1888 to Mary A., daughter of George W. Crandell, of Williamsport, and has two daughters, Emily May and Elizabeth Jamison. He and wife are members of the Second Presbyterian church of this city.

Matthew E. Dunn, plumber and gas fitter, was born in the city of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1856, son of Patrick and Mary Ann (Russell) Dunn. His father was a native of Ireland, and came to the United States in boyhood and located in Piermont, New York, where he grew to maturity. He was married in Orange county, New York, to Mary Ann Russell, who bore him a family of six children. He became a railroad contractor, and about 1852 he settled on Lycoming creek in Lycoming county, and was employed in building the Northern Central railroad as foreman in charge of a gang of men. In 1855 he moved to Williamsport, where he resided for many years, and then removed to Caledonia, Elk county, Pennsylvania, where he died. His widow survives, and resides in Elmira, New York. Mr. Dunn was foreman of the Northern Central railroad shops for many years, and was an energetic, industrious man. He was a Democrat, and served as a member of the common council of Williamsport. He was an adherent of the Catholic church all his life, and died in that faith. To Patrick and Mary Ann Dunn were born the following children: Mary, wife of Henry F. Wheeland, of Elmira, New York; Matthew E., of Williamsport; and James, Daniel, Elizabeth, and Annie, all of whom are residents of Elmira, New York. The subject of this sketch was reared in Williamsport, and received a public school education. He afterwards learned the plumber and gas fitter's trade, and in 1881 established his present business, in which he has been quite successful. He is one of the leading plumbers of the city, and has built up a large trade. Mr. Dunn was married in 1881 to Esther, daughter of John Parks, of Snyder county. His wife is a member of St. John's German Reformed church.

George G. Wyland, machinist, was born in Centre county, Pennsylvania, December 28, 1843, son of Jacob and Nancy (Jacobs) Wyland, natives of the same county, where the father died in 1886. His mother is still living, and her children are named as follows: Samuel B.; Lewis H., deceased; George G., and Laura, who married Frank Allen. Our subject received his education in the common schools of Bellefonte, and was principally reared by Hon. Judge Linn. He learned the machinist trade at Milesburg, and came to Williamsport in 1866, where for fifteen years he was foreman of the shop owned by Mr. E. Andrews. In 1883 he established his present business, where he repairs all kinds of machinery. In 1861 he

enlisted in Company H, Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and after serving three months, he re-enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and saw service for nine months, being on detached service as gunner with Battery K, First New York Artillery. He participated in the battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville and others. Mr. Wyland constructed the first steam canal boat that was ever manufactured in Williamsport, and ran the same from that city to Philadelphia and Baltimore. He was married in 1865 to Isabella, daughter of Robert Armstrong, who died in 1869, leaving one child, Lewis H., now engaged in the railroad business in Virginia. He was again married, to Caroline Barclow, of Union county, who at her death left one child, Minnie. He was married a third time, to Alice Chambers, of Mifflinburg, Union county, by whom he has one child, George C. Mr. Wyland belongs to the G. A. R.; is a Republican, and with his wife belongs to the Second Presbyterian church.

Joseph R. Carpenter, of the firm of Carpenter Brothers, manufacturers of emery and corundum wheels, was born in Anthony township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1849. He is a son of Jesse B. and Phoebe (Carpenter) Carpenter of Piatt township, Lycoming county, and grandson of John Carpenter, a native of this county, and great-grandson of William Carpenter, who came from England during the Revolutionary war as a soldier in the army of Cornwallis, and subsequently settled in Lycoming county. The subject of this sketch was educated in the schools of Anthony township, where his father and grandfather lived, and subsequently took a course at the Montoursville Normal School. He followed agriculture until 1884, and then engaged in the manufacture of emery wheels at Linden, under the firm name of Stone & Carpenter. At the end of two years Mr. Stone retired, and the present firm of Carpenter Brothers was organized. They moved their plant to Williamsport in 1891, and it is the only firm of the kind in this part of the State. Mr. Carpenter was married in 1873 to Emma E., daughter of John McLaughlin of Piatt township, and has three children: Jessie V.; Mack B., and J. Craig. He is a Democrat, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Asher M. Carpenter, of the firm of Carpenter Brothers, was born in Anthony township, September 16, 1857, and is a son of Jesse B. Carpenter, now a resident of Piatt township. He received a public school education in the district schools, and afterwards attended school at Montoursville and Jersey Shore. He was married in March, 1888, to Augusta C., daughter of Henry Jones of Porter township, and has one son, Henry Jones. He became a member of the present firm in 1886, and has been engaged in the manufacture of emery wheels for the past six years. He has been an active Democrat since attaining his majority, and served as auditor of Piatt township, clerk of election, etc. His wife is a member of the Lutheran church.

Conrad Villinger married Louisa Wochner, and emigrated with her from Germany, their native country, to America in 1853, first locating in Pottsville. He was a brewer, and worked at that occupation in Pottsville for one year, coming thence to Williamsport, in 1854, where he worked at the brewery owned by Mr. Buehler, and afterwards (1864–66) leasing a brewery on Franklin street, which is now known as the Flock brewery, and conducting the same for three years. In 1859–61 he and Mr. Bousch operated a brewery in Danville, after which he was proprietor of the United States Hotel at the corner of Fourth and William streets, this city, for

three years. He then engaged in the grocery business at the corner of Grove and Third streets, and continued until his death, March 2, 1877. He was a Democrat in politics, a member of the I. O. O. F., and belonged to the Lutheran church. His widow survives him and is the mother of five living children: John W.; Minnie E.; Albert; Harry H., and William E.

John W. Villinger, of the firm of J. W. Villinger & Brother, plumbers and gas fitters, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1855, son of Conrad and Louisa (Wochner) Villinger. He was educated in the public schools of Williamsport, learned the plumber's trade, and on April 1, 1884, he engaged in business with Matt E. Dunn. At the end of one year Mr. Dunn withdrew from the firm and Mr. Villinger continued the business alone until June, 1889, when his brother, Harry H., became a member of the firm of J. W. Villinger & Brother. The last named was born in Williamsport, July 23, 1862, received a public school education, and worked in lumber mills and at the butcher business until 1884. Both he and his brother are Democrats in politics.

Joseph G. Rathmell was born in Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1803, and died in December, 1855. His father, Amariah Rathmell, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Jonas Rathmell, a native of England, who was granted a large tract of land in Bucks county by William Penn. Amariah was one of the pioneers of Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, and reared six children, all of whom are dead. They were as follows: John; Mary; Phoebe; Thomas; Amariah, and Joseph G. The subject of this sketch received a good education in the Williamsport Academy (now owned by J. B. Hall) and was one of the pioneer school teachers of Williamsport. He married Sarah, daughter of John Mahaffey, of Lycoming township. She died in 1887. They reared a family of seven children, as follows: Mary, deceased wife of James Rothrock; Thomas M.; Ezra; Margaret; Emiline, widow of Samuel Beck; Sarah, widow of Thomas H. Caldwell, and John, deceased. Mr. Rathmell was an adherent of the Whig party, and served two terms as justice of the peace. He was brigade inspector of the State militia for ten years, and was quite prominent in local military affairs. He was one of the organizers of the Second Presbyterian church of Williamsport, and was a member of that church up to his death.

Thomas M. Rathmell was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1829, and is the oldest son of Joseph G. and Sarah Rathmell. He received his education from his father, and under Professor Beardsley, of Lock Haven. He then engaged in boating on the canal, at which he continued for twenty-five years, being the owner of several boats. He next engaged in the lumber business, which he prosecuted for a number of years, and is now retired from the active duties of business life. Mr. Rathmell was married in 1858 to Mary Emily, daughter of Moses Crans, of Orange county, New York, who has borne him three children: Mary, wife of H. S. Meyer; Thomas, who is connected with his father's planing mill, and Sarah, wife of Warren Levergood. He is a Republican, has served in both the common and select councils, and is now a member of the former. He served on the school board for six years, half of which time he was treasurer of the board. He joined the Masonic order in 1856, and is a member of the lodge, chapter, and commandery. He has been connected with the I. O. O. F. since reaching manhood, and is one of

the oldest Odd Fellows in the city. He is also a member of the K. of P., and is a leading supporter of the Second Presbyterian church.

James Elliott was born in Muncy Creek township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Ebenezer Elliott, a Quaker, who moved from Bucks county to Lycoming county at an early day and settled in Muncy Creek township. Ebenezer Elliott married a Miss Tobey of Philadelphia, who bore him two children: James and Samuel. His second wife was a Miss Harlan of Muncy Creek township, who became the mother of two children: John and Lydia. None of his children are now living. About 1854 he settled in Muncy, where he died. James Elliott grew to manhood in his native township, and learned the wagonmaker's trade at Jerseytown, Columbia county, after which he located in Williamsport. He married Harriet Goldy, and resided in Williamsport up to his death in 1870. His wife died in 1877. Soon after coming to this city he opened a wagonmaker's shop, and carried on that business for many years. To James and Harriet Elliott were born ten children, as follows: John G., who died in St. Louis, Missouri; Eliza Ann, widow of Francis Long; Samuel; William G., deceased; Thomas Tanyhill, who served in the regular army five years, served three years and three months in the rebellion in the Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers and Sixth Regular Cavalry, and died at Reading, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Mary Jane Shelly, of Michigan; James S., deceased, who served three months in the Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, three years in the Sixth Regular Cavalry, and was captain of Company H, Sixth Colored Cavalry, at the close of the war; and Harriet, Sarah, and Charles, all of whom are dead. Mr. Elliott was a Whig in early days, and afterwards a Republican; he was a class-leader for many years in Pine Street Methodist Episcopal church.

Samuel Elliott, foreman of the Philadelphia and Erie car shops, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, June 9, 1833, and is the only surviving son of James and Harriet Elliott. He was reared in Williamsport, and received a public school education. He learned the wagonmaker's trade with his father, and worked with him for several years. In 1856 he found employment with the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad Company as a car repairer, and remained with them until September, 1860. He then became connected with the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, and was located at Lock Haven until 1864, when he returned to Williamsport, and in the spring of 1865 he was made foreman of the car shop, which position he has since held. Mr. Elliott was married in 1863 to Sarah, daughter of John and Elizabeth Stadden of Turbutt township, Northumberland county. They are the parents of six children, as follows: Harriet; John S.; Elizabeth M.; Samuel, deceased; A. Bruce, and Jennie. He and wife are church members. He is a Republican, and has served in the common council six years.

Frederick D. Schweiker was born in Germany, January 10, 1832, son of John M. and Margaret (Krause) Schweiker, also natives of Germany. He was reared in his native land, and received his education in the high schools of that country, and then entered a wholesale dry goods house as an accountant. In 1870 he immigrated to the United States and located in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he found employment with Guy W. Maynard & Company, lumber dealers, and subsequently with the firm of Krause, Herdic & Company. He remained in that business for three years, and then became bookkeeper for Sheffel, Murch & Com-

pany, with whom he was employed two years. He then entered the office of H. W. Watson, and took charge of his insurance business for several years, and in 1880 he succeeded Mr. Watson. This insurance agency was established by Mr. Watson many years ago. When Mr. Schweiker succeeded to the business he represented three companies, but has since extended his connections and facilities until he is now representing about a dozen first-class companies of Europe and America. He controls the insurance of many of the largest and most desirable business and residence properties in Williamsport and vicinity. He is a member of the Board of Underwriters, and a gentleman of large experience and wide acquaintance. Mr. Schweiker is a stanch Republican, but has never sought or desired public office. He was married in 1877 to Frances M., daughter of William Gifford, of Wellsville, Allegany county, New York, and has a family of four children: Margaret; Lawrence; Frederick, and Robert. The family are adherents of St. Paul's Lutheran church of Williamsport.

Frank H. McCormick, son of Seth T. McCormick, deceased, was born in White Deer valley, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, February 24, 1857, and removed with his parents to Williamsport in 1861. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and after completing his education, he read law with his brother, Hon. H. C. McCormick, and was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county in May, 1880. For five years he practiced his profession with his brothers, H. C. and S. T. McCormick, but in 1885 he purchased the insurance business of Louis Schneider, and with Henry J. Campbell organized the insurance firm of Campbell & McCormick. This firm continued to do business for three years, when Carl Herdic purchased Mr. Campbell's interest, and the present firm of McCormick & Herdic was established. It is one of the leading insurance firms in the city, and also transacts a large real estate business. Mr. McCormick was married in 1883 to Etta, daughter of Eber Culver, of Williamsport, and has two children: Fred C. and Eleanor. He and wife are members of the Third Presbyterian church. Politically he is an active supporter of the Democratic party, and takes a deep interest in the success of that organization.

Spencer W. Hill, of the firm of Hill & Byers, real estate and insurance agents, is a son of Jacob R. and Jamella Hill. He was born in Hughesville, Lycoming county, August 28, 1856, and was reared in his native village. He was educated in the public schools and at the Muncy Normal School, afterwards spending some time at Dickinson Seminary and the State Normal School at Millersville. He then commenced teaching, and followed that vocation for thirteen years. He was principal of the Hughesville schools for five years, and taught in the Muncy Normal for two years. He subsequently took a course at Williamsport Commercial College, and then located in this city and became manager of the agricultural and implement business of J. H. Mutchler. He afterwards served as corresponding clerk in the office of H. B. Silsby, State agent for the Manufacturers' Accident Indemnity Company, of Geneva, New York, and in 1886 embarked in the real estate and insurance business. In January, 1891, he associated with him F. B. Byers, and the firm of Hill & Byers is among the leading insurance agencies of this city. Mr. Hill is a Republican; he has served as a member of the school board from the First ward since 1888, and was secretary of the board in 1889. He was married in 1879 to

C. R. Harris

Bella, daughter of William F. Mecum, of Hughesville, and has four children: Victoria M.; Jennie Belle; Raymond S., and Harry D. He is a member of the Masonic order, the I. O. O. F., and the S. of V., and he and wife are connected with Mulberry Street Methodist Episcopal church.

David T. Mahaffey was born in Newberry, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1850, son of Lindsey and Sarah Jane (Reiley) Mahaffey. He was educated in the public schools and the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, of the State of New York. In 1869 he was employed as teller in the West Branch Bank, where he remained four years, and was then selected as first teller in the Williamsport National Bank, and filled that position for eleven years. In 1883 he and his brother, D. S. Mahaffey, engaged in the manufacture of kindling wood, under the firm name of the Williamsport Kindling Wood Company, Limited. Mr. Mahaffey has also been identified with the lumbering interests of the county, is a stockholder in the Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and is treasurer of the Lake Makamo Land Company, of Sullivan county. He is also a member of the Happy Jack Gold and Silver Mining Company, of Ouray, Colorado, of which he is a director and vice-president. He is interested in Mahaffey's addition to Williamsport, is proprietor of the Williamsport Staple Company, and possesses large farming interests near the city. He is a Republican in politics, and at present is a member of the Board of Health of Williamsport. He was married in 1878 to Miss Alice E. Shaw, and to this union have been born two children: Eleanor and Marian. Mr. and Mrs. Mahaffey are members of the Disciples' church.

Delos S. Mahaffey was born, April 14, 1856, in Newberry, and is a son of Lindsey Mahaffey. He was educated at Wyoming Seminary and Cheshire, Connecticut, closing his school days in 1876. In 1878 he was employed as clerk and paying teller in the Williamsport National Bank, where he remained until 1888. He became interested with his brother, D. T. Mahaffey, in the kindling-wood business in 1883, and in 1888 he established a fine stock farm at Montoursville, and has about sixty fine bred horses thereon. He was married in 1886, to Mary Ann, daughter of George W. Lentz, and to this union has been born one child, George L. Mr. Mahaffey is a Republican in politics.

Solomon V. Van Fleet was born in Port Jervis, Orange county, New York, September 13, 1824, son of James S. and Mary (Fredenberg) Van Fleet, natives of that county. His father was a prominent citizen, and served as sheriff of Orange county. He and wife died upon their homestead farm near Port Jervis. Solomon V. received an academic education, and read medicine for two years, but did not complete his studies or engage in practice. He commenced teaching school, and afterwards became train dispatcher at Piermont, for the New York and Lake Erie railroad, which position he filled a number of years. In 1860 he came to Williamsport and entered the employ of Du Bois & Lowe, lumber operators, as confidential clerk, and filled that position for many years with John Du Bois. He was a justice of the peace one term in Armstrong township. He finally retired from active business life, and has since devoted his attention to his large real estate interests. Mr. Van Fleet was married, October 15, 1853, to Elvira Du Bois, and has four children: Fred, of Williamsport; Walter, a physician near Franconia; Virginia; Florence, and Ida. He is a supporter of the Republican party, and his family are members of Christ Protestant Episcopal church.

William F. Dean, photographer, was born in Canandaigua, New York, November 28, 1856, son of James Fenton and Harriet A. (Benjamin) Dean, who came to Williamsport in 1867, where his father engaged in the mercantile business. He died June 3, 1876, in the faith of the Episcopal church. His widow survives him. William F. is the fourth in a family of six children. He was educated in the public schools of this city, and afterwards engaged in the mercantile business. In 1883 he established the firm of Dean & Cornwell and engaged in photography, which they continued until 1887, when Mr. Cornwell retired and Mr. Dean has since carried on the business alone. He has the leading photographic establishment in this part of the State, and in his business employs six assistants. He has the exclusive right to the photographing of thirteen furniture factories, and has built up a large and successful business. Mr. Dean was married, April 16, 1885, to Hettie S., daughter of John Kern, of Plymouth, Luzerne county. His wife is a member of the First Presbyterian church, and he is connected with the Episcopal church, in which faith he was reared. He is a Republican, and is prominent in Masonic circles, being connected with the lodge, chapter, and commandery.

Martin Ellinger was born in 1809; he was a native of France, but immigrated to America in 1834, locating in New York City, where he remained several years. He then removed to Williamsport, where he took charge of the West Branch Iron Works for John B. Hall, continuing with that establishment for many years. In New York he married Margaret Kahra, who died in 1873. Their family consisted of seven children, all of whom are living: Cornelius; William L.; Lizzie; Anna, who married H. H. Tilley; John F.; Edward M., and Charles H. Mr. Ellinger was a Republican in politics, and a charter member of St. Paul's Lutheran church, of which he was a deacon at the time of his death in 1888.

Charles H. Ellinger was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1857, son of Martin and Margaret (Kahra) Ellinger. He was educated in the public schools, learned photography, and in 1873 embarked in that business with Mr. Stiltz, which he continued until 1881, at which time the present firm of Hunt & Ellinger was organized. He is a member of Lycoming Lodge, I. O. O. F., is Past Grand of the same, and is a Republican in politics.

Frank C. Hunt was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1854, son of Edward F. and Adaline (Cox) Hunt. His father was connected with the Williamsport *Gazette* for a number of years and was a telegraph operator and sign writer. He was chief clerk under George Webb, who was superintendent of the Catawissa railroad for a number of years, was chief clerk in the Veteran Reserve Corps under Colonel Wisewell, was a Republican in politics, and during the war held a position under the United States government. He was a member of Christ church several years previous to his death in 1884. Their family consisted of six children: Edward W.; Frank C.; Ella M.; Mamie F.; H. Bruce L., and Charles Walter. Frank C. Hunt was educated in the public schools of Williamsport and Washington, D. C. After completing his education he embarked in the mercantile business with W. L. Purdy & Company, subsequently being engaged with Mr. Stiltz in the photographic business, where he remained until the present firm of Hunt & Ellinger was formed. This firm do an extensive business in copying and enlarging portraits, employ hundreds of agents, and get orders from various parts of

the United States. Mr. Hunt was married in 1885 to Miss Margaret, daughter of Charles Leighow, of Danville, Pennsylvania, and to this union has been born one child, Charles Edward. Mr. Hunt is a Republican in politics, and his wife is a member of the Market Street Lutheran church.

Daniel Edler, proprietor of the City coal yard, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1831, son of Christian and Barbara (Kline) Edler, natives of Germany. His parents first settled in Philadelphia, and about 1821 they removed to Block House, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, remaining there two years, and thence coming to Williamsport. His father died in Williamsport in 1860, followed by the widow in 1870; they were pioneer members of the Lutheran church, and helped to build the old Lutheran church near the jail on Third street. Five of their children are yet living: William; Christian; Henrietta, who married C. Shiesley; Joseph, and Daniel. The last named was educated in the common schools and attended one term at the old seminary. At the age of twelve years he began boating on the canal, and continued until he was eighteen years old, when he was apprenticed to Abram Page, for three years, to learn the cabinetmaker's trade, and for him he afterwards worked ten years. In August, 1874, he embarked in the coal business, at which he has since continued, and does one of the leading trades of the city. He is an active Republican, and has served sixteen consecutive years as a member of the common council of Williamsport, having been during this period chairman of the fire committee, highway committee, and market committee. He served as a member of the school board for one term, and in 1860 he enlisted in Company K, Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served three months as corporal of the company. He is a member of Reno Post, G. A. R., and is Past Senior Vice-Commander of the same. He was married in 1853 to Elizabeth, daughter of Lewis Weigel, ex-treasurer of Lycoming county, and to this union have been born five children: Mary, who married Milford Watson; Alice; U. S. Grant; Harry, and Lewis.

John M. McMinn was born, August 23, 1819, in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. He was educated at the boarding school kept by Professor Gause at Unionville, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He left school before he was eighteen years of age, and engaged in teaching in the neighborhood of Downingtown, where he became acquainted with the Pyles, who persuaded him to look after their interests at the Washington Iron Works, Nittany valley, Centre county. He was married, October 15, 1844, to Caroline, daughter of Elias P. Youngman. After leaving the iron works he invested his savings with James Hays, of Cedar Run, in the tannery business, in Penn's valley, near Millheim. He subsequently taught school at Milesburg, and afterwards engaged in lumbering with Samuel McKean on the Moshannon. In 1849 he removed to Unionville and took up civil engineering and assisted in building the Bald Eagle and Tyrone plank road, extending from Milesburg to Tyrone. In 1853 he removed to Williamsport. Here he took the position of first assistant under Robert Faries, then chief engineer in the construction of the Sunbury and Erie railroad. He served as city engineer and made the first lithograph map of Williamsport, which was published in 1857. Mr. McMinn became chief engineer of the Tyrone and Lock Haven railroad, now known as the Bald Eagle Valley railroad, in 1857. In connection with Rev. Cyrus Jeffries he started the West Branch *Bulletin*, the first number appearing June 6, 1860. In 1866 he engaged in making

surveys for the West Branch Canal Company, and during the same year he conducted a preliminary survey which has since developed into the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek, and Buffalo railroad. He afterwards became chief engineer of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and conducted their explorations and surveys for a road in the western part of Pennsylvania. He was connected with many other engineering expeditions and was a skillful engineer. In 1869 he sold his property in Williamsport and removed south, locating on a plantation near Norfolk, Virginia. There he died, September 11, 1870.

Frank Fulmer, coal dealer, was born in Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, July 11, 1838, son of David and Catherine (Dietrick) Fulmer. David Fulmer was a son of Adam Fulmer, and died in 1871. His first wife, whose maiden name was Catherine Dietrick, died in 1858, and was the mother of eleven children: Elias; Frank; Joseph; Adam; David; John; Lavina, who married Jacob Berger; Abigail; Susan; Elizabeth, who married John Casselberry, and Sarah Jane, who married H. U. Striker. He was again married, to Catherine Marsh, who survives him and lives in Williamsport. Mr. Fulmer was a stockholder in the Market Street bridge, was a Democrat in politics, filled various township offices, and was a member of the Lutheran church. Frank Fulmer, his son and the subject of this sketch, was educated in the township schools and in 1861 enlisted in Company F, Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves, served twenty-two months, was wounded at Charles City Cross Roads, and was honorably discharged because of the effects of said wound. He re-enlisted in the spring of 1865 in Company E, Third United States Veteran Volunteers, Hancock Corps, served until the spring of 1866, was with the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, White Oak Swamp, and others. After the close of the war he followed boating on the canal for nine years, and was then employed in shipping lumber for a Mr. Quinn for a number of years. After serving as a member of the Williamsport police force for two years, he embarked in the saw-milling business, erecting a portable saw mill in 1880, which he operated for two years. In the fall of 1882 he established his present coal business, and has built up a good trade. He is a member of Reno Post, G. A. R., and of Camp 47, Union Veteran Legion, is a Democrat in politics, and in 1885 was elected to the office of county commissioner. During his term of office the commissioners built two bridges on Pine creek, one on Larry's creek, and one at Lairdsville. He is at present a member of the school board from the First ward. He was married in 1868 to Mary E., daughter of Charles Fisher, and to this union have been born six children: Florence E.; Jessie Almeda; Frank; David; Charles, and Joseph. Mr. and Mrs. Fulmer are members of the Lutheran church.

T. L. Baldwin was born in Lawrenceville, Pennsylvania, in 1818, and moved to Tioga, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, in 1836, when about eighteen years of age. After reaching manhood he engaged in merchandising in that county. He resided there until 1877, when he came to Williamsport, retiring temporarily from active business. He was married to Jerusha De Pui, of Tioga, who bore him a family of nine children, six of whom are now living: Thomas D. and Annie D., both of Williamsport; Vine D., of Boston, Massachusetts; Jabin Bush, of the United States mint, at Philadelphia; Edward Maynard, and Louis, of Williamsport. Mr. Baldwin

was a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and during his residence in Tioga county served two terms in the State legislature. He was president of the Tioga County Bank, and an active member of the Protestant Episcopal church. His wife died in 1877; he survived until April, 1890.

Edward Maynard Baldwin, son of Thomas L. and Jerusha Baldwin, was born in Tioga, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1862. He was reared and educated in that county, and at the age of sixteen began clerking in a hardware store in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he remained five years. He then returned to Tioga county and engaged in the mercantile business with his father, which partnership continued five years. In February, 1888, he located in Williamsport and embarked in the coal and feed business, and is now one of the most prominent coal dealers of the city. Mr. Baldwin was married, June 21, 1887, to Louise, daughter of Guy W. Maynard of Williamsport. He and wife are members of Trinity Protestant Episcopal church. He is active in church work; he is vice-president of Trinity Church Beneficial Association, and was senior warden of the Episcopal church of Tioga for three years. He is a Republican, and served as auditor of Tioga for three years; since coming to Williamsport he has taken an active interest in political affairs.

William H. Kilbourn, coal dealer, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania March 22, 1860, son of Elisha and Maggie (Whittlesey) Kilbourn. His parents were natives of Connecticut, and settled in Lycoming county in 1848. The father was in charge of the old water mill for six years, and also of the old Williamsport mill for one season, and now lives a retired life with his son, William H. Kilbourn. The mother is a member of the First Presbyterian church, and has two children: Joseph S., who is a molder by trade, and William H. The last named received his education in the public schools at Williamsport, and in 1879 became connected with J. S. Gibson in the coal business, succeeding him in his business in 1889, and is now one of the largest coal dealers in the city. He also ships coal to different towns on the Northern Central and Philadelphia and Erie railroads. He is one of the original stockholders of the Athletic Park Association, is secretary of the same, is a member of the Board of Trade, is secretary of the Merchants' Retail Commercial Agency, is a Republican in politics, and belongs to the Third Presbyterian church.

William H. Hartman, coal dealer, was born in Port Clinton, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1852, son of George and Caroline (Mengel) Hartman, natives of that county. His father was a section foreman on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad for many years, and died in Schuylkill county in 1891. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county, and was educated in the public schools of Port Clinton. He afterwards clerked in a store in that borough, and in 1881 came to Williamsport and entered the freight and ticket offices of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company as a clerk. He was afterwards promoted to chief clerk, which position he held until December, 1890, except for a brief period in 1888 when he was sent to Shamokin to look after the Philadelphia and Reading Company's interest at that point. In 1890 the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company erected an extensive coal yard at the foot of Hepburn street. This was rented by Mr. Hartman, and he embarked in the coal business, and is probably handling more coal than any other dealer in the city. Mr. Hartman is a Democrat, and during his residence in Port Clinton was a member of the borough council and

the school board. He is a member of the R. A., the K. of P., U. A. M., and Iron Hall. He was married in 1879 to Nora A., daughter of E. J. Kirlin of Schuylkill county, and has two daughters: Carrie and Ena. He and wife are members of the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport. Mr. Hartman has also been secretary of the Finley Sunday school for a number of years.

H. B. Melick, dealer in real estate, was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1833, son of Peter and Margaret (Best) Melick, also natives of Columbia county. His great-grandfather, Peter Melick, emigrated from Germany, on the Rhine, and settled in Columbia county, where he purchased a large tract of land, a portion of which constitutes the present sites of Bloomsburg and Light Street. During the time of the Wyoming massacre the Indians came to the home of Peter Melick, the grandfather of H. B. Melick, and took ten horses belonging to Mr. Melick, and strapping bed clothing on the backs of these animals, they left for their camping grounds, after having attempted for three days to murder the family, which had taken refuge in a small fort on Fishing creek. In a short time one of the horses managed to escape and returned home with the clothing the Indians had stolen and fastened upon its back. Our subject was reared in Columbia county until he was fifteen years of age, receiving his education in the public schools of that county, when he moved to Philadelphia and there learned the carriage-maker's trade at the Dunlap carriage factory. In 1854 he went to Cuba, where he worked at his trade until 1855, when he moved to Lycoming county, and was engaged in the manufacture of carriages in Williamsport for twelve years. In 1867 he embarked in the real estate business, which he has continued ever since. He also engaged in the grocery business from 1867 to 1872 with Cyrus Hamilton, and subsequently with Abraham Clinger. He was associated with Peter Herdic in various enterprises, and during that business connection organized several water companies in different places. He is president of the Cairo, Illinois, water works, the Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, water works, the Selinsgrove water works, and is a stockholder in the Orlando Water Works Company. He is a Republican in politics, has served as a member of the city school board for ten years, was treasurer of the same for two years, and has also been a member of the common council of Williamsport. He was married in 1860 to Miss Eliza, daughter of Stephen Gould, a native of Carbon county, Pennsylvania, who died February 8, 1880, leaving one son, Robert S. Melick, who is a member of the insurance firm of Sheffer & Melick. Mr. Melick was again married, to Alice V. Gould, who died October 21, 1889. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank and the Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Williamsport.

Theodore Hill, real estate dealer, was born in Wolf township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1827, son of Jacob and Louisa (Morris) Hill. Jacob Hill was a son of Jacob Hill, and was born in Wolf township, Lycoming county, in 1801. He was a farmer, merchant, and distiller for many years. In 1852 he located in Ohio, and in 1854 he started for California and has never been heard from since. He married Louisa Morris, a daughter of Daniel Morris. Her father was a native of Mount Holly, New Jersey, and was one of the early settlers of Hughesville; he was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died at the age of eighty-five years. Mrs. Louisa Hill died in November, 1827. Theodore Hill, the subject of this sketch,

received an ordinary education, and was reared by his grandparents, Daniel and Deborah Morris. He was engaged in the mercantile business in Hughesville, and afterwards in the distillery business. In 1860 he was elected register and recorder of Lycoming county by the Republican party, and served one term, after which he was clerk of the Pennsylvania State Senate. From 1864 to 1878 he was a superintendent of the real estate business affairs for Peter Herdic. In the fall of 1869 he was elected to the Lower House of the State legislature, and in 1871 he was elected prothonotary of Lycoming county. In 1878 he was appointed superintendent of the real estate business interests for R. J. C. Walker and William Weightman, which position he held until January 1, 1890, when he commenced his present real estate business. He was married in 1851 to Anna R., daughter of Christian Kahler, and to this union have been born five children: Clarissa; Chester W.; Lilian A.; Ila Blanche, who married Frank S. Clapp, and Harry H. Mr. and Mrs. Hill are attendants of the Trinity Episcopal church.

Joseph H. Mackey, of the firm of Mackey & Tallman, insurance agents, was born in Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, May 3, 1849, son of Thomas and Catherine (Dentler) Mackey. Thomas Mackey was born in Londonderry, Ireland, and immigrated to America with his parents, in the same ship with William Cameron, a brother of Hon. Simon Cameron. They located in the Buffalo valley, in Union county, Pennsylvania, where Thomas was married to Catherine Dentler. Soon after marriage he located in Lewisburg, where he was superintendent of the Marsh Foundry for twenty-one years. He died in 1860, was a strong temperance man all through life, and with his wife belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church. His widow is still living in Lewisburg in her eighty-fourth year, and is the mother of seven children, five of whom are living: James K.; Thomas L.; Lidie, who married David Banghart of Lincoln, Nebraska; Maggie, who married Thomas Millspaugh, of Williamsport, and Joseph H. Joseph H. Mackey was educated in his native town, where he remained until 1865, when he went to Ogle county, Illinois, and spent three years learning the carpenter's trade. In 1868 he was engaged with Culver, Barber & Company in their planing mill for some time, and was with H. W. Early & Company for a number of years. He was also employed by the Millspaugh Brothers for two years in the pattern shop of the Williamsport Machine Company, and in 1863 he embarked in the insurance business. In 1888 he formed his present partnership with Harrison Tallman, and has since done business under the firm name of Mackey & Tallman for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Mr. Mackey is a member of the Athletic Park Association, and of Ivy Lodge, F. & A. M., Lycoming Chapter, No. 222, R. A., and Baldwin II Commandery, No. 22, K. T. He is Past Grand of Lycoming Lodge, I. O. O. F., is Past Chief Patriarch of West Branch Encampment, and has been Scribe for the same since 1879. He is a member of Canton Ridgley, No. 8, Patriarchs Militant I. O. O. F., is secretary of the Pennsylvania Odd Fellows' Anniversary Association, and is also a member of the committee on credentials of the Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania; is a member of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F., and is on the committee of transportation of that body, and is treasurer of the Temple Club of this city. He is a Republican in politics, and during the Garfield campaign in 1880 he was captain of Company A, Republican club. He was married, November 17, 1870, to Miss Kate P., daughter

of Samuel and Charlotte Coder, and to this union have been born five children: Lottie C.; Edward P.; Fred C.; J. Harry, and Thomas M. Mrs. Mackey is a member of the First Baptist church, while Mr. Mackey belongs to the Mulberry Street Methodist Episcopal church.

Firm B. Byers, of the real estate firm of Hill & Byers, was born in Snyder county, Pennsylvania, July 19, 1863, son of John G. and Mary (Ulrich) Byers, natives of that county. His father was a stone contractor and followed that business for several years. He served in the late war as a member of a regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, and was corporal of his company. He married Mary Ulrich, who died in 1885, and was the mother of three children, two of whom are living: Firm B. and Bessie B. He now makes his home with his son, Firm B., and is a Republican in politics. Our subject was reared in Snyder county, and received his education by his own efforts. He came to Williamsport in 1879; in 1883 he was appointed agent for the Prudential Insurance Company, and after one year and three months' service he was made assistant superintendent for central Pennsylvania for three years. At the expiration of that time he was promoted to superintendent and general manager for central Pennsylvania; after serving for three years in that capacity he resigned and formed his present partnership with Spencer W. Hill, and has done an excellent business from the beginning. He is a Republican in politics, and belongs to the Patriotic Order Sons of America, and Lycoming Lodge No. 112, I. O. O. F.

Garrett T. Burd, secretary of the Union Insuring Company, was born in Clinton township, Lycoming county. His father, John A. Burd, was also a native of Clinton township, who, after receiving an ordinary education, learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1863 enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor May 23, 1864. His widow, whose maiden name was Mary Duncan, was again married, to Lawrence M. O'Dell, carpenter and builder, who now resides in Montgomery. They belong to the Methodist Episcopal church of that borough, with which Mr. O'Dell is officially connected as trustee and steward. Our subject is her only child, and received his education in the township schools, the Muncy Normal, and the Williamsport Commercial College. He learned the machinist trade, thereby earning money enough during the summers to defray his expenses at school during the winter months. He taught school for two winters. On coming to Williamsport he was employed by the Williamsport Machine Company, and attended the night sessions of the Williamsport Commercial College. He was subsequently bookkeeper for Breneizer & Company until they ceased to do business. He then engaged in the insurance business as a solicitor for Henry Clinger, subsequently forming a partnership with Mr. Hartranft at Montgomery, where they did a real estate and insurance business until 1889. He then returned to Williamsport, and January 1, 1891, was made secretary of the Union Insuring Company. He is a member of Lycoming Lodge, No. 112, I. O. O. F., and is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church of Montgomery.

Riley W. Allen, of the Travelers' Insurance Company, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, June 17, 1855. He attended public schools until the age of thirteen, when he learned the trade of furniture ornamenter. At the solicitation of A. H. Heilman

H. B. Shelich

& Company he came to Williamsport in 1873, and shortly afterward W. H. Melhuish & Company secured his services as superintendent of their finishing department. When this firm consolidated with the Williamsport Furniture Company Mr. Allen was awarded the contract to take charge of their finishing department. After cottage chamber suites went practically out of fashion, ornamenters could not command remunerative situations. After casting about for some time Mr. Allen embarked in the insurance business as a solicitor for H. W. Watson, in the year 1877. From there he went with A. D. Lundy, who represented the Travelers' Insurance Company, where Mr. Allen developed a peculiar ability for presenting intelligently this corporation's products, and made himself so useful that he was taken in as a partner, and became a member of the firm of A. D. Lundy & Company. From this he graduated into the managership of the Travelers' Insurance Company's offices in the Northern Central district of Pennsylvania, when he was promoted to State special agent, and he at present occupies the dual position of district agent and State special agent. By indefatigable work and careful presentation of facts, Mr. Allen has built up an enviable business. In 1876 he was married to Annie M., daughter of Charles Scheffel. To that union five children have been born, three of whom survive: Bertha L.; Carl G., and Margaret L. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are members of the First Baptist church of Williamsport.

Judson A. Olmstead was born in Columbia county, New York, November 7, 1844, son of Judson and Naomi (Hunt) Olmstead, both of whom were born in Columbia county, in February, 1802. His father was a miller by trade, and successfully operated several different grist mills in Columbia and Wyoming counties. He subsequently removed to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1890; his wife died in 1871. Both were members of the Baptist church. They were the parents of nine children, four of whom are living: Emma P., wife of E. A. Rowley; Mary Ellen, who married J. W. Cole; Charles D., and Judson A. The last named received a public school education, and remained with his parents until 1862, and then enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry. He served as corporal of his company, and was detailed to the ambulance corps. He participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchee Valley, Lookout Mountain, Buzzard Roost, Dallas, and others, was taken sick at Atlanta, and remained ill four months. After leaving the army he purchased a farm in Van Buren county, Michigan, on which he lived three years, then sold it, returned east, and located in Williamsport in 1867, where he took a course at the Williamsport Commercial College. He was in Clearfield county some time as agent for his father in the sale of agricultural implements, and continued in the machine business for several years. He purchased his father's business, and engaged in the manufacture of saw mill machinery and the erection of mills. Mr. Olmstead was married, November 4, 1868, to Harriet C., daughter of Dr. I. R. Meeker. Her father was born at Johnson's Settlement, New York, January 26, 1814, was educated in the common schools, and removed with his parents to Ohio at an early day. He graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and practiced his profession in Illinois, where he died, December 5, 1856. He married Phœbe Lowell, of New Hampshire, December 22, 1835, who survived him until October 3, 1890. She belonged to the same family as the late James Russell Lowell of Massachusetts. Dr. Meeker was a

prominent physician of his locality, a man of excellent judgment, and a conscientious Christian gentleman. The family medicines now manufactured by H. C. and J. A. Olmstead are made from recipes which he used in his practice. In 1878 Mrs. Olmstead engaged in the manufacture of these medicines, and by 1887 her business had grown to such an extent that Mr. Olmstead gave up his previous vocation, and has since given his entire attention to their manufacture and sale. They have an extensive trade for their product all over the country. Mr. Olmstead is a Republican, and is a member of the Union Veteran Legion. He is a stockholder in the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. Mr. Olmstead and wife are members of the First Baptist church, and are the parents of one child, Walter J.

John M. Steinhilper was born in Germany, July 1, 1823, son of Ludwig and Fannie (Slay) Steinhilper. His parents came to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, in 1847, where they spent the remaining years of their lives. His father was a farmer in Germany, and held an official court position for twenty-nine years. He reared a family of seven children, three of whom are living and are residents of Williamsport: John M.; Jacob, and Fannie, wife of Justus Dittmar. John M., the subject of this sketch, received a common school education in his native land, and afterwards served three years and a half in the German army. He immigrated to the United States in 1847, and obtained employment at a Philadelphia water cure establishment, where he remained two years and a half. In 1850 he came to Williamsport and engaged in manual labor. In 1858 he established a grocery store on Franklin street, which he carried on for nine years, and then sold out and engaged in the coal business with Gottlieb Fullmer and remained in that business for six years. The following two years he was in the ice business, and in 1879 he opened a beer-bottling establishment, which he carried on up to 1886, and then retired from active business life. He has served as tax collector of the Eighth ward for the past four years, and has also been overseer of the poor the same length of time. He is an active supporter of the Democratic party, and has been judge of election for several terms. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since 1863. Mr. Steinhilper was married in Philadelphia, March 4, 1849, to Theresa Sturn of Germany, and has five children: Eva, wife of Charles A. Foucart, of Jersey City; Mary, who married Samuel B. Harman, of Williamsport; Rosa, wife of George Flock, of Williamsport; Fannie Louisa, a teacher in the public schools, and Louisa Fannie, wife of William C. Hopler of Williamsport. He and family are members of the English Lutheran church. He is largely interested in city real estate, and erected the fourth house on Franklin street in the Eighth ward.

S. T. Frain, proprietor of the Hotel Crawford, was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1840, son of Henry and Catherine (Shoemaker) Frain, natives of Berks county, Pennsylvania, who settled in Union county in 1830. His father died, September 10, 1874, and his mother July 18, 1852; they reared seven sons: Isaac; Henry; George; John; S. T.; Charles, and J. F. Our subject was reared in Union county, where he received a limited education. At the age of twelve years he moved with his parents to Centre county, and there served an apprenticeship of six and one-half years at the woodworker's and painter's trades. August 19, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and after the consolidation of the regiment was a member of Company D, and served over three years.

receiving wounds in the left leg at Williamsburg, in the right leg at Garnett's Farm, in the right side at Weldon railroad, and in the right ankle and left leg at Spottsylvania, which so disabled him that he was discharged from service and confined in the hospital at Washington, D. C. He participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac up to Spottsylvania, joining General Hancock at Camp Curtin, Virginia. His brother John was a member of Company H, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and lost his left hand at Bull Run; his brother Frank was a member of Company D, First Pensylvania Cavalry, and lost his right arm by a cannon ball at Cold Harbor, and his brother Charles was a member of Company E, and subsequently of Company D, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. After the close of the war Mr. Frain followed his trade in Harrisburg for six years, afterwards engaging in the grocery business, and still later in the undertaking business, and was the second undertaker in Harrisburg. He then became proprietor of the McClay Street Hotel, and has since kept hotels in Union county, at Millheim, Centre county, and at Selinsgrove, Snyder county. In April, 1890, he took charge of the Hotel Crawford, in Williamsport. He is a member of Reno Post, No. 64, G. A. R., and Camp 47, Union Veteran Legion. He was formerly identified with the Republican party, but is now independent in his political proclivities; he is a member of the Williamsport Board of Trade. Mr. Frain was married in 1866 to Miss Cemillia Lichtenwalter, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, by whom he has one son, Lewis E.

Adam Appel, clerk at the Eagle Hotel, was born on the 27th of June, 1852, in Lewis township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, son of Adam and Christina Ann Appel. His father was born in Bavaria, Germany, and migrated to America in 1841 at the age of twenty-four, accompanied by three brothers—Philip, Jacob, and George—and one sister. They came at once to Lewis township, Lycoming county, whither three sisters—Mrs. Catherine Drum, Mrs. Caroline Yoxtheimer, and Mrs. Julia Quiggle—had preceded them. The three brothers subsequently located in different parts of the West; of the four sisters, two, Mrs. Quiggle and Mrs. Drum, still reside in Lewis township; the other two died in this county. Adam Appel, Sr., was first employed as a farm laborer, but several years after his arrival he purchased a tract of uncleared land, removed the timber, and reduced it to cultivation. He died in Lycoming township, Lycoming county, October 16, 1886, at the age of sixty-nine; his wife died in 1875. They were the parents of three children, two of whom died in early childhood. Adam Appel, the subject of this sketch, is the only surviving child, and was reared in Lewis and Hepburn townships, Lycoming county. He received a common school education, and was variously employed at farm labor, etc. from 1867 to 1873; in the latter year he came to Williamsport, and worked at the planing mills, factories, etc. for some years. In 1882 he became connected with the European House as clerk, relinquishing this position in April, 1889, to accept employment in a similar capacity at the Eagle Hotel. Here he has since remained, and enjoys a wide acquaintance and deserved popularity among the traveling public by reason of his courteous, affable, and obliging manners. Mr. Appel was married, April 5, 1887, to Lena, daughter of Anthony and Catharine Raver, of Collomsville, Lycoming county, and they are the parents of two children: Florence and Luella. Mr. and Mrs. Appel are members of St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran church. Mr. Appel is also a member of Ivy Lodge, No. 397, Lycoming Chapter,

No. 222, and Baldwin II Commandery, No. 22, F. & A. M.; in politics he is a Republican.

JOHN R. KELLY was born in Philadelphia, January 20, 1861, son of Lawrence and Martha Kelly. He was graduated from the Germantown high school, came to Williamsport on the 1st of April, 1888, and took charge of the Enright Hotel, where he has since remained and which he has made a financial success. He was married, October 30, 1880, to Mary A. Ryan, and to this union has been born one child, Martha.

L. C. RUNKLE, manager of the Rochester Bottling Company, of Williamsport, was born in Centre county, Pennsylvania, May 14, 1857, son of Daniel and Susan (Grossman) Runkle, natives of New Jersey, who were among the early settlers of Centre county. He was reared in Centre and Clinton counties, received his education in the public schools, and was graduated from the State Normal School at Lock Haven in 1883, and from the Williamsport Commercial College in 1884. After closing his college course he was employed for several years as reporter and collector for the Williamsport *Sun and Banner*. Severing this connection he took employment with the J. P. Enright Bottling Company, remaining with them and the Keystone Bottling Company for nearly two years. During President Cleveland's administration he was appointed and served as mail agent between Williamsport and Canandaigua. He was then employed as registered letter clerk at the Philadelphia and Erie railroad station at Williamsport, which position he filled until May, 1888, when he became bookkeeper and collector for the Rochester Bottling Company, and in January, 1891, was made the general manager of the same. Mr. Runkle does the leading bottling trade of the city of Williamsport. He is a Democrat in politics. He was married, October 15, 1890, to Miss Edith, daughter of Sylvester Engle, of Hazleton, Pennsylvania.

QUIN CASEBEER was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1859, son of Samuel and Mary (Gouldy) Casebeer. His father was born in New Jersey, was a millwright and carpenter by trade, and came to Lycoming county in 1847. His mother was born in Lycoming county and died in 1868, and was the mother of four children: J. B.; Ella, who married Paul Hess; Quin, and Samuel. Our subject received his education in the public schools of Williamsport, and for several years was engaged in the grocery and butcher business. In 1884 he was employed as bookkeeper for the Williamsport Beef Company, and has held that position ever since. He is a Democrat in politics, and in 1890 was elected a member of the select council of Williamsport, for a term of four years. He was married in 1879, to Miss Annie, daughter of James Pierce, and to this union have been born three children: Walter E.; William G., and John B. Mr. and Mrs. Casebeer attend Christ's church.

W. J. TOMLINSON, veterinary surgeon, was born in Gamble township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1847, son of Stephen and Margaret (Hoffman) Tomlinson. After attending the public schools in his native township he was employed as foreman in lumber woods for fifteen years by Smith & Company, of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, on Pine creek, and by the Sunbury Lumber Company on Plunkett's creek. In 1883 he went to Philadelphia, where he studied to become a veterinary surgeon under Dr. James A. Marshall, after which he entered the

University of Pennsylvania as one of the first matriculates of the veterinary department of that institution. He took a one year course at Philadelphia and a full course at the American Veterinary College, of New York, from which he graduated in 1887, and immediately began the practice of his profession in Loyalsockville, subsequently removing to Montoursville, and in 1880 he located in Williamsport, where he has built up a lucrative business. August 29, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, Two Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Capt. H. B. Essington, and served until the close of the war, participating in the capture of Fort Fisher under General Terry. He is a stockholder in the Lycoming Opera House Company, is a Democrat in politics, and belongs to Reno Post, G. A. R., and to Eureka Lodge, F. and A. M., of Montoursville. He was married, January 6, 1870, to Miss Malina, daughter of John H. Hermon, and to this union have been born five children: Elmer E.; John F.; Flora May; Estella, and Lulu. Mrs. Tomlinson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Loyalsockville, but attends the Pine Street Methodist Episcopal church of Williamsport.

David M. Keller, veterinary surgeon, was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1851, son of George B. and Mary (Masters) Keller, natives of Easton and of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, respectively, who moved to Lycoming county about 1855, locating in Muncy Creek township, where the mother died in 1879. His father now lives a retired life in Muncy, is a Republican, and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. He is the father of seven children: Annie, who married De La Green; Parvin; David M.; Jacob D.; Margaret, deceased; George M., and Harriet, who married Dr. William Reedy. Our subject was reared in Muncy Creek township and educated in the public schools. He was employed on the homestead farm until 1884, when he entered the Ontario Veterinary College, at Toronto, Canada, from which he was graduated in 1886. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Williamsport, where he has done an excellent business. He was married, November 13, 1878, to Miss Jennie Good, daughter of Michael Good. He is a Republican in politics, and with his wife belongs to St. Paul's Lutheran church.

William Colt, cabinet-maker and undertaker, was born in Wolf township, Lycoming county, October 3, 1824, son of Thomas and Mary (Andy) Colt. His father was born in Northumberland county, and removed to Lycoming county with his parents. After marriage he resided in Wolf township for a number of years, removing from there to the State of New York. Our subject came to Williamsport in 1839, learned the cabinet-maker's trade with Godfrey Lenhart, and has ever since followed that occupation. In 1849 he established his present business at Newberry, and has done an excellent trade there for over forty years. He was a member of Lycoming Lodge, No. 112, I. O. O. F., helped to organize the Ionian Lodge, No. 729, I. O. O. F., and is Past Grand of the same. He is also a member of the West Branch Encampment, No. 136, is a Republican in politics, and was appointed postmaster of Newberry under President Lincoln, re-appointed by President Grant, and served in all eighteen years. He was married in 1848 to Matilda, daughter of Frederick Fessler, of Newberry, who died October 25, 1891, and was the mother of three children: Kate W.; A. D., and H. E. Mr. Colt is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Newberry.

Arthur Lloyd is a carpenter by trade and has followed that occupation for many years. His father, David Lloyd, was a lineal descendant of Thomas Lloyd, one of the land commissioners appointed by William Penn in 1684 at the organization of the provincial government. His descendants subsequently located in Canada, whence David Lloyd came to the United States, having deserted from the British army because of sympathy with the American cause in the war of 1812. He made his way to Pennsylvania and settled in Bucks county, removing thence to Muncy, where he served as justice of the peace and was identified with many enterprises of a public character. There he died in 1868, at the age of eighty-two. At Muncy he married Mary Quinn in 1816; Arthur Lloyd was the third child born to this union, and has passed his entire life at Muncy, his native town. He is a Republican, and with his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, and is the father of four living children: Annetta, who married Lyman Johnson; Sarah, who married Daniel Clapp; Annie, who married H. T. Sallada, and William Q.

William Q. Lloyd, proprietor of Lloyd's Laundry and Shirt Manufactory, was born in Muncy, Pennsylvania, June 21, 1850, son of Arthur and Elizabeth (Brewer) Lloyd. He was educated in the public schools and Dickinson Seminary. He learned the trade of a shirt cutter, and was the first regular shirt manufacturer in Lycoming county, which occupation he followed for twenty years, being a member of the firm of Matthewson & Company in 1872. Since that time he has been engaged in business alone. Mr. Lloyd started the first laundry in Williamsport, and in 1879 he erected a first-class steam laundry, in connection with which he also has a large and lucrative business in the manufacture of shirts. He is a member of the Order of Elks, and is a Republican in politics. Mr. Lloyd was married in 1874 to Mary E., daughter of George Rothrock, of Williamsport, and of the children born to this union three are living: Harry; Rex, and John.

Henry Jacob Flock, deceased, was born in Kirch-heilingen, Prussia, Germany, in 1824, son of Carl F. W. and Mary Dorothea Flock. He was reared in his native land and apprenticed to the stone mason's trade, prior to which he received a common school education. He served five years in the Prussian army, and was then discharged from the service. He came to the United States in 1853, and located in Elmira, New York, coming to Williamsport in 1854. He worked at his trade on the bridges of the Pennsylvania railroad, the DuBois mill, and several furnaces in this part of the State, and was engaged at his trade several years. He afterwards followed boating on the canal. In June, 1865, he purchased the City brewery, and operated it up to his death, November 16, 1884. He, however, tore down most of the old buildings, erected new ones, and supplied them with the best modern machinery for the manufacture of beer. He was very successful in the accummulation of property, and left to his widow and children a handsome competence. Mr. Flock was married in 1855 to Eva Barbara, daughter of John and Eva Catharine Metzger, natives of Germany. They reared a family of five sons and one daughter: Catharine Elizabeth; Charles Frederick William; Henry Jacob, deceased; John Henry Christopher; Jacob George, and Herman Frederick William. Mr. Flock was a Democrat in politics, and was a member of the I. O. O. F. He was a member of the Lutheran church, to which denomination his widow and family belong.

Charles Frederick William Flock, manager of the City brewery, was born in

Williamsport, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1857. He was educated in the public schools and at Dickinson Seminary, and is also a graduate of Williamsport Commercial College. He learned the brewer's trade with his father, and worked at the same for sixteen years, and for four years, prior to his father's death, he was manager of the business. For six years succeeding that event he was manager and bookkeeper, and had full charge of the business, but for the past two years he has devoted his whole time to its management. Mr. Flock is an active Democrat, and is now serving his second consecutive term in the select council as a member from the Eighth ward. He was a member of the committees of highways and sewers, and gas and water supplies, and was chairman of the joint supply light and water committee. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Turn Verein, and was second lieutenant of Company B, Twelfth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania. Mr. Flock was married, March 23, 1882, to Mary, daughter of G. E. Otto Siess, of Williamsport, and has three children: Henry Jacob; Eva Barbara, and G. E. Otto. He and family are members of the Lutheran church.

John Henry Christopher Flock was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, August 24, 1860, was educated in the public schools, and has since been connected with the brewing business, holding at present the position of assistant manager of the City brewery. He is a Democrat, and is connected with the Turn Verein and the Golden Eagle societies. He was married in 1886 to Elizabeth Foura, and has two children: Jacob Henry and Carl. He and wife are members of the Lutheran church.

Jacob George Flock was born, September 15, 1864, received a common school education, and since leaving school has been connected with the bottling department of the City brewery, which is under his management. He married Rosa, daughter of John Steinhilper, of Williamsport. He and wife are members of the Lutheran church, and he is connected with the K. of P. and the Turn Verein societies.

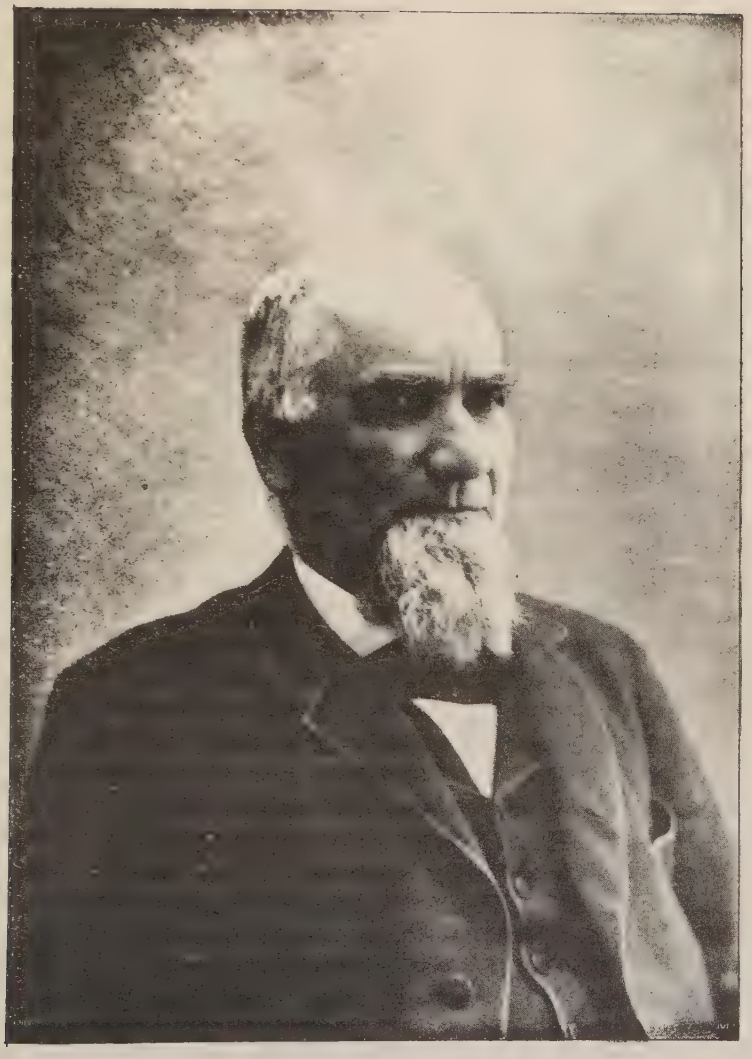
Samuel M. Bubb, lumberman and contractor, was born at the mouth of Pine creek, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1835, son of Christopher and Olive (Pass) Bubb, natives of this county. His father was born in Fairfield township, and was a farmer and contractor. He settled in Williamsport, and lived in this city for fifty-one years, dying in 1888. He was street commissioner in the city for several terms. In politics he was a Whig in early days, and afterwards a Republican. His wife, Olive, died in 1861. Both were members of the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport. They reared a family of nine children, seven of whom are living and reside in this city, as follows: George; John; Samuel M.; Joseph; Mary, wife of Henry Brown; Harriet, wife of Robert White, and Elizabeth, wife of Lewis Kiefer. The deceased are Michael and James. The subject of this sketch was reared in Williamsport, and received a common school education. For thirty-two years he has been engaged with the lumber firm of White, Lentz & White, and during that time has handled over 300,000,000 feet of logs. He is a Republican, has served as street commissioner of the city, and has been in the city council three years. For the past twelve years he has been a member of the school board, and takes pride in the growth and progress of the public schools. During the war he was a member of Company G, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, served three months, and also went out in the State militia under Capt. Thomas Bennett.

Mr. Bubb married Ella King, of Hepburn township, but has no children. His wife is a member of the First Baptist church. He is a member of Lycoming Lodge, No. 112, I. O. O. F.

Gearhart Villinger, butcher, was born in Baden, Germany, September 24, 1826, son of John and Rose (Ganter) Villinger. He was reared in his native land, and learned the butcher's trade with his father, who carried on that business in Baden. In the spring of 1850 he came to the United States; he first located in New York City, and lived successively in Philadelphia, Reading, and Pottsville, Pennsylvania, remaining in the last mentioned town two years. In 1853 he came to Williamsport, and has since been actively engaged in the butchering business, and has had a stand in the market house for many years, which is recognized as the leading meat market in the city. He is a stockholder in the Lycoming National Bank and the Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company. He has always affiliated with the Republican party. Mr. Villinger was married in 1853 to Catharine, daughter of Martin Roman, of Germany. Ten children were the fruits of this union, only five of whom are living: Harriet, wife of John F. Moorehead; John F.; Julia, wife of Fred Steuber, and Henry A., all of whom are residents of Williamsport, and Fred, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. Mr. Villinger and family are members of the German Lutheran church.

Henry A. Villinger was born in Williamsport, March 8, 1865, and is a son of Gearhart and Catharine Villinger. He was educated in the public schools and at Dickinson Seminary, and has followed the butchering business since boyhood. He was married in 1887 to Minnie, daughter of Daniel Maneval, of Williamsport, and has one child, George R. He and wife are members of St. Mark's English Lutheran church. He is a member of the K. of M. and of the B. P. O. E. He is a stockholder in the Athletic Park Association and the Williamsport Building and Loan Association. Politically he is a Democrat, and is one of the progressive and enterprising young business men of the city.

William D. Brown is a native of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and a son of Joseph and Lydia (Hummel) Brown, natives of the same county. His father was a prominent man in that county, and served as a member of the State legislature. Both he and wife were members of the Lutheran church, and died in Northampton county. William D. was educated in the public schools, and after reaching manhood he engaged in the mercantile and lumber business at Easton. In 1883 he came to Williamsport, where he has since followed the lumber trade. Mr. Brown has been thrice married. His first marriage occurred in 1852 to Margaret Unangst, of Northampton county. She died in 1858, leaving three children: Joseph N., who is engaged with his father in the lumber business; Emily, wife of E. W. Woodward, and W. W., a physician of Wyoming county, who died in August, 1890. Mr. Brown was again married in 1860, to Mary Green, of New Jersey, a cousin of Judge Henry Green of Easton, Pennsylvania. She died in 1862, leaving one son, Charles H., now associated with his father in the lumber business. He married Dr. Jean Saylor, one of the well known physicians of Williamsport, June 11, 1883. During his residence in Northampton county, Mr. Brown was connected with the National Guard for many years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and both he and wife are connected with Christ Protestant Episcopal church.



J. K. Crawford

DAVID R. FORESMAN, proprietor of Foresman's dray line, was born in Washington township, Lycoming county, July 19, 1838, and is the third son of John and Maria Foresman. He attended school in White Deer valley, and in Centre and Clinton counties, and lived with his parents until 1862. He then enlisted in Company I, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He went out as a private, and was promoted to first lieutenant, and had command of his company for one year. He participated in most of the battles fought by the Army of the Potomac during his term of service. After the war he engaged in farming in Loyalsock township, whence he removed to Williamsport in 1867, and entered the butchering business. He was also employed in the lumber mills of the city at various times. In 1880 he established his present dray line, which has proven a successful venture. Mr. Forseman was married in 1881 to Emily Mohr, of Muncy, Pennsylvania. He and wife are adherents of the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport. He is a member of Reno Post, G. A. R., and was post Commander in 1884. He is prominent in Masonic circles, and is a member of the lodge, chapter, and commandery. Mr. Foresman is a stanch Democrat, but takes no active part in political affairs.

WILLIAM B. FORESMAN, of the firm of W. B. Foresman & Brother, dealers in flour, feed, grain, etc., was born in Washington township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, May 2, 1842, and is a son of John and Maria (Follmer) Foresman. He was reared on the homestead farm, and was educated in the public schools and at Dickinson Seminary. He afterwards learned the miller's trade and followed that business for many years, working in Lycoming, Centre, and Clinton counties. In 1880 he leased the Bryan mill at Hughesville, and under the firm name of Hudson & Foresman operated it for two years. He then came to Williamsport and engaged in the flour and feed business, as a member of the firm of Foresman & Kelsey. At the expiration of four years he sold out and engaged in the grocery business, and afterwards formed a partnership with his brother, Abner P., and established the flour, feed, and grain business, in which he has since been engaged. Mr. Foresman is a member of the Williamsport Shirt Manufacturing Company, and is interested in real estate in South Williamsport. He was a member of the council when that borough was organized. Politically he is a Democrat, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. During the war he served for a short time in the State militia. Mr. Foresman has been twice married. His first marriage occurred February 9, 1869, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Harry Bastian, of Montoursville. She died June 20, 1877, and left two children: Harry B. and Oliver H. He subsequently married Mary Jane, daughter of Ellis Neal, of Montoursville. He and wife are members of the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport.

ABNER P. FORESMAN, of the firm of W. B. Foresman & Brother, dealers in flour, feed, grain, etc., was born in Brady township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1847, and is a son of John and Maria (Follmer) Foresman. He received a public school education, and lived with his parents until 1867, when they came to Williamsport and he was engaged in teaming for several years. He then moved to Union county, where he lived seven years, and returned to Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, in 1879. He followed agricultural pursuits until 1891, when he became a partner in the present firm of W. B. Foresman & Brother. He is a

stockholder in the West Branch National Bank and in the Williamsport Water Company, and is one of the enterprising business men of the city. Politically he is a Democrat, and served as county commissioner from 1888 to 1891. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Foresman was married, January 9, 1878, to Annie B., daughter of Andrew Russell, of Union county, and has a family of three children: Mabel B.; John Russell, and Oliver Perry. He and wife are members of the First Presbyterian church of this city.

D. R. P. Rissel, proprietor of the Fashion livery stables, was born in Muncy, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1841, son of Daniel S. and Elizabeth (Gaskins) Rissel, the former a native of Union county, and the latter of Danville, Pennsylvania. His father was a contractor and builder, and among other structures the Lycoming county court house was erected by him. He was elected on the Democratic ticket sheriff of the county in 1856, and served one term. He died in February, 1866. His widow survives him and resides in Williamsport. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom are now living: Erastus and D. R. P., of Williamsport; Sally, wife of N. B. Wilson, of Williamsport, and Alice, wife of William Carpenter, of Corning, New York. The subject of this sketch was reared in Muncy until he was fifteen years old, when he came to Williamsport. In 1862 he engaged in the livery business on Pine street, and in 1875 he removed to his present location at the corner of Willow and Laurel streets. He erected the building, which contains three floors and basement, with a capacity for twenty-six horses. In 1886 he built a carriage house adjoining his stable, and conducts one of the largest and most successful livery trades in the West Branch valley. Mr. Rissel married Christina, daughter of Samuel Harmon, who died January 7, 1884, leaving two sons: David, and Harry. Mr. Rissel is a stanch Democrat, and is one of the active supporters of this party.

Thomas F. Sallada, proprietor of livery stables, was born in Salladsburg, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, July 16, 1847, son of John and Rebecca (Welshans) Sallada, natives of Lycoming and Northumberland counties, respectively. His father was one of the prominent farmers of this county, and died upon the old homestead in January, 1878. He was a Democrat, and filled various township offices. He was a member and deacon of Limestone Lutheran church, and was also connected with the I. O. O. F. His widow resides upon the old homestead. They were the parents of five children, as follows: Ella, wife of Alfred Chatham, of Nippenose township; Thomas F., of Williamsport; Jennie, widow of Rev. A. V. Groupe, of Philadelphia; Abner Pierce, of Nippenose valley, and Lucy, wife of George Gheen, of Williamsport. The subject of this sketch lived upon the homestead farm up to 1859, when the family removed to Crawford township, Clinton county, where he grew to manhood. He was married in December, 1869, to Sarah, daughter of Jacob Stahl, of Clinton county. He afterward engaged in the lumber business which he continued for two years, and remained with his father until the death of the latter. In August, 1880, he removed to Renovo, and engaged in the livery business in the spring of 1881. He removed to Lock Haven in January, 1882, and in January, 1884, he located in Williamsport, where he has since been engaged in the livery business. He enjoys a large share of the livery trade, and is well known throughout the city. Mr. Sallada is a Democrat, and is a member of the K. of M. He is the father of four children: C. Wilbur; Kate M.; N. Rebecca, and Ernest

Hill. The family are members of St. Paul's Lutheran church of Williamsport, and C. Wilbur is connected with the Young Men's Christian Association.

Charles Harman, undertaker and proprietor of livery stable, was born in Clinton township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, September 18, 1849, son of David and Sarah (Waltman) Harman, now residents of Williamsport. His father is a native of Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and came to Lycoming county in early manhood, where he met and married Sarah Waltman, a native of this county. He is a carpenter by trade, worked at that business for some years, and then purchased a farm near Montgomery. He resided upon his farm for a number of years, and then came to Williamsport. He and wife are members of the Lutheran church, and he is an adherent of the Democratic party. They are the parents of nine children, seven of whom are living, as follows: Fannie, wife of Nicholas Scheid; Sarah, wife of Jason Van Buskirk; Charles; Emma, wife of M. J. Miller; William; Samuel B., and McClellan, all of whom are residents of Williamsport. Charles remained on the homestead in Clinton township until 1869, when he came to Williamsport and engaged in the livery business under the firm name of Harman & Derr, which partnership was dissolved in 1885, since which time Mr. Harman has carried on business alone. In 1878 he engaged in undertaking, and is among the leading undertakers in the city, as well as one of its oldest liverymen. He is a Democrat, and has served in the common council one term. Mr. Harman was married in 1873 to, Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Lentz, of Williamsport, and has five children: Emma; William; Samuel; Franklin, and Carl. The family are members of St. Paul's Lutheran church.

Daniel B. Knapp was born in Otsego county, New York, April 20, 1830, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Austin) Knapp. His primary education was obtained in the common schools, and he also studied at Butternut and Norwich Seminaries, in New York State. He subsequently engaged in the mercantile and hotel business at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, where he remained for two years. He afterwards removed to Elmira, New York, and for some years carried on business in that city. He then entered the employ of the Northern Central railroad, and remained with that company two years, when he removed to Lawrence, Kansas, thence to Hannibal, Missouri, where he filled the position of agent for the American and United States Express Companies for six years. Returning to Williamsport, he engaged in the coal business, and after two years spent in that line of trade he re-entered merchandising, in which he continued for twelve years, and then retired from active business life. Mr. Knapp was married in 1862 to Susan T., daughter of the late Judge John Smith, who for many years was one of the prominent and respected citizens of Williamsport. One son, John Smith, deceased, was born of this union. Politically Mr. Knapp was a Democrat until 1860, since which he has been an active supporter of the Republican party. He is a member of the Masonic order, and is one of the well known citizens of his adopted home.

George S. Thompson was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and in 1850 was married to Elizabeth Van Fosten, a native of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, with whom he removed to Williamsport in 1852. After repairing what is known as the Tinsman mill, he went to the head waters of Little Pine creek, where he stocked logs for Mr. Tinsman for two years. In 1854 he and his brother, John M. Thomp-

son, formed a partnership in the stocking and cutting of timber for Tinsman & Woolverton. In 1863 he purchased a tract of timber land in Sullivan county, which he worked on until 1870, when he became foreman of the present M. Shaw & Company's mills, then owned by Craig & Blanchard. In 1876 he joined the Laurel Run Lumber Company, of Clearfield county, and continued until 1887. He then located on a farm below Williamsport, where he died in February, 1889. He was a Democrat in politics, a member of the Masonic fraternity, the I. O. O. F., and with his wife, who died in April, 1871, belonged to the Second Baptist church of Williamsport. Four of the five children born to their union are now living: Annie, who married C. B. Baker; K. M.; Abbie, who married J. W. Moore, and George.

George Thompson, dealer in cigars, was born in Williamsport in June, 1860, son of George S. and Elizabeth (Van Fosten) Thompson. He received his education in the public schools and at Edinboro Normal, after which he kept books for the Laurel Run Lumber Company until 1880, when he was employed to sell cigars on the road for a Lock Haven firm. After traveling during the year 1886 for J. G. Erieg & Son, he again began traveling and selling cigars in 1888, which he continued until January 2, 1892, when he purchased his present store. He was married, March 27, 1888, to Miss Mary L., daughter of James G. and Catherine Erieg, of Williamsport. He is a Republican in politics and belongs to Lycoming Lodge, No. 112, I. O. O. F. Mrs. Thompson is a member of St. Paul's Lutheran church.

Robert S. Quigley was born in Clinton county, Pennsylvania, in 1809, and came to Lycoming county about the year 1840. He married Catherine Smith, daughter of Robert Smith, of Piatt township, and engaged in farming in Susquehanna township. In 1852 he purchased the Stage Office Hotel at Newberry, which he conducted for four years, and then became proprietor of what is now the Seventh Ward Hotel, and managed that for eight years. He was a Republican in politics, and died in 1864, preceded by his wife in 1862. They were the parents of four children: James L.; Annie M., who married John F. Stevenson; W. G., who died July 7, 1891, and was a partner with his brother, James L., in the mercantile business for seventeen years; and Reese A., who married Rebecca Gouldy and died October 28, 1881, and was also a member of the firm of Quigley Brothers, merchants.

James L. Quigley, merchant, was born in Susquehanna township, Lycoming county, May 8, 1845, son of Robert S. and Catherine (Smith) Quigley. He was educated in the public schools, and followed log-scaling for a number of years. In 1874 he and his two brothers formed the firm of Quigley Brothers, merchants, at Newberry. He is a Republican, has served in the select council for three years, and is a member of Iona Lodge, No. 729, I. O. O. F. He was married in 1867 to R. S., daughter of William Ramsey, by whom he has one child, Gertrude. Mr. and Mrs. Quigley are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Newberry, of which he is trustee.

William Linck, merchant, was born in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1856, son of Jacob and Mina (Heyler) Linck, natives of that county, in which the mother is still living. He received his education in the public schools of his native county, and began his business career as a merchant, which occupation he has always followed. He came to Williamsport in 1879, and was connected in business with J. H. Linck until 1889, when he established his present business. He was

married in 1880 to Miss Agnes M. Maffet, daughter of Samuel Maffet, and to this union have been born two children: Mina and Florence. Mr. Linck is a Prohibitionist, and he and wife are members of the Erie Avenue Baptist church, of which he is treasurer.

James H. Scott, of the firm of Scott & Stewart, grocers, was born in Chemung county, New York, June 22, 1838, son of Andrew and Sallie (Mallory) Scott. His father was of Scotch descent and his mother was born in Connecticut. He was reared in Chemung county, and received his education in the Alfred Academy, teaching school in his native county, and afterwards engaging in the mercantile business at Havana, New York. He learned the machinist trade, came to Williamsport in 1869, and in partnership with Mr. A. O. Hart formed the firm of Scott & Hart and engaged in the furniture business for five years, after which he formed a copartnership with Mr. Reed and conducted a machine shop under the firm name of Scott & Reed for six years. In the spring of 1889, he engaged in the grocery business with C. B. Stewart, where he has since been engaged. Mr. Scott is independent in politics; he was a candidate for sheriff of Lycoming county on the Greenback ticket, but was defeated. He was married in 1862 to Miss Diantha Crandell, daughter of Lehman Crandell, of Havana, New York, and to this union have been born three children: Edna; Vesta, and Walter. Mr. Scott and family are members of the First Baptist church of Williamsport.

Lewis W. Tallman, general manager of the Singer Manufacturing Company for thirteen counties surrounding the city of Williamsport, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1855, son of Lewis Tallman of Fairfield township, Lycoming county. He was reared in this county and after receiving a thorough public school education he engaged in teaching at Montoursville and Muncy. He had charge of the model department of the Montoursville Normal School. In 1876 he became connected with the Singer Manufacturing Company, and opened an office in Muncy, Pennsylvania, whence he removed to Wellsboro, Pennsylvania, in 1880 and to Williamsport in 1882. In the sale of the Singer sewing machine he furnishes employment to thirty-five men, and does a very extensive business throughout this portion of Pennsylvania, his territory embracing thirteen counties. Mr. Tallman was married, in 1881 to F. Lou, daughter of S. D. Wood of Binghamton, New York, and has one child, Robert Wood. He and wife are members of the Protestant Episcopal church.

Wilson Butz, marble dealer, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1855, son of Daniel and Elvina (Desch) Butz, natives of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, who settled in Allentown in 1856. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Lehigh county and learned the marble cutter's trade by serving an apprenticeship of three years, extending from 1871 to 1874. In 1875 he came to Williamsport, where he conducted the Williamsport branch of the Milton Marble Works until 1885, at which time he established his present business and is now the leading marble dealer in the city. He was married October 13, 1878, to Annie L., daughter of Edward A. Meninger, of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and to this union have been born three children: Elsie; Ray, and Clyde.

William S. Leinbach was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, son of Amos and Mary (Schrom) Leinbach. His parents were natives of Berks and Lebanon counties,

respectively, and are both deceased. In early life our subject had only the advantages of a common school education, and went into a woolen factory when he was only fourteen years old, in Reading, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1861. He removed from there to Union county, Pennsylvania, where he was foreman in the weaving department of the White Deer Woolen Mills until 1862, when he volunteered in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was assigned to the third division of the regiment under General Humphrey. He gave nine months' service at this time, and then re-enlisted in 1863 in Company C, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, served about two years, and was mustered out at the close of the war at Harper's Ferry, and finally discharged at Harrisburg. From there he returned to Union county, where he resided until 1867, being employed in the White Deer Woolen Mills. He then moved to Lewisburg, where he worked in a woolen mill for twenty years. In 1887 he came to Lycoming county and became a member of the firm of Halfpenny, Campbell & Company, and operated the Nippenose Woolen Mills until 1892, when he withdrew and was admitted to a partnership in the firm of W. & C. Stadon & Leinbach, of Williamsport. Mr. Leinbach was married in 1865 to Eliza J. Dieffenderfer, daughter of Paul and Harriet Dieffenderfer, residents of Union county, and to this union have been born seven children: Harry, who lives in Tennessee; Frank; Murray; Hattie; Fountain; Freddie, and Robert. Mr. Leinbach and wife are members of the Reformed church, and he is a Republican in politics.

George Luppert, proprietor of the Keystone Furniture Company, was born in Germany, November 2, 1835, and remained in his native land until his eighteenth year, receiving in the meantime a good common school education. He came to the United States in 1853, and located in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he followed the carpenter's trade for three years. He then went to work in the Williamsport car shops, and remained there until the breaking out of the rebellion; he then enlisted in the Construction Corps, and served until after the battle of Gettysburg, when he was discharged on account of sickness. Returning to Williamsport he formed a partnership with Fred Mankey, under the firm name of Luppert & Mankey, and began the manufacture of furniture. This firm is claimed to have been the pioneer steam furniture manufacturers of the city, and continued in business several years. Mr. Luppert then sold his interest, removed to South Williamsport, and established what was known as the West Branch Susquehanna Furniture Company, which he operated in connection with A. H. Heilman & Company. After three years of successful business the factory was burned, but Mr. Luppert rebuilt it and continued the business under his own name. He has been burned out several times, suffering a total loss of about $150,000. In 1881 the firm of Luppert & Kline was formed, but after one year's business the name was changed to Luppert, Kline & Company. They failed in business, but Mr. Luppert continued until the factory was burned in 1887. In October of that year Mr. Luppert erected his present buildings, organized the Keystone Furniture Company, and is now the sole owner and proprietor of the same. He employs seventy-five hands, and manufactures from twenty-five to thirty suites of furniture daily. Mr. Luppert was married, March 11, 1856, to Mary Welker, to whom have been born five children: Mary; George, deceased; John; Elizabeth, and Annie. The whole family are members of the

German Reformed church. In politics Mr. Luppert is a stanch Democrat, and is now a member of the South Williamsport council.

VALENTINE LUPPERT, lumber manufacturer of South Williamsport, was born in Bavaria, Germany, June 10, 1838, and was reared and educated in his native land. In 1853 he immigrated to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and was engaged in boating for a short time. He then engaged in the lumber business, and was manager for the firm of B. H. Taylor & Son fifteen years. In 1879 he established his present business in South Williamsport, and has since built up and carries on an extensive trade. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, Two Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in the battles of Chapin's Farm and Fort Fisher; he also took part in the closing scenes of the rebellion near Richmond. He was mustered out of service, July 4, 1865, and returned to Williamsport, where he has since resided.

AUGUST KOCH, SR., was born in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, April 1, 1807, grew to manhood in his native land, and served three years in the German army. He received a limited education, which he improved as he grew older by self-application. He learned the millwright's trade, and at an early age commenced taking contracts for the erection of flouring mills, and built some of the largest mills in Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Baden, and Hungary. In the spring of 1850 he sold his property at a sacrifice, and with his family immigrated to the United States, finally settling in Williamsport, Pennsylvania. By the time he had settled down in this city his means were sadly reduced, and he was in a strange land, with whose language and customs he was unacquainted. Nothing daunted, however, he went to work energetically, and in 1851 established a small brewery in what is now South Williamsport, which he carried on until the fall of 1868, increasing its size and capacity in the meantime, and then sold out to his sons, August and Edmund G., who have since conducted it under the firm name of A. Koch & Brother. In 1856 he erected a flour mill, operated it in connection with the brewery until he retired from business, and it, too, was afterwards carried on by his sons. He accumulated through the passing years a handsome competence for himself and family, and died in Philadelphia, May 10, 1873, while under medical treatment for an affection of the throat. Mr. Koch married Whilhelmina Ferber of Germany, who survives him. They reared four children: August; Edmund G.; Alvina, and Minnie.

AUGUST KOCH was born in Germany in 1837, and is the eldest son of August Koch. He came to Williamsport with his parents in 1850, and since 1868 he has been the senior member of the firm of A. Koch & Brother. He is an enthusiastic student of natural history and a skillful taxidermist. He possesses the largest and finest collection of stuffed birds and quadrupeds in Pennsylvania; is a member of several European scientific societies, and keeps up a constant correspondence with *savants* in various parts of the world. Mr. Koch was married in 1861 to Sarah, daughter of Daniel Wise of Lycoming county, and has five children: Edmund V.; Laura; Ida; Clara, and Harry.

EDMUND G. KOCH was born in Germany in 1846, and came with his parents to Williamsport when four years old. He received a public school education and afterwards attended Dickinson Seminary and Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York. He learned the brewing business with his father, and in

1868 formed a partnership with his brother August, and succeeded to the business which his father had established, under the firm name of A. Koch & Brother. This firm has built up a large trade in the West Branch valley, and carries on a very successful business. Mr. Koch was one of the organizers of the Board of Trade, and has served as treasurer of that institution. He was married in 1869 to Clara, daughter of Joseph Filmeyer of Philadelphia, and has one daughter, Alvina. Mr. Koch is one of the substantial and enterprising business men of Lycoming county.

William Sweeley druggist, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1842. His father, Jacob Sweeley, married Rosanna Keyes, who bore him a large family, William being the eighth son. Jacob Sweeley came to Williamsport from Philadelphia, when this now flourishing city contained only six houses. Our subject was reared in this county, obtained on education in the public schools and at Dickinson Seminary, and graduated at the Williamsport Commercial College. In 1857 he entered the employ of the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad Company, and remained with that company until August, 1862. He then enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was with his regiment at Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville, and was mustered out with the regiment at Harrisburg. He then re-entered the employ of the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad Company and was engaged in railroading and running engines in different States up to 1875, when the death of his father induced him to return to Williamsport. He was engaged in the real estate business here up to 1879, when, in partnership with G. F. Hart, he entered the drug business on the corner of Fourth and Neece streets, where he remained until 1885. He then withdrew from the firm, built a residence in South Williamsport, and also opened a drug store, where he has since been engaged in business. He was instrumental in having South Williamsport incorporated as a borough, and was elected a member of the first council. In 1886 he made application to the postoffice department and had an office established in South Williamsport, under the name of Burlingame, of which he was appointed postmaster. He served in that office until April 1, 1891, and then resigned. During his residence in Williamsport he served in the common council, and was also a member of the school board. Mr. Sweeley was prominent in the organization of St. John's Protestant Episcopal chapel in South Williamsport, and organized the Sunday school, of which he was elected superintendent. He is a member of Reno Post, No. 64, G. A. R., and has held most of the offices up to post Commander. He has been a delegate to many of the department encampments, also to the national encampment at Detroit in 1891, and was a member of General Alger's staff. He is a member of the board of managers and treasurer of the Monumental Association. He has been identified with the National Guard of Pennsylvania since 1879, is captain of Company B, Twelfth Regiment, and the senior captain of that regiment. Mr. Sweeley is a member of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Aseociation, and one of the well known druggists of the West Branch valley. He was one of the first to advocate the abolition of tolls on the river bridges, and has done his full share in furthering that measure. He married Jane E., youngest daughter of Samuel and Martha Carothers, of the "Long Reach," Lycoming county.

William Sewell

Appleton R. Jackson was born in Polk township, Crawford county, Ohio, November 4, 1838, son of Enoch and Rhoda (Lewis) Jackson, the former a native of Maine and the latter of Knox county, Ohio. He received a common school education and learned the trade of saw-filing, at which he was employed until 1865. He then engaged in the oil business on Pioneer run, a tributary of Oil creek, Venango county, Pennsylvania, where he drilled several wells and was a partner in the well known Andrews well on Western run. After this he returned to Williamsport and was employed at his trade until 1872, when he invested in real estate on the opposite side of the river (then Armstrong township) and removed thither, continuing to prosecute his trade. In 1885 he engaged in mercantile pursuits and has since enjoyed a flourishing business; he also deals largely in real estate. Mr. Jackson was married in 1859 to Mary E., daughter of Reuben Heller, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of seven children, five of whom are living: Orville E., attorney at law, Boise City, Idaho; Walter E.; John S.; Anthony R., and Charles R. C. Mr. Jackson is a Republican in politics and a member of the Masonic fraternity. The family are adherents of the Methodist Episcopal church of South Williamsport.

John H. Riale, of the firm of Miller & Riale, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1862, son of George W. and Hester (Hufford) Riale, natives of Chester and Bucks counties, Pennsylvania, respectively, farmers by occupation and residents of York county, Pennsylvania, where they are prominent members of the Presbyterian church. He was educated in the public schools of Chester county and reared principally in York county, Pennsylvania. He came to Williamsport in 1882 and took employment with the Williamsport Furniture Company, where he remained until March, 1890, at which time he became a member of the present firm of Miller & Riale, grocers of South Williamsport. He was married in July, 1887, to Miss Clara E., daughter of Joseph Heilman, of Clinton township, and to this union has been born one child, Blanche E. He is a Democrat in politics, and with his wife belongs to the Lutheran church.

Joseph H. Miller, of the firm of Miller & Riale, grocers, South Williamsport, was born in Dauphin county, May 11, 1862, son of Joseph and Susan (Glase) Miller, natives of the same county. The father was a stockholder in the Millersburg bank, and one of the original stockholders of the Halifax bank; he was a Democrat in politics, and died January 26, 1883; with his widow, who survives, he was a member of the United Brethren church. Our subject was reared in his native county, where he received his education in the common schools. He came to Williamsport in 1882, and worked in the Williamsport Furniture Company until March, 1890, when he formed his present partnership; he is a Democrat in politics and is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He was married in 1881, to Miss Clara, daughter of Alfred Burnett, of Perry county, Pennsylvania, and to this union have been born four children: Ralph B.; Hans A.; Florence M., and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Lutheran church, in which he has filled the office of deacon for the past four years.

CHAPTER XLIX.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BOROUGH OF MUNCY, AND MUNCY CREEK, MORELAND, FRANKLIN, AND JORDAN TOWNSHIPS.

WILLIAM COX ELLIS was born May 5, 1787, in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. His father, William Ellis, was of Welsh parentage, and emigrated to America in 1762. He first settled in Delaware county, and removed to Lycoming county prior to June, 1778. On the eve of the "Big Runaway," William Ellis rode on horseback from Fort Muncy to a point near the present site of Jersey Shore, and returned the same night, to warn settlers of impending danger. Soon after this he went to Chester county, where he remained until it was safe to return to the West Branch valley. In 1785 he married Mercy Cox of Maryland. Her parents came from England to America in 1774. At the time of his marriage, Mr. Ellis was agent for the large land interests of Samuel Wallis. During the latter's absence, Mr. Ellis and wife occupied one of the houses near Fort Muncy. There were eleven children born to William Ellis and wife, five of whom grew to maturity: William; Rachel, who married Jacob Haines; Anna, who married Hon. Samuel W. Morris; Charles, who married Deborah Tyson, and for a second wife, Mary L. Morris, and Henry D., who married Mary Strawbridge. William Cox Ellis was educated in the schools of his boyhood days, and July 11, 1810, he married Rebecca, daughter of B. Wister. In 1816 he located in Milton, where he was cashier of the old Milton Bank. While thus employed he read law with Samuel Hepburn and was admitted to the Northumberland bar in 1817. He soon after settled in Muncy, where he practiced law with much success. He was sent to Congress in 1820, and again in 1822. In 1825–26 he served in the State legislature. Mrs. Ellis died, December 8, 1871, aged eighty-two years, followed by her husband, five days later, aged eighty-five.

WILLIAM P. I. PAINTER, retired druggist, was born in Sunbury, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, August 21, 1818, son of Thomas and Susan (Israel) Painter, and grandson of John and Catherine (Taggart) Painter, pioneers of that county. His great-grandfather, in company with his two brothers, immigrated from Germany to America before the Revolution, and his grandfather, John Painter, served in that struggle for independence. The latter married Catherine Taggart, of Northumberland, Pennsylvania, and settled in Chillisquaque township, Northumberland county, where Thomas Painter was born and reared. After reaching his majority, Thomas Painter went to the town of Northumberland, and clerked in a store for several years. He was sheriff of the county in 1812–15, and served in the legislature in 1822–23. In 1827 he purchased the Columbia County *Register* and removed to Bloomsburg, and conducted that paper until 1843. He also served as a

justice of the peace in Bloomsburg about forty years. Mr. Painter married, in 1811, Susan, a daughter of Gen. Joseph Israel of New Castle, Delaware, a veteran of the Revolution. Sixteen children were born of this union, seven of whom grew to maturity, and five still survive. The mother died in July, 1845; her husband survived until February, 1862, and died in Muncy, whither he had removed.

The subject of this sketch attended the common schools until he was thirteen years old, and then entered his father's printing office, and learned the art of typesetting. He remained in the office of the *Register* about five years, and then went to Pottsville, Pennsylvania, where he followed his trade. At the age of twenty he joined his brother John in the publication of the Mauch Chunk *Courier*, at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, with which he was connected until February, 1841. In March, 1841, he and his brother, George L. I., came to Muncy and established the Muncy *Luminary*, with which he was associated about five years, when he sold his interest to his brother and embarked in the drug business. He carried on a drug store in Muncy up to July, 1891, a period of forty-five years, and then turned over the business to his sons. Judge Painter has always been a Whig and Republican, has served as a justice of the peace fourteen years, and represented Lycoming county in the legislature in 1869. He was renominated, but declined the honor. In 1871 he was elected associate judge, and served on the bench five years. While occupying this position he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1876, but has given very little attention to the practice of the profession. Judge Painter was married, July 21, 1841, to Sabina, a daughter of Peter and Mary (Boone) Mensch, of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and has reared a family of nine children, as follows: Joseph I., deceased; Mary M., widow of Harry S. Fessler; Thomas; Sarah B., wife of William H. Everett; Susan A., wife of Michael Myers; William C.; George L.; Laura W., deceased wife of Clark E. Walton, and Albra W. The family belong to the Protestant Episcopal church, and Judge Painter is a member of the Masonic order. Among the living pioneers of Muncy none stand higher in the esteem and confidence of its best citizens than Judge Painter. For nearly half a century he has watched the growth and development of the West Branch valley, and his enterprise and public spirit have always placed him on the side of progress and reform.

G. L. I. Painter, book dealer and jeweler, was born in Sunbury, Pennsylvania, September 11, 1822, son of Thomas and Susan Painter. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the Columbia county *Register*, then published by his father. He came to Muncy in 1841, where he and his brother, William P. I., started the Muncy *Luminary*. Five years later he purchased his brother's interest and became sole proprietor and published the paper until 1879, when he turned the business over to his sons. Since then he has carried on a book, stationery, and jewelry store. In February, 1846, Mr. Painter married Amelia W. Bowman, who died in 1849. In May, 1852, he married Rosanna Bridgens, who is the mother of four children: Emma A., wife of F. S. Giger of Philadelphia; William P., a minister of the Protestant Episcopal church; Rose B., and T. B. The last mentioned is the editor and publisher of the *Luminary*. He married Sue L., daughter of Maj. Henry W. Petrikin of Montoursville. Mr. Painter has been a Republican since the organization of that party,

and has served as postmaster of Muncy for twelve years. The family are adherents of the Protestant Episcopal church.

J. M. M. Gernerd, editor of *Now and Then*, was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1836, son of David and Lydia (Mohr) Gernerd. David Gernerd was of German extraction, and removed from Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, to Lycoming county, in the year 1839. He settled at Muncy, where he worked at his trade, that of a chairmaker, until his death, which occurred December 31, 1846. He married Lydia Mohr, who followed him to the grave in 1855; they were the parents of one child, J. M. M. The latter was educated in the common schools, and in 1864, started a music and variety store in Muncy, Pennsylvania, which he continued until 1872. He has been a clerk in the postoffice at Muncy, and at various times, about ten years altogether, he has been employed by the First National Bank of Muncy. He has also served two terms as school director and three terms as notary public. For the last ten years he has been interested in the manufacture of bed-springs. Mr. Gernerd instituted the scheme to raise funds for the erection of a monument to the memory of Capt. John Brady; the plan was to receive $1 subscriptions; the list was started in December, 1875, and in less than four years there was a beautiful cenotaph erected at a cost of about $1,600. The unveiling of the monument took place in the Muncy cemetery, October 15, 1879, and was witnessed by thousands of spectators. Mr. Gernerd also took an active interest in securing the necessary funds to erect in the cemetery near Muncy a beautiful monument to perpetuate the names and deeds of the patriotic solders who fell while defending the Union. In June, 1868, Mr. Gernerd started a bright and interesting little magazine, known as *Now and Then;* it was devoted to collecting and preserving local history, and was exceedingly interesting and valuable; there were nineteen editions published from the beginning until 1878, forming the first volume, at which time it was discontinued until July, 1888, when it again appeared and has been published monthly ever since. He has a collection of Indian relics numbering over 7,000, many of which are very rare and curious, and were nearly all found in the Muncy valley; among this collection are several Indian pipes made of clay and stone, iron tomahawks, stone axes, pestles, and thousands of arrows and spear-heads. In July, 1862, he was married to Louisa C. Sieger, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, and to this union has been born one child, Lydia. Mr. Gernerd was a strong Abolitionist, and joined the Republican party at the beginning of that great organization.

Charles D. Eldred, farmer and surveyor, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1816, son of Edward J. and Annie (Northrop) Eldred. Edward J. Eldred was born at the Overshot Mill, Norwood, Middlesex county, England, August 19, 1763, and on May 18, 1798, he embarked on the ship *Molly* for Philadelphia, and was landed safely on Block Island, July 31, 1798. In the spring of 1799 he was appointed land agent for Pennsylvania, and soon after located in Lycoming county, where he died July 7, 1847. His third wife, whose name was Annie Northrop, survived him three or four years. Charles D. was educated at home by his father until he was seventeen years old. He then entered the office of the Lycoming *Gazette* as an apprentice, and remained for two years, withdrawing at the end of that time to attend school, the first time in his life. After attending school for

three months he taught for six months in the Nippenose valley, returning then to his school duties. He subsequently bought a half-interest in the Lycoming *Chronicle* from Alexander Cummings, and about April 1, 1837, he purchased the remaining half of this journal, and published a paper until the following June, when it was merged into the Lycoming *Gazette*. The last named paper remained in the hands of Eck & Eldred until May 10, 1838, when Mr. Eldred sold his interest to Mr. Eck, and about the 1st of July of the same year he purchased the entire office from John R. Eck, published the journal for two years, and again sold to Messrs. Fitch. During the time he was connected with the newspapers he studied law, and was admitted to the Lycoming county bar, April 1, 1841. He began practice at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, and at the end of three years returned to Williamsport and resumed the publication of the Lycoming *Gazette*, in company with John B. Beck. He soon after purchased Beck's interest and continued in this capacity until 1851. From 1851 to 1855 he was principally engaged in surveying. He was elected associate judge of Lycoming county in the fall of 1856, and served one term. In 1858 he removed to Montoursville, Lycoming county, where he was engaged in lumbering and farming. In 1862 he helped to raise a militia company, known as the Allen Guards, and was elected captain of the same; they entered the Twenty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, and after seeing service for three months, were discharged. He was elected prothonotary for Lycoming county in the fall of 1862, and in the year 1866 he was nominated for the legislature by the Democratic party, but was defeated by a small majority. He bought the property where he now resides in 1868, removing to Muncy, where he has since lived. In 1878 he assisted in organizing the West Branch Fire Insurance Company, was elected its first president, and has been its only president, except one year when he acted as secretary. He was married, December 8, 1838, to Mary, daughter of Rev. Henry Lenhart, then of Williamsport. To this union were born nine children: Annie M., deceased; Rebecca C., who married Charles A. Quiggle; Harry L., deceased; Mary; William P.; Edward J., who is surveyor of Lycoming county; John L., deceased; Ida V., who married H. T. Taylor, and Gertrude. Mrs. Eldred died in 1880, and he was again married, to Elizabeth H. McQuaid, of Norristown, Pennsylvania, who died in 1890. Mr. Eldred is a Democrat with independent proclivities. In 1839 he was appointed deputy marshal of Lycoming county and served one year. In 1843 he was appointed postmaster at Lock Haven by President Tyler, and was succeeded in 1844 by George Parsons. He was a delegate to the first convention to nominate Supreme judges after the Constitution was changed so that they were elected directly by the people. In 1858 he was appointed collector of tolls for the West Branch canal at Williamsport, and reappointed the two succeeding years. He was a trustee when the grounds were purchased on which Dickinson Seminary is located, and the first part of that building was erected during his term of trusteeship.

Chester E. Albright, physician and surgeon, was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, August 21, 1831, and is a son of Andrew and Agnes (Dunn) Albright, natives of the same county. He is a grandson of Henry Albright, and a great-grandson of Andrew Albright, who was an armorer under Frederick the Great during the celebrated Seven Years' war. His father died in February, 1837, and soon afterwards his mother removed to the vicinity of Watsontown, Northumberland

county, where she died in August, 1848. Our subject was reared in Northumberland county, and was educated in the common schools and at Lewisburg Academy. In 1850 he began the study of medicine with Dr. William Leiser of Lewisburg, and graduated from the Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, March 9, 1854. He at once commenced practice at Hughesville, Lycoming county, removing to Muncy in the fall of 1856, where he has been actively engaged in the duties of his profession for the past thirty-six years. While Dr. Albright has devoted his attention principally to the practice of medicine, he always has had a natural aptitude for the mechanical arts. He is the inventor and patentee of a number of valuable inventions which are now in use, and takes a deep interest in that line of mechanism.

Dr. Albright was married, October 5, 1854, to Anna R., a daughter of Joseph Webster of Lycoming county. Her grandfather, Abraham Webster, was captured by a band of Indians when twelve years old, at his father's home in Muncy township, and kept in captivity several years. He was then liberated by a French officer, and returned to his early home in this county. Two of his sisters were taken at the same time, but never returned, and are believed to have been killed by their savage captors. Dr. Albright has reared six children, as follows: Joseph W., who graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1879, and is practicing medicine in Muncy; Chester E., who graduated at Lafayette College in 1883, and is now a civil engineer in Philadelphia; William, who is superintendent of the Hughesville Water and Electric Light Company; Andrew C.; Horace, a civil engineer of Philadelphia, and Annie L. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic order, and in politics he is a Republican. He is the oldest active practitioner in Muncy, and is one of the well known and respected physicians of the West Branch valley.

Thomas Wood was born, January 21, 1810, in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, and when three years old he moved with his parents to the Muncy valley, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. His ancestors have many historical associations; his great-grandfather, Capt. John Wood, fought under King William at the battle of the Boyne in 1690, and was rewarded for his gallantry with a grant of an estate in County Cavan, Ireland; his great-grandfather, James Wood, emigrated to America in 1731, and settled in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. Thomas Wood was married in 1834 to Margaret D. Beeber, daughter of Col. Jacob Beeber, and to them were born the following children: Elizabeth G., who married Dr. Michal Steck; Rachel T., who married Dr. Charles M. Hill; William J., who is a farmer; George G., and six others who died in infancy. Thomas Wood was a Whig and Republican. He represented Lycoming county in the State legislature during the sessions of 1854–55. He was county commissioner one term, and was a director in the Muncy Bridge Company. For many years he acted as a justice of the peace and settled a number of estates. He was also a major of an early militia company. Mr. Wood died, February 12, 1884, and was highly respected by all who knew him.

George G. Wood, physician and surgeon, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1848, son of Thomas and Margaret D. (Beeber) Wood. He was educated in the common schools and at the West Branch High School at Jersey Shore. In 1868 he began the study of medicine, and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in March, 1872. He began practice at Muncy, and has been in active service ever since. He was secretary of the Muncy Valley

Medical Society during its existence, and has contributed a great many articles relating to medicine to the Philadelphia *Medical Times*, and is also the author of a book on the diseases of infants and young children. In 1886, on account of ill health, he visited the Pacific coast, including the Yellowstone National Park, Puget sound, San Francisco, Yosemite valley, Salt Lake City, and other interesting places, returning in eleven weeks much improved in health, after traveling 9,000 miles. He was married, September 9, 1875, to Jennie E., daughter of H. Noble, of Muncy, and to this union have been born two children: Gorgine, and Kenneth. Inheriting a taste for local history from his father, he has been very active in gathering and preserving some very valuable matter, and has always taken an interest in everything which tends to build up the community in which he lives. He first entered politics as a delegate to the State convention which was held at Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1887, and the following year was nominated by the Democratic party and elected to the State legislature, having the largest majority of any candidate on the ticket.

Lloyd McCarty, retired farmer, was born, November 8, 1811, at Muncy, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, son of William and Mary McCarty. He was educated in the common schools, and learned the cabinet-maker's trade, which he followed for a number of years. From 1860 to 1880 he was engaged in farming, and retired at the latter date. He was married in July, 1841, to Jane McClintock, of Lycoming county, and to them were born two children: William, who is a merchant at Muncy, and Samuel, deceased; the last named enlisted in Company F, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, served about three and a half years, and was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, May 12, 1864, from the effects of which he died on the 27th of the same month. Mr. McCarty was a Whig during the existence of that party, and is now a Republican. Mrs. McCarty is a member of the Presbyterian church.

William J. McCarty, merchant, was born, June 22, 1842, in Williamsport, son of Lloyd and Jane McCarty. He was educated in the Muncy schools and Dickinson Seminary. He farmed until the age of twenty-five years, when he engaged in civil engineering in various parts of Pennsylvania for a few years. He began the mercantile business in 1871 in partnership with A. W. Tallman. This firm are the only dealers exclusively in dry goods and notions in Muncy. He was married, February 13, 1873, to Mary Cornelia Putnam; they had four children: Emily; Cornelia; Lida, and William. Mr. McCarty was a member of the Muncy borough council and its president for four years. He has also been town auditor. He is a Republican in politics and supports the Presbyterian church. Mr. McCarty is the owner and lives in the building which was erected by his grandfather, William McCarty, many years ago.

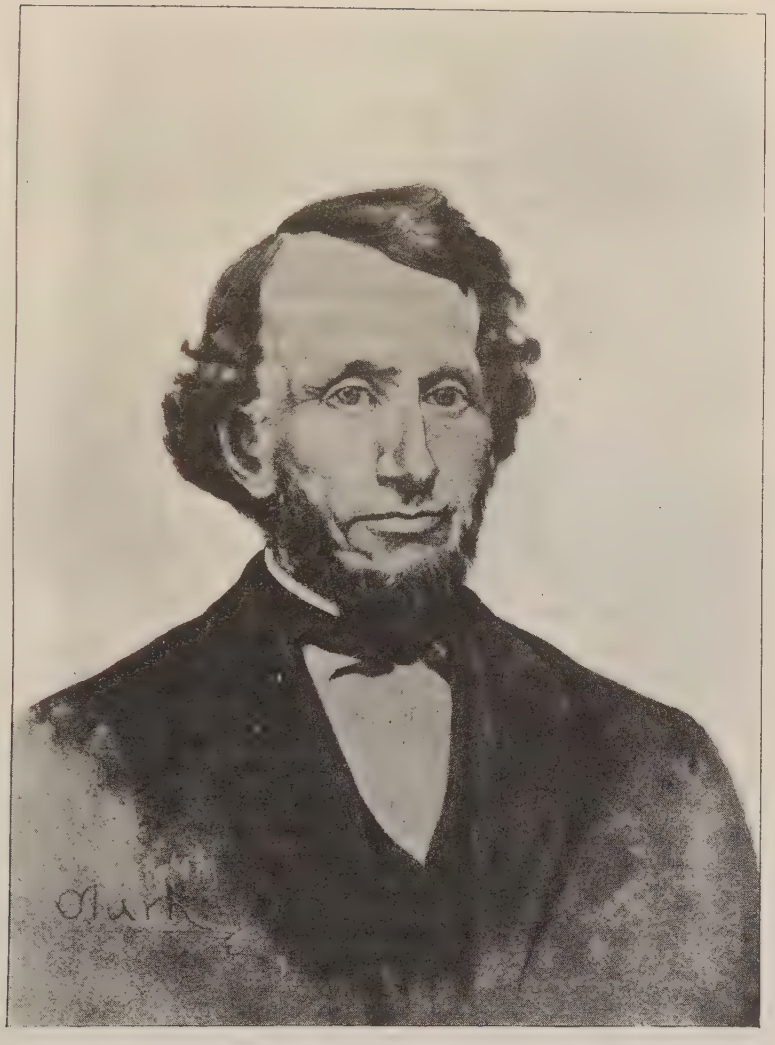
Robert Robb was commissioned an ensign in the French and Indian war in 1758, and a few years after the close of the same he removed to Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, locating on the farm now owned by his grandson, Robert. Here he remained until some time after the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, when he went to Carlisle, where he lived until its close, and then returned to Lycoming county. In October, 1791, he was appointed a justice of the peace by Governor Mifflin, and held that position until his death in 1814. He was the father of ten children, all of whom grew to maturity.

James Robb, son of Robert Robb, was born in Lycoming county in 1775, and was a farmer by occupation. He married Mary Smith, and to them were born five children: Jane; Robert; Nathaniel, deceased; Annie, deceased; and Margaret, deceased. James Robb died in 1856, followed by his widow three years later.

Robert Robb, retired farmer, was born in Muncy township, Lycoming county, May 30, 1816, son of James and Mary (Smith) Robb. The Robb family are descended from Scotch ancestry and were early settlers at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Robert Robb was educated in the common schools, and has devoted his entire business life to farming and lumbering. April 6, 1852, he was married to Elizabeth McConnell, and to this union were born three children: Annie R.; Thomas W., and Mary, deceased. Mrs. Robb died, September 30, 1858, and he was again married, to Elizabeth J. McMichael, April 30, 1862, and to this union have been born two daughters: Sarah, who married Morris Cuddy, and Elsie. Mr. Robb is a member of the Protestant Episcopal, and his wife of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Daniel Clapp was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1821. He received his education in the common schools, and when sixteen years old he began clerking in a store at Danville, Pennsylvania, where he remained about four years. He then returned to his native county, and in company with his brother, Beneval, he went into the mercantile business at Turbutville, and one year later, in September, 1843, they removed their business to Muncy, and continued the same until 1845. At this time Mr. Clapp purchased his brother's interest and conducted the business alone until 1859, when he was joined by L. S. Smith, and the firm became D. Clapp & Company. This firm dealt heavily in lumber, in connection with their mercantile business, until 1869, when Mr. Clapp purchased the Port Penn saw mill, and was engaged in the manufacture of lumber until his death. Mr. Clapp was married, September 10, 1845, to Catherine L., daughter of Samuel Updegraff, of the "Long Reach." Her father was the youngest son of Derrick Updegraff, a Quaker, who came from York, Pennsylvania, to Lycoming county, towards the close of the last century, and purchased 500 acres of land on the Susquehanna, at what is known as the "Long Reach," where he died in 1815, having reared a family of six children. Samuel Updegraff was born, June 9, 1793, and was the father of six children, of whom Mrs. Clapp is the only survivor. To Daniel and Catherine L. Clapp were born six children, as follows: Alice, wife of J. Artley Beeber of Williamsport; Daniel; Annie, wife of Clarence E. Sprout of Williamsport; Henry; Frank, and May C. Coming to Muncy comparatively poor, Mr. Clapp devoted his energies to his business so successfully that he became one of the wealthiest men of Muncy valley. He always took a commendable interest in the growth and prosperity of his adopted home, and was a prominent factor in the erection of the present fine public school building in Muncy. Prior to the war he was a Democrat, but at that period he became a Republican, and remained a stanch supporter of that party up to his death, which occurred April 4, 1886. Daniel Clapp was an enterprising and public spirited citizen, and owed his success to careful business habits, prudent investments, and strict integrity. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Muncy, and a liberal supporter of that organization.

E. M. Green, president of the Citizens' National Bank, was born in Tioga county, New York, March 6, 1816, son of Levi and Mary (Montanye) Green. Both his



Respectfully yours
Daniel Clapp

paternal and maternal grandfathers served in the Revolutionary war. Levi Green was born in Massachusetts, and when quite young removed to the State of New York, and was one of the first settlers of the North Branch valley. He was married to Mary Montanye, and to them were born eight children. He died in 1848, and his widow in 1857. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools, and his early life was spent on a farm. He migrated from Tioga county, New York, to Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1855, and engaged in the grocery business at Muncy. Two years later he began the hardware business and continued it for about ten years, then gave up the store to his sons. He was a director of the First National Bank of Muncy for ten years, and in 1885, when the Citizens' National Bank was organized, he was elected its president, and has since filled that position. He was married in 1844 to Jane Robb, a daughter of James Robb, and to them were born three children: Maggie, deceased; Robert M., and Nathaniel D. Mr. Green and wife are members of the Presbyterian church of Muncy.

John S. Dykins was a native of the State of New York, and came to Muncy, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1830, where he died in 1880. He married Jane Buck, who died in 1875; she was the mother of six children: Daniel B.; Julia, who married D. P. Guise; John, of Randolph, Utah; Ehrman, of Rock Springs, Wyoming; Charles, who lives in Chicago, and James, of Duluth, Minnesota.

Daniel B. Dykins, justice of the peace, was born in the house where he now lives, in Muncy, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1841, son of John S. and Jane (Buck) Dykins. His mother was a daughter of Daniel Buck, who was born in what is now Muncy Creek township, in 1773. Daniel B. Dykins was educated in the common schools, and July 23, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry; he ranked as captain from December 24, 1864, until he was discharged, July 24, 1865; he was captured while on post duty, about forty miles below Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 2, 1862, and spent the winter of 1862–63 in Libby prison. After the close of the war he was local editor of the Muncy *Luminary* for six years, and in 1879 was elected a justice of the peace, and has filled that office ever since; he has been secretary of the school board twelve years, and secretary and treasurer of the borough council for ten years; is a member of John D. Musser Post, G. A. R., and is Past Regent of Muncy Council, No. 934, Royal Arcanum. Mr. Dykins was married in December, 1867, to Lydia Esenwine, of Towanda, Pennsylvania, and to this union have been born seven children: Robert, deceased; Guise; Lizzie; Maud, deceased; John, deceased; Lydia, and Julia.

Joseph Gudykunst moved to Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1827, and after clerking for a few years in a store, he started a general store at what is called Muncy Mills, where he remained until his death. He married Eliza Shoemaker, and to them were born two children: Ambrose, who lives in California, and A. H. He was killed by a runaway team, April 15, 1887; his wife died, April 25, 1876.

A. H. Gudykunst, hardware merchant, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and was educated in the common schools and the high school at Muncy. August 9, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and after a service of nine months was discharged, and re-enlisted in the three months' call in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. Returning from the war he engaged in the mercantile business

at Muncy Mills, continuing for fourteen years. He then sold out and became a clerk for L. S. Smith of Muncy for four years. In 1889 he purchased the hardware store of R. M. Green & Brother, and has conducted that business ever since. He is an active member of the John B. Musser Post, G. A. R., and the Royal Arcanum.

David Lloyd was one of the early settlers of the West Branch valley. He was thrown into prison in Canada because of his expressed loyalty to the United States during the war of 1812, about the close of which he escaped and returned to the United States, locating in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. He was a descendant of Thomas Lloyd, who was descended from Edward the First, of England, and was born in 1640. Thomas Lloyd was educated at Oxford, became a member of the Society of Friends, was persecuted on account of his religious belief, and in 1683 he left Wales and emigrated to America with his family, and joined William Penn's colony. He held many offices under the Proprietary government, and was the first deputy governor and president of the Provincial Council, from 1684 to 1693. From him have descended the Lloyds of America. Towards the close of the last century, Thomas, William, and Joseph Lloyd went to Canada and there are now about 600 descendants of these brothers in that country. David Lloyd was a blacksmith by trade, which he followed for several years, and then engaged in the mercantile business. He was a justice of the peace for a number of years, and died in 1868. He married Mary Quinn, who died in 1856; she was the mother of eight children: William; Jane; Arthur; Thomas; Mary; Charles S.; Sarah, and John.

Thomas Lloyd was born in Clinton township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1821, son of David and Mary (Quinn) Lloyd. He was educated in the common schools, and after teaching school and music for a number of years, he engaged in the mercantile business at Muncy, which he has continued ever since. He has also been a surveyor for about forty years. In 1882 he engaged in the manufacture of lumber, which he still continues. Mr. Lloyd was married in August, 1855, to Amelia Green, of Owego, New York, and to this union have been born four children: Frank; De La, who is interested with his father in the store; Charles, who is a machinist, and La Monte, who is a civil engineer living in Philadelphia. Mr. Lloyd was captain of Company K, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Emergency Men, during the late war, and is a member of John D. Musser Post, G. A. R.

George Stolz was born in Germany and emigrated to America in 1817 with his parents, who located for a while on a farm near Philadelphia. George Stolz came to Lycoming county, cleared a farm from the woods, and in 1856 he located in Muncy and was engaged in farming and operating a grist mill. From 1858 until his death he carried on a grocery business in Muncy, built a saw mill in 1859, and was engaged in the lumber business. He was married to Mary Aderhold; they were the parents of six children: Two who died in infancy; David; Catherine; Abraham, deceased while in the army, and George. Mrs. Stolz died in March, 1857, and Mr. Stolz was again married, to Mrs. Eliza Geasey, the widow of Isaac Geasey, and to this union were born four children: Sophia; Rachel; Amanda, and Peter, deceased. Mr. Stolz died, February 26, 1888, and his widow May 10, 1891. George Stolz was a very successful business man, and while not a member, he contributed to the support of the Lutheran church. He was a Democrat until after the election of James Buchanan to the presidency, when he became a Republican. He served in the

Muncy borough council, and was a director in the First National and Citizens' Banks of Muncy.

David Stolz, grocer, was born, April 15, 1837, in Lycoming county, son of George and Mary (Aderhold) Stolz. He was educated in the common schools of Hepburn township, and was brought up at farm labor, and learned the trade of a miller. In 1856 he was employed in his father's mill, where he remained one and a half years. In the spring of 1858 he became a clerk in his father's grocery in Muncy, where he has ever since remained, becoming the owner of the same in April, 1888. Mr. Stolz married Emma Stead, and to them have been born eight children: Hattie; Katie; Sallie; Mattie M.; George F.; Bruce; William, and Harry. The family attend the Lutheran church. Mr. Stolz is a Republican, and during the war went out in the Emergency Company K, Fourteenth Reserve, Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia. He has served in the borough council and as school director, and is one of the executors of his father's estate.

George S. Stolz, miller, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in January, 1843, son of George and Mary (Aderhold) Stolz. He received a common school education and was married, January 13, 1870, to Mary J. Downing, and to this union have been born four children: Thomas G.; Martha B.; Chester A., and Ralph R. Mr. Stolz is one of the enterprising men of Muncy, and is a member of the Royal Arcanum. In politics he is a Republican.

Thomas G. Downing, deceased, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, was a tanner by trade, and came to Lycoming county about the year 1835, in company with Enos Holley. He engaged in the tanning business at Lairdsville, this county, remained there a few years, and then purchased a farm in Loyalsock township, where he remained for some time. He was married to Mary Wheland, who died August 11, 1841, and was the mother of four children, two of whom died in infancy, and two grew to maturity: George, and Dennis. As his second wife Mr. Downing married Julia A. Bastian, and to this union were born seven children: One deceased in infancy; Mary J.; John; William, deceased; Margaret E.; Charles, and Henry. The second Mrs. Downing died, July 11, 1862, and he was again married, to Mary Morris, who survives and is the mother of one child, William. In 1850 Mr. Downing went to Venango county, Pennsylvania, remained fifteen years, and returned to Muncy, where he died, November 14, 1890.

Alexander M. Smith was born in 1800 in Columbia county, Pennsylvania. He was a son of John Smith. He married Elizabeth, a daughter of Lewis Schuyler, who was born in Germany in 1748, and came to America in 1751 with his parents; the family settled in Germantown, where the parents died when Lewis was twelve years old. He was bound out until eighteen and served an apprenticeship at shoemaking. He married Keziah Horned in 1781 and lived in New Jersey until 1794 when they removed to Pennsylvania, locating near Jerseytown, Columbia county. Lewis Schuyler died in that county in 1837, aged eighty-nine years. He was the father of eleven children: Adam; William; John; Mary; Samuel; Hannah; Elizabeth; Lewis; Henry; Sarah, and Jacob. Alexander and Elizabeth Smith came to Lycoming county in 1827. Mr. Smith followed farming and tanning until 1836, when he began keeping hotel at Hughesville. At the expiration of six years he again resumed farming. He moved to Muncy in 1849, where he kept hotel until he died in Feb-

ruary, 1864, at the age of sixty-four years. He was the father of six children: Elisha B.; Lewis S.; Drusilla, who married J. Walbridge; Effie, who married Schooly Allen; John P., and Elizabeth. Alexander Smith was a Democrat and served as constable. He belonged to the Presbyterian church, while his wife was an Episcopalian.

Lewis S. Smith, merchant and lumberman, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1830, son of Alexander M. and Elizabeth (Schuyler) Smith. He was educated in the common schools and began teaching at the age of fifteen years, which he followed for five years. After clerking in a store for Daniel Clapp at Muncy for three years, he, in company with Henry F. Harmon, purchased Mr. Clapp's store. In 1858, by mutual consent, they dissolved partnership, and Mr. Smith joined Mr. Clapp and built his present store-room. They opened up business in 1859 and continued until Mr. Clapp died in 1882, when Mr. Smith bought Mr. Clapp's interest, but subsequently sold an interest to Ralph T. and Roland C., his sons. He was married, November 26, 1856, to Mary R. Crouse, of Iowa, and to this union were born five children: J. Boyd, of Philadelphia; Ralph T.; Roland C.; L. Clyde, and Herbert B. Mr. Smith has always taken a deep interest in the Episcopal church. Mr. Smith is a Democrat in politics and served one term as auditor of Lycoming county. He was also burgess of Muncy one term and a director of the Citizens' National Bank. He took a deep interest in securing the Reading railroad extension into the borough of Muncy.

Elisha B. Smith was born in Wolf township, Lycoming county, March 1, 1828, son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Schuyler) Smith. When he was about ten years old he became a mail carrier on the route from Hughesville to Bloomsburg *via* Muncy, Smith Mills, and Millville, a distance of thirty-six miles, the greater part of which was unsettled, and he was compelled to ford the streams, there being no bridges. He continued this for nearly two years, and afterwards did teaming for his father until reaching his majority. In 1849 he came to Muncy and did general work until able to purchase a team, with which he hauled the first load of stone for the Muncy river bridge in 1853. He also helped to build the plank road between Hughesville and Muncy in the fall of the same year. He owned and ran a canal boat in 1854, after which he drove a foundry wagon for a firm in Milton until the fall of 1857, when he engaged in the livery business. In 1860 he married Annie M. Childs, daughter of James M. Childs of Montour county. In 1861 he hauled the first load of soldiers from Laporte, Sullivan county, to Muncy. He was in the livery business during this time, and had the mails to carry from Muncy to Laporte, *via* Lewis's Lake, now called Eglesmere, and also ran a 'bus to Muncy station carrying the mails. He was also engaged in the coal business at the same time. In 1878 he embarked in the furniture business and subsequently added dry goods and groceries, and has since enjoyed an excellent trade.

William Hayes, a retired physician and surgeon, was born at Lewisburg, Union county, Pennsylvania, in 1819, son of William and Mary (Wilson) Hayes. His father was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, was a merchant at Lewisburg for over fifty years, and died in 1846; he married Mary Wilson, who died in 1827, after assisting in rearing a family of eight children. Dr. Hayes was educated at the Milton Academy, Milton, Pennsylvania, and in 1837 began the study of

medicine with Dr. Thomas Van Valzah, of Lewisburg, and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1839. He began practice at Bellevue, Ohio, where he remained for eighteen months, returning thence to his native town, where he practiced successfully until 1861. At that time he entered the army as brigade surgeon, to which he was appointed by the President, after having been examined by the examining board of the regular army, at Washington City. He was commissioned, November 9, 1861, and his first assignment to duty was with General Rosecrans at Wheeling. He was afterwards ordered to the first provisional brigade, at Fayetteville, West Virginia, in which General Hayes, subsequently President of the United States, was lieutenant colonel of a regiment. Dr. Hayes was detached in the spring of 1862, and placed in charge of the general hospital, at Wheeling, where he remained two months. When General Fremont took charge of the Mountain department, he was ordered to the field, and was assigned to General Schenck as his staff surgeon. When General Fremont was relieved by General Siegel he was retained as staff surgeon and medical director. After the battle of Slaughter Mountain, he was ordered to establish a hospital at Culpepper Court House, where the wounded, who lay on the battle-field from Saturday till Monday, could be cared for. He went with the same to the Second Battle of Bull Run, thence to Washington City, where he was assigned, for temporary duty, to the medical director at Washington, and took the first train-load of wounded from that city to New York, and another car-load to Annapolis, Maryland. He then reported to the medical director at Baltimore, and was assigned to duty on the eastern shore of Maryland, then under command of General Lockwood, where he remained until ordered to Point Lookout, and from there to join the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg. He was detached at Harper's Ferry, and remained with General Lockwood's command until the latter was relieved by General Sheridan, when he was made medical director and superintendent of the field hospital for the department of West Virginia. At his own request he was relieved from field duty and placed in charge of the hospital at Fort McHenry; he also had charge of the hospitals at Fort Carroll and Federal Hill, near Baltimore. He was brevetted lieutenant colonel and remained at Fort McHenry until mustered out of service August 1, 1865. He returned home completely broken down in health, purchased a property on North river, above the city of New York, resided there about two years, and then came to Muncy, Pennsylvania, where he has since lived a retired life. He married Sarah, a daughter of Andrew D. Hepburn, and a lady well known in literary circles as a newspaper and magazine writer. To this union were born two daughters: Ada H., and Mary H., deceased.

Henry Shoemaker and his wife Barbara emigrated from Germany to Berks county prior to the Revolutionary war. They subsequently brought their family by wagon and canoes from Harrisburg to Lycoming county, landing with the canoes in May, 1783, at what is known as Walton's Ferry, a short distance below the mouth of Muncy creek. During his lifetime Mr. Shoemaker became the owner of valuable lands aggregating about 2,000 acres. He was among the first men to construct a grist and saw mill in that section of the county. He was a man of strong mental and physical powers, and was honest and upright in every particular. He died in 1799, the father of nine children: Henry, who married Susan Dudder; Benjamin,

who married Mary Scudder; Jacob, who married Margaret Robb; George, who married Isabella Robb; Samuel, who married Rosanna Kidd; Hannah, who married Henry Kirk; Elizabeth, who married Henry Antes; Mary, who married Thomas Youngman, and Susan, who married Edward Gobin.

Benjamin and Mary (Scudder) Shoemaker were born December 28, 1764, and May 21, 1777, respectively. Mary Scudder was the first white female child born in Lycoming county, and was the daughter of John Scudder, a commissary in the Revolutionary war, who had been twice driven out of the country by the Indians, captured three times by the British, and was released through Masonic influence, he being a high Mason. The children of Benjamin and Mary Shoemaker were: John; Henry; William; Benjamin; Susan; Sarah; Hannah; Mercy, and Mary.

Henry Shoemaker, second son of Benjamin and Mary Shoemaker, was born, February 22, 1794. He studied medicine and settled in Newberry. He was an earnest student, and applying himself closely to his business, he obtained a large and lucrative practice. After practicing medicine for thirty years, he retired in 1861 to end his days upon the farm where he was born, and on which he lived the remainder of his life enjoying the society of his friends, both old and young, with a vivacity that appeared to carry the spirit of his youth into the lap of old age. He died June 21, 1871. He married Sophia Shoemaker, and they were the parents of seven children: Rosetta, who married William Bennett; Isaac N.; Elizabeth L., who married Dr. Charles L. Lyon; Sarah; Susan D.; Mary S., and Stephen B. The last named was in the employ of the United States government for ten years as storekeeper and gauger of distilled liquors and is engaged in business in the borough of Muncy. He married Mary E., daughter of Maj. Isaac Bruner; they had one son, Henry Bruner Shoemaker, who died when six years old.

A. D. Hower, lawyer, was born in Milton, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, February 21, 1845, son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Dreisbach) Hower, natives of Northampton county, Pennsylvania. Nicholas Hower, a son of Jacob, came to Milton when he was quite young. There he married Elizabeth Dreisbach, who had also migrated with her parents to Milton. They finally located on a farm near Turbutville, where they died after having reared five children: George W., who practiced law several years in Sunbury, and is now a farmer; A. D.; Aaron A., who taught school many years and is now farming; William H., who is a farmer, and Caroline, who married Charles Windaw. Nicholas Hower was a member of the Lutheran church, and his wife of the Reformed. He was educated at the Millersville Normal School, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, having been graduated in the scientific and a part of the classical course in 1871. He began the study of law in August of that year, under the able tuition of W. C. Lawson, of Milton, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar, August 4, 1874. He began his practice at Turbutville, Pennsylvania, and soon after was elected principal of the public schools of Muncy, which, in 1875, were converted into a Normal, and he was selected as professor of mathematics and theory and practice of teaching. In July, 1876, he opened an office in Muncy, where he has prosecuted his profession diligently and earnestly ever since. He was married, July 4, 1872, to Drusilla Schuyler, daughter of Lewis Schuyler, residing then near Turbutville, and to this union have been born two children: Bettie and Lewis. Mr. Hower is a Republican and belongs to the

Reformed church, while his wife and daughter are members of the Baptist church.

Robert K. Reeder, lawyer, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1858, son of Peter and Sarah (Ritter) Reeder. He was educated at the public schools of Hughesville and Dickinson Seminary, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. In 1881 he began the study of law under the tuition of W. E. Crawford, of Hughesville, and was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county in 1883. He practiced law in partnership with his preceptor until 1885, when he was elected to the State legislature, being the youngest member who ever served from this county. At the close of his official career at the State capital he located at Muncy, where he has devoted his entire time to his chosen profession.

William R. Peoples, lawyer, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1862, son of John M. and Hannah (Royer) Peoples. His father followed teaching as a profession until 1882, since when he has been engaged in the banking business. He married Hannah Royer, and to them were born five children: William R.; J. Henry; Ivie M.; Mary S., and Rossiter M. William R. Peoples was educated at the State Normal School at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in the scientific course in 1882. After teaching two years in that school he began the study of law, under the perceptorship of Linn & Crocker, of Williamsport, and continued for one year, when he was elected assistant principal of the Lycoming County Normal School at Muncy, Pennsylvania. The following year he was chosen its principal, and filled that position for five years. April 17, 1890, he was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county, and began practice in Williamsport, remaining one year, and then locating at Muncy. He was married, June 22, 1887, to Lilian M. Watson, of Allenwood, Union county, Pennsylvania, and to them has been born one child, John Watson.

J. George Becht, principal of the Lycoming County Normal School, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1865, son of Jacob and Catherine (Kober) Becht. His father immigrated from Germany to America, and located at Montoursville, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, where he devoted his time to lumbering, farming, and the manufacture of lime. He married Catherine Kober. Our subject was educated at the Montoursville public school, the Lycoming County Normal, and Lafayette College, having been graduated from the latter institution in 1890. He began teaching school before he was fifteen years old, and has continued ever since, alternating with attendance at college. He was principal, for a time, of the DuBoistown public schools, and was elected to his present position in March, 1891.

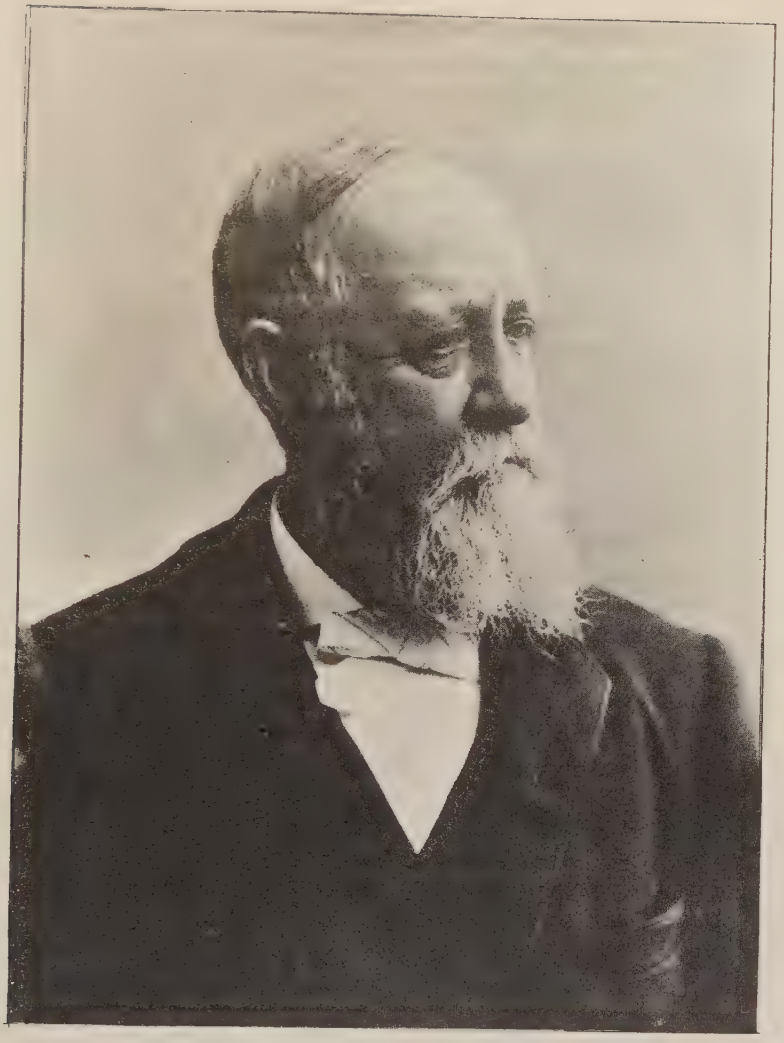
Rev. H. C. Munro, pastor of the First Baptist church of Muncy, was born in Nova Scotia, May 21, 1836, son of Alexander and Jeannette (Dick) Munro. His father immigrated from Scotland to Nova Scotia in 1830, and in 1837 migrated to the United States, locating in Clinton county, Pennsylvania. He was a practical geologist, and was engaged for many years in the manufacture of fire brick, having had the first plant for the manufacture of that article in the State of Pennsylvania. He married Jeannette Dick, and to this union were born ten children: Alexander; John; Annie, deceased; Archibald; Henry; Neal; Robert, deceased; James, deceased; Jeannette, deceased, and Euphemia, deceased. Alexander Munro died in April 1872, followed by his wife, November 4, 1878. The subject of this sketch was

educated in the common schools and at Bucknell University; he graduated from that institution in 1863, and also took a theological course at the same place. His first charge was at Moreland and Turbutville, Pennsylvania, where he preached from 1865 to 1884. He then came to Muncy, where he has since been in charge of the First Baptist church, and also of the church at Picture Rocks. During his ministry he has built the Turbutville, Moreland, Lairdsville, Picture Rocks, and Montgomery churches. He enlisted in Company A, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Emergency Men, during the late war. He was married in 1866 to Sarah F. Derr, and to this union have been born seven children: Bruce; Effie C.; James, deceased; Francis R.; Jennie; Harry, and Mary. Rev. Munro is chaplain of John B. Musser Post, G. A. R.

Charles Lose, county superintendent of public schools, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1856, son of James and Phœbe (Starr) Lose. His father was reared on a farm in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, came to this county at the age of eighteen years, and learned the shoemaker's trade at Muncy; at the present time he is a boot and shoe merchant at Montoursville, Lycoming county, and is the father of six children: Kate; Charles; Bartley; Sallie; Irvin, and James, deceased. His wife died in 1884. Our subject, Charles Lose, was educated at Lafayette College and Bucknell University. He began teaching at the age of seventeen years, was principal of Montoursville high school for one year, and the Lycoming County Normal School for four years. In 1884 he was appointed county superintendent of public schools by the State superintendent, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of his predecessor, and was elected to the same position in 1887 and 1890. He was married, June 22, 1882, to Rebecca J., eldest daughter of Hon. Henry Johnson, of Williamsport, and to this union have been born four children.

John Waldron, of the firm of Waldron & Sprout, was born, January 23, 1844, in Muncy Creek township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and came to the borough of Muncy with his parents when he was nine years old. There he remained until the breaking out of the war, when, in 1862, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and was mustered out May 23, 1863. In January, 1864, he re-enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, lost his arm at the battle of Petersburg, in June, 1864, and was mustered out in January, 1865. He at once went to the quartermaster's department at Washington City, where he remained until June, 1865, returning thence to Muncy, where he remained for two years. He then went to Missouri, worked on a farm a short time, and attended school at St. Louis. He learned telegraphy and followed that occupation until 1880, when he began the manufacture of hay tools, continuing three years, and then forming his present partnership with Charles H. Sprout. He was married in 1875 to Maggie, a daughter of L. B. Sprout, and to them have been born four children: Charles M.; W. Harris; John H., and Fred S. Mr. Waldron is a charter member of the Royal Arcanum, and belongs to John D. Musser Post, G. A. R.

Charles H. Sprout, of the firm of Waldron & Sprout, manufacturers of mill machinery and hay tools, was born, April 22, 1860, and is a son of Lewis B. Sprout.



Chester E. Albright M. D.

January 1, 1882, he entered the firm of Sprout & Lichtenthaler, manufacturers of screen doors and window blinds, and the following September he bought his partner's interest and the firm of Waldron & Sprout was formed, which has existed until the present time. They employ about forty men, and keep the establishment running the entire year. He was married December 31, 1880, to Tranie E. Shipman.

Charles M. Fague, coal dealer, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1837, son of Jacob and Catherine (Frontz) Fague, and grandson of George Fague, who immigrated from Germany at an early date and settled in what is now Wolf township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. To Jacob and Catherine Fague were born the following children: George; Elizabeth, deceased wife of John Houseknecht; Charles M. Ellis; Sarah Ann, deceased; Frank F.; Maria, deceased wife of Appleton Johnson, and three who died in childhood. Jacob Fague was a farmer and lumber dealer, and died, December 31, 1886. His widow is still a resident of the county. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools and was employed on the farm with his father until about 1865, when he engaged in the grocery business at Muncy, which he continued for about ten years. He then began the coal business, which he has continued to the present time. February 28, 1872, he was married to Henrietta, daughter of Jacob Dimm, and to this union have been born four children: Harry P., deceased; Edward M.; Mabel, and Jacob D. Politically he is a Democrat, and has served as director of the Muncy public schools. He is a member of the Masonic order, and takes a deep interest in the prosperity of that fraternity.

George D. Keller, retired farmer, was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Jacob and Nancy (Dennis) Keller, who immigrated from Germany to the United States at an early date. His grandfather and mother were captured by the Indians when the son was but six years old, and they were kept in captivity for six years. Jacob Keller, the father of George D. Keller, removed from Northampton county, Pennsylvania, to Columbia county, the same State, where he reared a family of seven children, four of whom are living. Our subject, George D. Keller, removed from Columbia to Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, remaining there two years and coming thence to Lycoming county in 1837. He located on a farm, where he remained until 1880; he then moved to Muncy borough, where he has lived a retired life ever since. He was married, April 4, 1844, to Mary Masters, and to this union were born eight children: Elizabeth; Parvin; David, who is a veterinary surgeon of Williamsport; Margaret, deceased; Jacob, who lives in Illinois; George, who resides in Iowa; Hattie, and Andrew G. Mrs. Keller died in May, 1882, and he was again married to Lizzie Wendle.

Henry Whitmire, deceased, was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania. His grandfather, David, immigrated from Germany to Columbia county, Pennsylvania, where he reared his family. His son, George, who was the father of Henry Whitmire, was a farmer, and lived and died in Columbia county. Our subject was a shoemaker by trade, and first began business at Dushore, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania. In 1866 he removed to Light Street, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, whence he moved to Muncy, Lycoming county, in 1868, where he worked at his trade and carried on a general shoe business until he died, January 2, 1890. He was married, August 20, 1850, to Rebecca Żeaner, of Sullivan county, and to them were

born nine children: Three deceased when young; Hannah; Levi; Ella; Charles; Melissa, and Morris E. Mr. Whitmire was one of the respected citizens of the community in which he resided.

Samuel S. Buffington was a blacksmith by trade and followed that occupation about thirty years, but devoted the latter part of his life to farming. He married Catherine Lutz, and to them were born nine children: Henry, deceased; Mary C., deceased; Charles K., deceased; Benjamin H., deceased; S. J.; D. W.; Sarah R.; George W., and Arabella F. The grandfather of Samuel S. Buffington, with his two brothers, immigrated from England to America in the same ship with William Penn, and their descendants have all been natives of Pennsylvania.

S. J. Buffington, farmer, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1849, son of Samuel S. and Catherine (Lutz) Buffington. He received a common school education, and remained on his father's farm until 1880, then moved to Morelaud township, Lycoming county, and lived there until 1887, and then moved to the borough of Muncy. He was married January 15, 1878, to Martha, a daughter of Thomas Opp, and to this union have been born three children:, Mary E.; Samuel S., and George W.

Daniel W. Yothers, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel at Muncy, was born, July 1, 1832, in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Reiter) Yothers. He was educated in the common schools and was employed on a farm and in lumbering until 1866. During the year 1865 he was in partnership with Dr. Potter in the lumber business in Clearfield county, and in the great flood of that year he lost all of his accumulations. He then went to Venango county, Pennsylvania, and followed teaming and boating for four years. For some time he was engaged in the production of oil, also buying and selling that product. At the time that oil was discovered in Butler county he had in stock a large amount, which had cost him $5 per barrel, and which he was compelled to sell at $1 per barrel, thus again reducing his finances to almost nothing. From here he went to Clarion county, where he invested in an oil well which proved to be a failure, and which left him penniless and out of work. We next find him in Butler county, working at the carpenter trade for two years, after which he accepted a position as clerk in a hotel for four years. In 1884 he moved to Muncy, Pennsylvania, and leasing the Muncy Valley House, kept it for five years. He then bought the Commercial Hotel, a neat little building with forty rooms, and has conducted it with good success ever since. In 1886 he was elected a member of the council of Muncy borough, and it was principally through his efforts that the waterworks were built at that place. In 1870 he was a member of the Oil City council, at the time when the waterworks were built at that place. He is a Republican. Mr. Yothers was married in 1881 to Helen Thomas of Williamsport.

John F. Manville was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1807, son of Murray and Hannah Jane (Wigton) Manville. The Manville family emigrated from Holland to Hoboken, New Jersey, at an early date, but subsequently settled along the Mohawk river in the State of New York, when the Indians were very numerous. His father, Murray Manville, came to Bradford county, Pennsylvania, about 1800, and in 1810 to Columbia county, the same State. He married Hannah Jane Wigton, and to them were born ten children. Four of Mrs. Manville's

uncles, named Gaylor, were killed at the Wyoming massacre; two other uncles escaped. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and at the age of sixteen years he began to learn the trade of blacksmith, which occupation he followed for twenty-five years. When he was a boy all grain was cut with the sickel. He recalls a harvest scene in which he saw a line of twenty-four men and women sicklers in one field. He moved to Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1829, and in 1850 he began boating on the Pennsylvania canal and continued the same for fourteen years; in 1853 he transported on his boat the first rolling stock (consisting of locomotive, passenger, and box car), used on the Northern Central railroad from Williamsport to Elmira, New York, and also the first locomotive for the Catawissa railroad. In 1865, after the great flood, he rebuilt the first bridge across the Susquehanna river at Muncy, and in 1867 he removed to Missouri, where he remained for seventeen years, returning thence to Muncy, where he has lived a retired life ever since. He was married in June, 1830, to Rachel Dye, and to this union were born ten children, six of whom are living: Catherine; David; Martha; Elizabeth; John, and Augustus. Mrs. Manville died January 10, 1857, and in 1859 he was again married, to Amelia Waldron, and to them were born four children: Two who died in infancy; and William and Harriet, still living. Mr. Manville has always been identified with the Whig and Republican parties, and is a member of the Baptist church.

D. D. Manville, dealer in agricultural implements, was born in Muncy Creek township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1833, son of John F. and Rachel (Dye) Manville. He was educated in the common schools, and prior to 1862 he was engaged in boating, but at this time he built a blacksmith shop at Muncy and followed that business until 1883, since when he has devoted his whole time to the sale of agricultural implements, fertilizers, and machinery. June 29, 1863, he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was married, February 13, 1862, to Massie Jane Hall Dunbar, of Lycoming county, and to this union have been born three children: Eda; Annie W.; and Robert F. Mr. Manville has been a member of the town council of Muncy borough for three years, and overseer of the poor for two years. He is a member of the Baptist church, and has served as clerk of the same for some time and as secretary of the Sunday school for fifteen years.

Christopher Dimm was the pioneer of the Dimm family of Lycoming county. He was a son of John Dimm, and was born on the Atlantic during the voyage from Wurtemberg, Germany, to Philadelphia, whither his parents immigrated about 1750. He had one sister, who married a man named Dimner, and that name is still found among descendants of the family. His father, John Dimm, was a carpenter, and followed his trade after coming to Philadelphia, where he died and left his family in humble circumstances. His widow afterwards removed to Berks county, and Christopher was bound out to learn the shoemaker's trade, at Hamburg. Here he grew to manhood and married Margaret Sidtler, the daughter of a German Lutheran family, and to this union were born eight children who grew to maturity. At the breaking out of the Revolution, he was called out with the Pennsylvania militia, and served his country during the war, being principally kept on guard duty. In 1796 Christopher Dimm, with his family consisting of wife and eight children, removed from Hamburg to Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and located on a tract of land supposed to belong to the government, situated near the present site of

Hughesville. After he had built a house upon this land, he learned that another person held the title, and he consequently withdrew and settled on a tract two and one half miles south of Muncy borough. A portion of this land is still in the possession of his descendants. He accumulated some wealth, and assisted in the development of the county, by aiding in the erection of schools and of Immanuel Lutheran church. He died in 1831, aged seventy-eight years. The names of his children were as follows: Dietrick; Henry; Philip; Jacob; Simon; John; Mary, and Elizabeth.

Dietrick Dimm learned the blacksmith trade and followed it the greater portion of his life. He married Catherine Beeber, and to them were born six children: Rebecca, who married Thomas McConnell; Mary, who married Jacob Gortner; Sarah, who married a Mr. Goodall; Elizabeth, who married Jacob Gortner; Jacob, and John B. Mrs. Dimm died, May 18, 1848, and her husband, July 18, 1855; both were members of Immanuel Lutheran church. Mr. Dimm was a justice of the peace for several years.

Henry Dimm removed to Greenwood township, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1800. He married Susan Welt, and to them were born seven children, three of whom died when young. His eldest son, John Dimm, was associate judge of Juniata county; Jacob married Eva Stineling, by whom he had seven children; Samuel died in Kansas in 1886, and Mary married Henry Stroup, by whom she had two children, and died in 1846. Mr. Dimm died, October 10, 1846, aged seventy years.

Philip Dimm settled on a part of his father's homestead. He married Annie Bowman, and to them were born eleven children, five of whom died, in early childhood, and six grew to maturity. One of the sons, George, became a local Methodist preacher, and another, Thomas, became a Free-Will Baptist preacher. Philip Dimm died in 1850.

Jacob Dimm remained on the old homestead. He married Barbara Dubts, and to them were born three children: Henry, who married Elizabeth Hoffman; John, and Mary D., who married Jacob Wallis and lives in Missouri. Jacob Dimm died, March 1, 1812, at the age of thirty-one. His son, John, became the owner of the old homestead farm, and it still belongs to his children. John Dimm was a blacksmith, and subsequently a farmer. He married Sarah Hoffman, and reared a family of five children: George W., a merchant of Muncy; Jacob H.; John D.; Mary C., wife of Clarence B. Bieber, and Emma J. Mr. Dimm died, October 28, 1885, and his wife, February 17, 1889.

Simon Dimm was born in August, 1783, and married Elizabeth Menges, and to them were born eight children, two sons who died in childhood, and six daughters. Mrs. Dimm died and he was again married, to Rebecca Rose, and to this union were born two sons and one daughter. Jonathan, the eldest son by his second wife, was graduated from Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg in 1857, and subsequently had the degree of D. D. conferred upon him by his *alma mater*, and at present is principal of the Classical Department of the Missionary Institute at Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania. Simon Dimm died, August 9, 1872.

John Dimm was born, October 2, 1786, and married Sarah Richard, and to them were born six children; Philip, one of the sons, was drowned by a steamboat disaster on Lake Erie. John Dimm died, May 1, 1829.

Mary Dimm was born in 1789, and married Jacob Beeber, and to them were born six children: Margaret; Julia; Peter D.; John; Charles, and Elizabeth.

Elizabeth Dimm was born in 1793, and upon the death of her sister, Mary, she assumed the charge of Col. Jacob Beeber's children, and subsequently married him, and to this union were born three children: Jacob Dimner; Mary, and Susan. Of these, Jacob Dimner died unmarried; Mary married Otis McCarty, and became the mother of four children, and Susan married George Artley, and to them were born twelve children. Elizabeth (Dimm) Beeber died April 15, 1880, in her eighty-seventh year.

Jacob Dimm, retired farmer, was born near his present home in Muncy Creek township, September 8, 1813, and is a son of Dietrick and Mary (Beeber) Dimm, and a grandson of Christopher Dimm. Mr. Dimm has always been a farmer. He was married, January 18, 1843, to Emily Mackey, and to this union were born the following children: Sarah E., deceased; Henrietta, who married Charles M. Fague; John Y.; Clara E.; George F., and Harvey J. The last named was married, February 27, 1884, to Mary C. Stolz, and to this union have been born two children: Lulu D., and Ernest S.

John Philip Opp, farmer, son of John and Sarah M. (Fiester) Opp, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1822. He received a common school education, and has always followed farming and lumbering. He was married in 1846 to Abigail Andrews, and to this union have been born eight children: J. Reed; Coleman; Charles; John P.; J. Artley, deceased, and three who died in infancy. Mr. Opp is one of the corporators of the Citizens' National Bank of Muncy, and has been a director of that institution since its organization. He is one of the well known and representative citizens of Muncy valley, and is recognized as a solid, substantial business man. Mr. Opp is a Republican, and has filled several of the local offices in his township.

Peter Frantz was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, September 5, 1841, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Good) Frantz, a grandson of Peter Frantz, and a great-grandson of William Frantz, who came from Switzerland to America before the Revolutionary war, and settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and subsequently in Monroe county, whence Peter, the grandfather of our subject, removed to Lycoming county. The Frantz family can thus trace their lineage back to a period antedating the birth of American Independence. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and was reared on the homestead farm. He has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and is recognized as one of the representative farmers of Muncy valley. In January, 1870, he married Alice J., daughter of Charles and Priscilla Wolverton, a native of Montour county, Pennsylvania, whence she removed with her parents to Muncy Creek township, Lycoming county, in girlhood. Mrs. Frantz was born December 16, 1842, and died November 19, 1891, in the faith of the Baptist church, to which denomination Mr. Frantz belongs. He is one of the corporators of the First National Bank of Hughesville, and is a director in that institution. In politics he is a Democrat, has always taken a deep interest in the schools of his township, and is a member of the P. of H. and the Farmers' Alliance.

Henry Buck came from Bucks county, Pennsylvania, to Lycoming county at an

early day. He was a tailor by trade, and married Catherine Rhodimel, and to this union were born nine children: Daniel; John; Jacob; Peter; Henry; Elizabeth; Susan; Hannah, and Catherine. Henry Buck died in May, 1791, and was the first person buried in what is known as the Immanuel Lutheran church graveyard, located in Muncy Creek township.

Jacob Buck, son of Henry Buck, was a farmer by occupation, and married Mary Craft, by whom he had nine children: Charles, deceased; Henry, deceased; Jesse; Samuel, deceased; Daniel; Sarah, deceased; Elizabeth; Susan, deceased, and Hannah, deceased. Jacob Buck died, September 5, 1861, and his widow, August 28, 1867.

Henry Buck, son of Jacob Buck, was educated in the common schools, and after teaching school for about ten years he engaged in the mercantile business at Clarkestown (formerly known as Buckstown), and his was the first store at this place. He was elected county commissioner in 1867, and served the full term with credit to himself. He then formed a partnership with P. W. Opp, and manufactured woolen goods until his death. He married Amelia Pellman, and to this union were born eleven children: Thomas; Charles, deceased; Mary; Walter, who is a merchant at Clarkestown; Ambrose, deceased; Amanda; Jennie; Sallie; Pellman; Annie, and Harry. Mr. Buck died, November 19, 1884, and his widow August 19, 1888.

Peter Michael was born near Shamokin, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Peter Michael, who came to Lycoming county when a young man. His father possessed a good education, and taught school in this county for a number of years, but finally located in Northumberland county, whence he returned to Lycoming county, where he died. The subject of this sketch was a cabinet maker and undertaker, but finally engaged in farming in Muncy Creek township, Lycoming county, where he died in 1880. He married Esther Shoemaker, and reared a family of eight children: Rebecca, wife of Hiram T. McCarty, of Muncy Creek township; Joseph F., of the same township; Mary, wife of John Houseknecht, of Moreland township; O. P., of Muncy Creek; Sarah A., wife of Jacob Shade, of Turbutville, Pennsylvania; Henrietta, wife of Henry S. Opp, of Muncy Creek; Edward W., sheriff of Lycoming county, and Alfred, of Muncy Creek township. Mrs. Michael died in 1869, a consistent member of the Lutheran church, to which denomination her husband belonged. Mr. Michael was a Democrat in politics. During his early manhood he carried mail on the route from Muncy to Hillsgrove, Pennsylvania.

Wilson Opp, farmer, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1826, son of Jacob and Susan (Fiester) Opp. He received a common school education, and was married in February, 1864, to Sallie Willits, and to this union were born three children: Mary E., deceased; William W., and Margaret L. Mrs. Opp died, October 16, 1874, and he was again married, to Cora N. Shafer, of Philadelphia, and to this union have been born six children: Jacob A.; George W.; Oscar N.; Sallie W.; Caroline M., and Verus S.

Jacob Gray came from Berks county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1794, and settled in Lycoming county. He was a weaver by trade, which occupation he followed until the latter part of his life, which was devoted to farming. He was the father of the following children: Lydia, deceased; Mary; Valentine, deceased; John;

David, deceased; Peter; Jacob; Christian, deceased; Charles, deceased, and Eliza. Jacob Gray died, August 9, 1841, and his widow, October 6, 1866. It is a strange fact in the history of this family, that three of the children lost the sight of their left eyes, and one the right eye, by accident; Valentine, by an explosion of a gun-cap; Eliza, by the bursting of a fruit jar; Peter, by a stick striking his eye when he was splitting wood, in March, 1859; and the wife of John, by the accidental discharge of a gun.

Peter Gray, farmer, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, November 23, 1820, son of Jacob and Christiana (Barto) Gray. He received a common school education, has devoted his life to rural pursuits, and has filled the various township offices with the exception of assessor; he has been a justice of the peace five years. He was married, February 9, 1843, to Mary Buck, by whom he had two children: Emily, born June 1, 1850, who married Jacob Dimm, of Muncy, and Lydia C., who married Clinton Guyer of Muncy. Mr. Gray located on the farm where he now resides in 1849, and has added by purchase until he now owns a farm of over 200 acres of valuable land. He is one of the most respected and enterprising citizens of the community in which he resides. He and wife have been consistent members of the Lutheran church for fifty years.

Isaac McCarty, son of Benjamin McCarty, was a stone-mason by trade. Benjamin McCarty laid out the first building lots for the town of Muncy, and reared a large family. Isaac married Sarah Dunkelberger, by whom he had nine children: Peter, deceased; George, deceased; Agnes; Catherine; Isaac B.; Jane, deceased; William; Jesse, deceased, and Mary.

Isaac D. McCarty, farmer, a son of Isaac and Sarah (Dunkelberger) McCarty, was born in 1830, in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. He received a common school education, and has followed his trade, that of a stone-mason, for twenty-five years in connection with farming. He has served his township as assessor and school-director. He was married in 1854 to Martha Moyer, and to this union were born nine children: Daniel; John; George, who married Cora Pollock; Mary E., deceased; Mary I.; Edward; Anna; Benjamin, and J. Fannie.

Philip Opp was one of the pioneers of the West Branch valley, and was a son of Philip Opp, a native of Germany, who immigrated with his wife and five children to America at an early date. The names of these children and their births are as follows: Catherine Gower, born in 1754; John, who was born in 1755, and died at Danville, Pennsylvania, when a young man; Philip, born in 1759; Eve, born in 1760, and Mary Bogart, born in 1764. Our subject married Hannah Wilson, who was born in 1762. They came to Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, soon after their marriage, settling in the woods and clearing a farm in what is now Moreland township, but were forced by the Indians to return to Danville, whence they came. They subsequently returned to Lycoming county, where he died in 1837, and his widow in 1850; their children were as follows: John; Philip; Jacob; Mary, who married Christopher Derr, and Thomas.

John Opp, eldest son of Philip Opp, Jr., was a farmer and woolen manufacturer. He was appointed captain of a Pennsylvania militia company by the Governor. He married Sarah M. Fiester, by whom he had the following children: Hannah, deceased; Mary, deceased; Sarah; Thomas J.; Phœbe J.; Philip; Susan, deceased;

Simon; Priscilla; Benjamin, deceased; Elizabeth, and Charlotte. The mother died in 1856, and the father in August, 1864.

Philip Opp, youngest son of Philip Opp, Jr., married Hannah Smith, by whom he had seven children: Thomas; Mary; George; Hiram; Anastasia, who married Philip Smith; Selectia, who married Francis Beeber, and Milton, who was colonel of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was killed in the battle of the Wilderness.

Jacob Opp, son of Philip Opp, Jr., married Susan Fiester, and to this union were born five children: Amelia; Sarah, deceased; Charlotte, who married Simpson Smith; Wilson, and Franklin, deceased. Jacob Opp died on February 8, 1865; his wife died December 3, 1831.

Mary Opp, daughter of Philip Opp, Jr., married Christopher Derr, by whom she has had ten children: Hannah, deceased; Philip; Jane; Phœbe; Thomas; Wilson; John; George; Jacob, and Frank.

Thomas Opp, son of Philip Opp, Jr., married Jane Van Dine, and to this union were born three children: Jane, deceased; P. Wilson, and Martha.

Col. Milton Opp was one of the gallant and fearless patriots of Lycoming county who laid down their lives in defense of the Union. He was a son of Philip and Hannah (Smith) Opp, and was born in Moreland township, Lycoming county, August 28, 1835. His boyhood years were spent upon his father's farm, and he early displayed a love of books and a strong desire to obtain a good education. After securing such an education as the public schools of his district afforded, he attended school at Muncy, and began preparing for a collegiate course. In the winter of 1853–54 he entered Bucknell University, at Lewisburg, and his habits of study and general earnestness of purpose soon placed him among the foremost of his class. He also became a popular leader in the social sports and pastimes of the institution, and, gifted with a good voice, soon organized a Glee Club, of which he was the leader for several years. He graduated in 1858, and then entered the Poughkeepsie Law School, Poughkeepsie, New York, from which he graduated with honor in 1860. Returning to his home he was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county, and commenced the practice of his profession. His hopes and aspirations in that calling were soon afterwards laid aside, and he responded to the call to arms. He was commissioned first lieutenant of Company F, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in October, 1861, and served with that regiment, as lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant colonel, and colonel by successive promotion, up to the battles of the Wilderness, where he was mortally wounded May 6, 1864, while gallantly leading his command in a desperate charge against the enemy. Three days later his spirit took its flight, and a brave, high-minded, and accomplished soldier and patriot had given his life as an example to the youth of his native county.

Jacob Shipman was a grandson of Jacob Shipman, who came with his family from Essex county, New Jersey, and located upon the tract of 200 acres in Moreland township where Isaac Shipman, his great-grandson, now resides. He was a captain in the war of 1812. John Shipman, his son, married Charlotte La Rue, by whom he had ten children: Jacob; Isaac; John; Charles; Margaret; Elizabeth; Sarah; Catharine; Levina, and Maria; they are all deceased but Sarah and Charles. Jacob Shipman, the eldest of the family, was a farmer by occupation. He married

Thos. J. Ritter

Caroline Britton, by whom he had nine children: Amos; Margaret, deceased; Charlotte, deceased; Elmira; John; Sarah A., deceased; Isaac; Mary J., and an infant, deceased. He was not a member of any church organization, but supported and helped to build many churches. He died August 12, 1888, and his wife, September 16, 1872.

Isaac Shipman, farmer, was born on the farm where he now lives, August 5, 1835, son of Jacob and Caroline (Britton) Shipman. He was educated in the common schools and taught three terms. He has followed farming the greater portion of his life. November 18, 1869, he was married to Alice Houseknecht, by whom he has had six children: Anna; Jacob; Clyde; Mary; Verus J., and an infant, deceased. Mr. Shipman is one of the leading citizens of Moreland township; he is serving his fourth term as a justice of the peace, and has been overseer of the poor for eight years. In politics he is a Democrat. He and wife are members of the Moreland Lutheran church, in which he has been deacon. He was drafted for service in the late war, but sent a substitute.

William Farr was born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1769. He married Miss Anna Smith, of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, who was born in 1777. Soon after their marriage they removed to Lycoming county. They were the parents of seven children: George; Effie; Abbie; Richard B.; Hannah; Sarah, and Rhoda, all deceased except Rhoda, who married Richard Taylor.

Richard B. Farr was a farmer by occupation, and married Rachel Farnsworth, a native of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. He was born June 5, 1799, and his wife was born August 27, 1796; they reared a family of six children: Effie, who married George Derr; Abigail, who married Jacob Dick; Susan, who married Henry Forester; Hannah, who married Andrew Madison; Smith B.; William V., who enlisted at the beginning of the war as first lieutenant of Company F, One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Upon the death of the captain of his company he was promoted to that position, which he filled with honor to the close of the war; he died in Indiana, May 9, 1872. Richard B. Farr and wife were leading members of the Baptist church, and died March 6, 1874, and April 6, 1876, respectively.

Smith B. Farr, farmer, was born on the farm where he now lives, July 3, 1840, son of Richard B. and Rachel (Farnsworth) Farr. He received his education in the common schools of his neighborhood, and has devoted his life to farming. November 19, 1872, he was married to Miss Anna Warren, and to this union have been born the following children: Eri; Mary; Roy; Smith, and two infants, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Farr are members of the Moreland Baptist church.

William Stadon and two brothers came to Pennsylvania at an early date, and located on farms in Northumberland and Columbia counties; William reared a large family; his son Curtis was born in 1785 in Columbia county, and married Keturah McHenry, by whom he had two children: Silas and Hiram. Mrs. Stadon died, and he was again married to a Miss Lundy, and to this union were born four sons: Shively; John; Harvey, and Samuel. Curtis Stadon died in 1865; Hiram, his second son, was born in 1813. He was a manufacturer of woolen goods, and built what was known as the Stadon woolen factory on Laurel run, and also one in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. He followed the manufacture of woolen goods until 1854, when he turned his attention to farming. He was married in 1840 to Sarah

A. Opp, by whom he had two children: Silas M., and John C., who died when three years old. Mr. Stadon died, February 19, 1887.

Silas M. Stadon, farmer, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1841, son of Hiram and Sarah A. (Opp) Stadon. He received a common school education and has spent his business life on a farm. He enlisted in Company K, Forty-third Pennsylvania Militia, June 27, 1863, and was discharged August 13th of the same year. Mr. Stadon was married, February 13, 1868, to Sarah Jane Fague, of Lycoming county; to this union three sons were born: George M.; Hiram Alvin, and Clyde F. Mr. and Mrs. Stadon are members of the Baptist church.

Oliver H. Slonaker, farmer, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in September, 1849, son of John and Matilda (Thomas) Slonaker. His great-grandfather came from Germany and settled in Berks county, Pennsylvania, and subsequently removed to this county; he reared a large family. One of his sons, who was the grandfather of our subject, reared a family of eight children: William, deceased; Henry; John, deceased; Rebecca; Eliza; and three whose names are unknown. John was a blacksmith by trade, which he followed for many years in connection with farming. He married Matilda Thomas, by whom he had two children: Thomas and Oliver H. Mrs. Slonaker died in 1851, and he was again married, to Leah Thomas, a sister of his first wife, by whom he also had two children. After the death of his second wife, he was married to Mary Dugan, with whom he resides in Michigan. Oliver H. was educated in the common schools, and has devoted his life to farming. In 1873, he was married to Henrietta, daughter of Jacob Poust. To this union have been born six children: Nora; Harvey, deceased; Zelia; Madge; Lloyd, and Edgar. Mr. and Mrs. Slonaker are members of the Lutheran church, and he has always taken an active interest in the principles of the Republican party.

John D. Smith was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Thomas J. Smith, and a grandson of Thomas Smith, a colonel in the Revolutionary war, who at its close settled in Lycoming county, where he was one of the pioneer surveyors. Here his son Thomas J. was born, August 11, 1806, and here he resided up to his death. It is claimed that Thomas J. Smith built the first grist mill in his locality. His children were George; John D., and Effie, all of whom are dead. John D. Smith built the present mill, known as the Smith mill, in Moreland township. He married Mary Metler, by whom he had five children: Thomas, deceased; Catharine; Margaret; Mary, deceased, and Philip M. He died December 29, 1883, and his widow September 9, 1884; they were consistent members of the Moreland Baptist church.

Philip M. Smith, farmer, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1838, and is a son of John D. and Mary (Metler) Smith. He received a common school education, and has devoted his attention to farming and lumbering. He was married, February 17, 1863, to Anastasia L., daughter of Philip Opp. To this union have been born seven children: Milton; Effie; Margaret; Harry; May, and two deceased. In politics Mr. Smith is a Democrat, and has filled all of the township offices. He is one of the representative citizens of the community in which he resides.

Daniel Smith was a son of John Smith, who came from New Jersey to Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, at an early date, and located near Milton. He reared a family of nine children, Daniel being one of the number. The latter was married in Northumberland county to Sarah Van Low, and removed to Lycoming county. He was the father of ten children: John, deceased; William; David; Peter, deceased; Catherine, deceased; Sarah; Elizabeth; Margaret, deceased; Annie, deceased, and Daniel S. Mr. Smith and wife were members of the Presbyterian church, until they came to this county, when they became Lutherans. He died in 1866, in his eighty-third year, and his wife in 1873.

Daniel S. Smith, farmer, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1822, son of Daniel and Sarah (Van Low) Smith. He was educated in the common schools and has followed farming the whole of his life. He was married, May 25, 1847, to Lovina Poust, and to this union have been born nine children: Margaret, who married Thomas Smith; John, who married Lizzie Trick; L. Harvey, who married Tura Hill; William F., who married Mary Hill; Elizabeth, who married George Reese; Sarah J., who married George Kepner; Elmer, who married Annie Nonguesser; Elmira, deceased, and Walter. Mr. Smith has always taken an active interest in the Democratic party; he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been steward for twenty years.

Samuel E. Ritter, farmer, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, July 22, 1849, a son of Zebedee and Anna (Fox) Ritter. Martin Ritter, the great-grandfather of Samuel E. Ritter, was married to Barbara Fredericks, and to this union there were born eight children: John; George; Martin; Elizabeth; Barbara; Valentine; Jacob, and Samuel. The last two named came to Lycoming county; Samuel married Christiana Starr, by whom he had five children: William, deceased; John; Zebedee; George, and Mary. Zebedee Ritter was the father of Samuel E. Ritter, and married Anna Fox, by whom he had four children: Samuel E.; Mary J., who married John M. Snyder; John W., and Anthony, deceased. Our subject, Samuel E. Ritter, received a common school education, and has always devoted his life to farming. He was married in 1877 to Henrietta King, and to this union have been born six children: Estella E.; Owen Z.; Raymond K.; Grover C.; Brady F., and Nellie B.

Ellis Warn, farmer, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, December 2, 1842, son of John S. and Mary (Derr) Warn. Benjamin Warn, his grandfather, came from New Jersey to Lycoming county in 1819, and located on a farm in Moreland township. He was one of the prominent men of his day, and took a great interest in church matters. He was the father of the following children: Sarah; John, deceased; Alexander, deceased; Catherine, deceased; Lucinda, deceased; Benjamin, and Shipman, deceased. John S. Warn, his eldest son, was a farmer and the father of ten children: James; Margaret; Emeline; Ellis; Elmira; Charles; Sarah J., deceased; Ann; Harriet, and Bertha. He died in February, 1885, and his widow March 31, 1890. Our subject, Ellis Warn, was educated in the common schools and has always followed farming. In 1864 he enlisted in Company G, Two Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He was married, December 22, 1870, to Lizzie Trainer, and to this union have been born three children: Clara; Albert T., and Mary. Mr. Warn

is a stanch Republican and one of the worthy citizens of the community in which he resides.

Simon C. Hartranft, farmer, was born in Muncy, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in November, 1858, and is a son of Samuel and Amanda (Docor) Hartranft. Andrew Hartranft, the grandfather of our subject, removed from Berks county to Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, at an early day. He married a Miss Frankenberger, and to this union were born ten children: Henry, deceased; John, deceased; Jackson, deceased; William, deceased; Conrad, deceased; Samuel; George; Joseph; Elizabeth, and Mary. Samuel, the eldest living child of Andrew Hartranft, is a wagonmaker by trade, which occupation he has followed the greater part of his life. He is the father of six sons and four daughters: Joseph; Clarence; Simon C.; William; Henry; Samuel; Elizabeth, who married David Black; Alice, who married Samuel Sprout; Emma, who married Bartley Horner, and Nora, who married Walter Opp, and died July, 1888. The mother of these children died in 1881. Our subject, Simon C. Hartranft, received a common school education, and has always been engaged in farming. March 6, 1885, he was married to Mattie Bitler, and to this union have been born two children: Louella G., and Susan B. Mr. Hartranft and wife are members of the Moreland Baptist church.

John Trick immigrated from Germany to America in 1832 with his family, and settled in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. He was a shoemaker by trade and followed that occupation until his death. His wife, Christiana Trick, died in 1837, and he in 1845. They were the parents of eight children: John, deceased; Mary, deceased; Christiana, deceased; Jacob; Dorothy, deceased; Lizzie; Henry, and Margaret, deceased.

Jacob Trick, farmer, was born in 1826 in Germany, son of John and Christiana Trick, and came to this county with his parents. He was educated in the common schools and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed forty years, but is now engaged in farming. He was married in 1848 to Lydia A., daughter of Jacob Snyder, and to this union have been born the following children: Lizzie, who married John Smith; Henry; John; William; Sarah, who married Henry De Walt; Emma; Philip, deceased; George; Harvey; Tommy, and Agnes, who married Harvey Harmon. Mr. Trick is an active Republican, and he and wife have been members of the Lutheran church for forty years.

Albert Trainer was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of George Trainer, who came from Ireland to Chester county. The latter was the father of the following children: Esther; Mary; Harriet; Albert; Barnet, and George. Our subject married Mary Stitler; he followed boating twelve years before coming to Lycoming county, which was in 1852, and was a cabinet maker by trade. He was the father of ten children: George; Amanda, who married Charles Thomas, a Baptist preacher of Philadelphia; Annie, who married Albert Oliver; H. Elizabeth, who married Ellis Warn; David S.; Margaret, who married Samuel Bussler; Samaria, who married Walter McFate; Emma, who married William Dye; John, deceased, and Sallie, who married Dr. Harriman. Mr. Trainer died in September, 1888.

David S. Trainer was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1846, and is a son of Albert and Mary (Stitler) Trainer. He received a common school education and has always followed farming. He was married, December 29, 1871, to

Mary A. Derr, and to this union have been born four children: Elmer; Mary; Frank D., and John H. Mr. Trainer and wife are members of the Baptist church, of which he has been superintendent of the Sunday school for five years.

Solomon Reed located in Lycoming county shortly after the "Great Runaway," and to avoid trouble with the Indians as well as to secure plenty of wild game, he concluded to push up Little Muncy creek near its head waters. Far removed from any white man's settlement, he and his followers commenced to form a settlement in the primeval forests, which were as densely populated with wild and ferocious animals as the day when Columbus discovered the continent. To relate the toil and hardships endured, the many narrow escapes from death by swollen streams, wild beasts, severe winters, and forest fires, sounds more like over-drawn fiction now than a stern reality. Yet, suffice to say, by some means, Solomon Reed built a house and barn, cleared about 100 acres of land, planted an orchard, and reared a family of five children, three boys and two girls: William; Jacob; Frederick; Polly, and Katie. William Reed married Margaret Stine, and to this union were born nine children, three of whom are living: S. W. Reed, of Washington, Iowa; Gordon F. Reed, of Williamsport, and Lottie, who married Jacob Hartman, of Franklin township. John Frederick Reed married Elizabeth Whitmire, and to this union were born eleven children, eight of whom are still living: Susan, who married William B. Smith; Julia, who married John Houseknecht; Charles Washington; Thomas; Hiram; George; John, and Michael F.

Jacob Reed, son of Solomon Reed, married Ellen Dugan, and to this union were born twelve children, eight of whom are living: Jacob Wilson, who married Julia Poust, and lives in Franklin township; Samuel Perry, who was married twice, and is a merchant at Lairdsville; William Ellis, who was married three times and resides in Williamsport; Peter Mandes, who married Jerusha Buck, and now resides at Genoa, Illinois; Lewis Cass, who is unmarried and lives in Franklin township; Susan Ann, who married Robert Buck, and lives in Franklin township; Rachel Catherine, who married Henry Doane, and lives in Shrewsbury township, and John T.

Thomas J. Raper, physician and surgeon, was born in what is now Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, in 1825, son of John and Catherine (Huckle) Raper. His father immigrated from England to America at the age of twenty-one years, and married Catherine Huckle, whose family came from England to America in 1798, and settled in what is now Sullivan county, Pennsylvania. To this union were born two children: Mary, who died in 1890, and Thomas J. When the latter was an infant his father died; his mother survived until 1868. Dr. Raper was educated in the common schools, and at Mifflinburg, Union county, Pennsylvania, under the instruction of Prof. James McClune. After teaching school for ten years he began the study of medicine under Dr. Thomas Lyon, of Williamsport, in 1850. He spent one year at the University Medical College, of New York, and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1853. Dr. Raper began practicing at Lairdsville, this county, and has since devoted his entire attention to his profession. He was married in December, 1853, to Catherine B. Hawley, by whom he has five children: Fannie, widow of Dr. George W. Crawford; Thomas W., who married Mary Vroman; Charles B., who died at the age of twenty-two years; Harry, who married

Sallie Lyon, and Thomas L., deceased. Mrs. Raper died, March 26, 1891. Dr. Raper has always taken a deep interest in political matters, and has been the Republican committeeman at Lairdsville for fourteen years. He is the present postmaster at that town.

George Ritter located on the present site of Turbutville, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, at an early day. He was the father of seven children: Elizabeth; Martin; George; Valentine; Samuel; Jacob, and one daughter, name unknown. Samuel, a stone-mason by trade, came to Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, where he remained until his death. He was the father of five children: William; John; Zebedee; George, and Mary J. William, eldest son of Samuel Ritter, married Lydia Renn, by whom he had eleven children: Thomas J.; Zebedee J.; Jacob B., deceased; William H., deceased; George W., deceased; Samuel P., deceased; Franklin P., deceased; Rhoda A., deceased; John A.; Christiann, and Jeremiah D. For fifteen years he was justice of the peace in Franklin township. John A. was married in 1879 to Miss Mary A. Minier, and to this union were born two children: Jacob H., and J. Brady. Zebedee J. married Jemella Houseknecht, and to this union the following children have been born: Stella G.; William E.; Ernest W., and Christiana, who married H. H. Minier, and has four children: John H.; Fannie H.; Mary J., and Loda B. Jeremiah D. Ritter married Emeline Hill, and of this union six children have been born: Bessie E.; Nora A., deceased; William C., deceased; George M., deceased; Mattie, deceased, and Pearl.

Thomas J. Ritter, farmer, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1845, son of William and Lydia (Renn) Ritter. He was educated in the common schools and has devoted his life principally to farming and lumbering, and operates a mill at Lairdsville. In January, 1871, he was married to Miss Almira Magargle, and to this union have been born four children: Mary E.; Anna D.; William R., and Thomas J. Mr. Ritter is a member of the I. O. O. F., a Democrat in politics, and has held minor township offices. He is a member of the Methodist church and trustee in the organization with which he is connected.

George W. Philips, son of Abia Philips, located in Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1844, where he has since devoted his time to farming. Abia Philips was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 20, 1780, and located in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, at an early day. His first wife was Ann Guest, by whom he had three sons and three daughters: George W.; Hannah; Martha; Miriam; David, and Henry Guest. His second wife was Leah Bodine, by whom he had one child, Nancy. His third wife was Rebecca Rote, who bore him six children: Margaret; Sarah; Abia Franklin; Clark; Leah, and Robert. He died November 30, 1856. George W. married Rhoda A. Reese, by whom he had fifteen children: Joseph R., of Danville, Pennsylvania; Abias, of Wilkesbarre; George W., of Penn township; Robert, who died in Missouri; William J., who was killed in a mill at Milton; John, deceased; Henry G., who enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was killed at the battle of Five Forks, Virginia; James W., of Sullivan county; Catherine, who married Robert Potter, of Bloomsburg; Margaret, who married H. C. Little, of Picture Rocks; Martha, who married A. W. Ritter, of Hughesville; Alice, who married Bert Swisher; the other three died in infancy.

David C. Philips, farmer, was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, October

22, 1839, son of George W. and Rhoda A. (Reese) Phillips. He received a common school education and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for several years. July 11, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves, and was discharged June 14, 1864, but entered the quartermaster's department at Washington, and was sent to Point Lookout, Maryland, and remained there in active service until honorably discharged at Washington, February 19, 1866. After returning from the war he resumed his trade for three years and then purchased the farm upon which he now lives. He is also engaged in the manufacture of lumber. He was married, September 17, 1868, to Miss Eurena Starr, by whom he had five children: Harry G.; Thomas A.; William; George W., and one who died in infancy. Mrs. Philips died, November 17, 1875. Mr. Philips is a stanch Republican, and has filled several minor local offices, and is the present township collector. He is a member of Col. John B. Musser Post, G. A. R., of Muncy, also of Lairdsville Lodge, No. 986, I. O. O. F., and the Patrons of Husbandry. He is an enterprising and progressive man, and one of the representative citizens of Franklin township.

James Farnsworth, son of Isaac and Mary (Wilkinson) Farnsworth, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1814. He was a wagonmaker by trade, but followed farming the latter part of his life. He married Margaret Brewer, who was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1812, by whom he became the father of eight children: Susan, who married Richard W. Lyons; Sadie, who married William Tilley; Melinda; Elizabeth, who married Milton Runyan; Julia A., who married Francis Runyan; Samuel; Catherine, and R. Bartley. Mr. Farnsworth died in 1867, and his widow in 1887; they were consistent members of the Moreland Baptist church.

R. Bartley Farnsworth, farmer, was born in Franklin township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, son of James and Margaret (Brewer) Farnsworth. He received a common school education, and has devoted his life to farming. He was married in October, 1880, to Miss Alice Runyan, and of this union have been born four children: Zana B.; William J.; Ina E., and A. Brewer, deceased.

John Lowe was a native of New Jersey. He had four sisters. One married Samuel C. Price, who was four years a judge, and lived and died in New Jersey; another married a Mr. House, who also died in New Jersey; the third married a Mr. Hopkins, a minister, with whom she removed to Canada; the fourth married Michael Paugh, and moved to Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. John Lowe had one son, Henry, by his first wife, and by his second wife, Elizabeth Dudder, four sons and three daughters were born. The sons were: Philip; Thomas, who was a minister, and reared a large family, all of whom became members of the Methodist Episcopal church; John, who died at the age of nineteen years, and Isaac, who married a Miss Miller, settled in Columbia county, and reared eight children.

Philip Lowe, son of John and Elizabeth Lowe, was twice married. His first wife was a Miss Fague, by whom he had four sons and four daughters: Thomas; John; Charles; Philip; Catherine; Mary; Somilla, and Hannah. His second wife was Mrs. Mary Tanner, by whom he had two sons: Isaac and Henry.

Thomas Lowe, eldest son of Philip Lowe, was a farmer and lumberman. He married Elizabeth Buck, and to this union were born four children: Catherine; Mary S., deceased; Robert, and Charles. Mrs. Lowe died in 1850, and Mr. Lowe

was again married, to Anna Phillips, by whom he reared twelve children: George; Franklin, deceased; Maggie; Alice, deceased; Alfred; Jane, deceased; Leah; Galena; Clark; Dennis; Anna, and Ernest. Mr. Lowe died in 1888, at the age of eighty-two years.

Charles Lowe, farmer, was born in Franklin township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1846, son or Thomas and Elizabeth (Buck) Lowe. He received a common school education and has devoted his life to farming. He enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in 1864, and served until the close of the war. He has served in most of the township offices. October 12, 1867, he was married to Catherine Poust, and to this union four children survive: Mary, who is the stenographer for the Bloomsburg School Furniture Manufacturing Company; Florence; George, and Anna. The deceased are Franklin; Jane, and Alice.

Andrew Crouse, a native of Baden, Germany, came to America at an early date. He was a tobacconist by trade, which he followed in Philadelphia for some time, and afterward continued the same business at Harrisburg. He then bought 400 acres of land in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, in 1793, upon which he settled and remained until his death. He was a composer of and taught music, and owned the first piano that was ever brought to Columbia county. He married Susan Giger, of Harrisburg, and to this union were born four children: Andrew; Charles; Phenice, deceased, and Sarah, deceased. Mrs. Crouse died, and Mr. Crouse afterward had eight children born to him by Caroline Weidel: Phoebe, deceased; Maria, deceased; Caroline; Louisa; Philip; John; Hiram, who was murdered and burned in his store at Lairdsville, and Nelson, who lives in Columbia county, Pennsylvania. Andrew Crouse died in 1835. His sons, Philip and John, were born, the former March 9, 1814, and the latter in October, 1816, in Columbia county, Pennsylvania. Philip removed to Lycoming county in 1851, and his brothers, John and Hiram, came soon after. They have since been dealing in lumber and farming.

Jacob Houseknecht was born in 1799, son of John Houseknecht, one of the earliest settlers of Lycoming county. He reared a family of five sons and five daughters: John; Daniel; Benjamin; Christian; Jacob; Hannah; Betsey; the other three are unknown. Jacob was married to Susan Sones, daughter of Peter Sones, a Revolutionary soldier. To this union were born eleven children: John; Peter, deceased; Betsy, deceased; Jacob; Julia A., who married Adam Renn; Isacher; Charles, who enlisted in the army and was killed by the bursting of a shell at Petersburg; Benjamin, who also enlisted in the army and was wounded at Fredericksburg; Mary, who married William Johnson; Phœbe, who married Thomas McGorden, and Daniel. Mr. Houseknecht died September 1, 1885.

John Houseknecht, retired farmer, was born in Penn township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1821, son of Jacob and Susan (Sones) Houseknecht. He received a common school education, and was married to Jane Bartlow, by whom he has had the following children: Charles N.; Susan; Ira; Peter; Hiram; Albert; Phineas; Nancy; Marietta; Harry, and Edward. Mrs. Houseknecht died, April 16, 1872, and he was again married, to Julia Arthur, the widow of William Arthur. He and wife are members of the Lutheran church.

William Lore came from Northampton county, Pennsylvania, to Lycoming

D. C. Phillips

county in 1816 and settled upon a farm. He was married to Miss E. Barbara Reed, and to them were born seven children: John, deceased; Catherine; George P., deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Lydia; Mary, deceased, and William, deceased. Mr. Lore died in 1850, preceded by his wife two years. John, his eldest son, was married to Mary A. Wilson, by whom he had four sons and two daughters: George P.; Mary J.; William J.; Benjamin; Sarah, and Thomas, deceased. John Lore died in 1846, and his widow in 1857.

William J. Lore, farmer, was born April 9, 1837, son of John and Mary (Wilson) Lore. He received a common school education, and has devoted his life principally to farming. September 1, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was mustered out of service September 24, 1865. He took an active part in forty-five engagements; was taken prisoner at Cedar Creek, Virginia, and confined in Libby prison, Salisbury prison, and a hospital, in all a term of seven months. Upon his return from the army he resumed farming, which he has since continued, and resides upon the farm whereon his father settled. In 1867, he was elected a justice of the peace, re-elected four times, and has thus served a term of twenty-five years; in 1892 he was again re-elected. He was married, January 12, 1860, to Miss Susan Stackhouse, and to them have been born six children: Thomas W.; Hannah E., who married J. W. Budman; Jacob C.; Judson M.; Sarah M., and Anna M. Mr. and Mrs. Lore are members of the Lutheran church. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of Lieutenant Bryan Post, G. A. R.

Enoch Fox was born near Danville, Montour county, Pennsylvania. He was a shoemaker by trade, which he followed for several years in connection with farming. In 1832 he was employed by William Boyd as a coal operator near Girardville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. In 1841 he came to Columbia county, locating near Unityville, near the Lycoming line, and thereafter was a farmer. He served in several township offices, and was an active and enthusiastic Democrat. His family consisted of four children.

John J. Fox, retired farmer and hotel-keeper, was born in Montour county, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1828, son of Enoch and Christiana (Sethler) Fox. He received a common school education, at the Danville schools, and began his business life at farming and lumbering, which he followed for twenty-five years. He then went into the mercantile business, and after two years he sold out and went into the hotel business. He has filled most of the township offices. February 27, 1848, he was married to Miss Mary Forsyth, and to this union were born two children: Christiana, who married John M. McClintock, and Amanda, who is the widow of Albert P. Gordner. Mrs. Fox died, September 25, 1886, and Mr. Fox was again married, September 28, 1887, to Mrs. Margaret E. Kitzmiller, of Williamsport. Mr. Fox was one of the charter members of the I. O. O. F. of Unityville, and donated a lot upon which the building was erected for that organization. He is a member of the Evangelical Association, was the principal builder of the present church edifice, and gave part of the land for the graveyard. He is a director of the Moreland Fire Insurance Company, of Lairdsville.

CHAPTER L.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BOROUGH OF HUGHESVILLE, AND WOLF (INCLUDING PICTURE ROCKS), SHREWSBURY, AND PENN TOWNSHIPS.

John Hill was born at Windsor Castle, Berks county, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1787, son of Jacob Hill, a soldier of the Revolution, and grandson of John Daniel Hill, who was born in Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, about 1723, and late in life removed from Windsor Castle, Berks county, to Greensburg, Westmoreland county, where he died about 1814. The family is descended from an ancestor who migrated from Ireland to Switzerland after the Reformation; and as early as 1682 and soon after they were represented in southeastern Pennsylvania. Jacob Hill removed to the Muncy valley in 1794, locating within the present limits of Wolf township, and here John Hill was reared and obtained a limited education; and here he resided upon the parental homestead or in its immediate vicinity, until his death—a period of seventy-nine years. His father suffered from physical disability entailed by his military service, and at the age of eighteen John Hill, being the eldest of his sons, was obliged to do much of the business of his father beyond the home, especially at the courts of the county, and thus early formed those business habits to which his future success is largely attributable. In 1815 he married Catharine Steck, and they were the parents of twelve children: George Hill, M. D., of Hughesville; Jacob and John, who died in infancy; Rev. R. Hill, of Mount Airy Seminary, Philadelphia; Dr. Charles M. Hill, of Hughesville, deceased; Elizabeth, wife of Elwood Hughes, of Dixon, Illinois; Sarah A., deceased wife of Rev. P. Born, D. D., of Missionary Institute, Selinsgrove; Susanna, widow of Rev. Joshua Evans; Hannah, deceased wife of Capt. A. C. Mensch, of Dover, Delaware; Martha, deceased, who married Rev. Charles Ehrhart, deceased, formerly professor at Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg; Mary C., wife of Rev. J. R. Dimm, D. D., principal of Missionary Institute, Selinsgrove, and Margaret, deceased. About the year 1812 Jacob Hill was elected captain of a military company; he subsequently rose to the rank of major, and displayed ability as a tactician. In 1836 he was commissioned as justice of the peace, and held this office until it became elective. He became a Whig during the second term of Jackson's presidency, and at the formation of the Republican party became an earnest supporter of its principles and measures. About the year 1830 he took advance ground regarding the use of alcoholic stimulants, and was ever after an ardent temperance advocate. He became a member of the Lutheran church early in life; much of his life he was an officer in the church, and at all times he was zealous in promoting her interests. In this faith he died, June 1, 1873, at the advanced age of eighty-six years and six days.

George Hill, M. D., was born in Wolf township, Lycoming county, January 14,

1816, son of John Hill. His early education was obtained under the tuition of Mary Hopkins, daughter of Rev. Uzal Hopkins, an Episcopal clergyman, William Rea, Jonathan Worthington, and B. M. French. At the age of seventeen he entered the Milton Academy, where he received instruction from Revs. David Kirkpatrick and David Furgeson, and among his surviving schoolmates at this famous institution are Dr. Thomas Lyon, Andrew G. Curtin, and William Hayes. In the spring of 1835 he entered the office of Dr. John W. Peale at Hughesville as a student of medicine; and after attending two preparatory and two regular courses at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, he graduated from that institution on the 1st of March, 1838, with the degree of M. D. On the 1st of April following he began practice at Hughesville in partnership with his former preceptor, whose property he purchased at the expiration of six months. Here he continued until the autumn of 1847, when he disposed of his professional interests and took a third course of lectures at his *alma mater*. On the 1st of April, 1848, he located at Bloomsburg, where he had an extensive practice until April 1, 1855; he then returned to his former field of practice at Hughesville, where he has ever since prosecuted his profession. In 1839 there were but three practitioners in Lycoming county south and east of Williamsport—Doctors Wood, Rankin, and Hill; the latter has lived to see this number increase to thirty within the period of his active professional life. On the 10th of September, 1840, Dr. Hill married Rachel, daughter of Jeremiah Hughes, of Catawissa, Pennsylvania, and granddaughter of William Hughes, the founder of that town. This family was prominent in the Society of Friends, their ancestors having come from England in 1682 with Penn. To Dr. and Mrs. Hill were born the following children: J. Clinton, attorney at law, Williamsport; J. Harvey, M. D., Baltimore, Maryland; George A., M. D., Williamsport; Justin L., pharmacist, Williamsport; Cornelia; Catharine, deceased, and Rachel Ada.

Baltzer Steck was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, of German parentage, July 6, 1759. At an early date he located at Northumberland, Pennsylvania, where he became employed in the business of milling. He was united in marriage to Elizabeth Fague, daughter of Frederick Fague, then residing near Sunbury. The dust from the grinding grain not agreeing with his health, he abandoned his chosen occupation and came to Lycoming county, where he purchased the farms on the west side of Muncy creek a short distance below Hughesville in Wolf township subsequently owned by his two sons, Frederick and John. Baltzer and Elizabeth Steck had three children, two of whom, Frederick and Catherine, were born while they still resided at Northumberland, and John was born in Wolf township. Baltzer Steck was a brother of Rev. J. Michael Steck, who so long and so ably filled the pulpit of the Lutheran church at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, and like the latter he was a stanch Lutheran, and to-day, ten of his descendants, eight of them bearing the name of Steck, are in the ministry of the same church. He died in the year 1821, and his wife died in 1847, aged eighty-seven years.

Frederick Steck, son of Baltzer and Elizabeth (Fague) Steck, was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. He died, May 15, 1860, and was the father of nine children: John, deceased; Daniel, deceased, who was a Lutheran minister, and was sent by his congregation to Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he organized congregations and built churches; George; Jacob, who is a

Lutheran minister living in North Carolina; Andrew J., deceased; Charles T., who is a Lutheran minister of Shamokin, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth D.; Christiana, and Julia, who married J. J. Hess.

John Steck, son of Baltzer Steck, was born in Wolf township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1796. In the earlier part of his life he followed the occupation of farmer; later he also engaged in the lumber business and merchandising. He was a number of times elected to the office of justice of the peace, and in the year 1844 he was elected a county commissioner, being the first Whig elected to that office in Lycoming county from its organization up to that time; at this election he received the unanimous vote of his native township. In the year 1820 he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Hill, daughter of John Jacob and Christina Hill, and sister of the late John Hill, deceased. To this union were born three children: Michael; Jacob, and Susan. The two former are now deceased; Susan was married to Henry Dieffenderfer. After the death of his first wife, John Steck was married to Sarah Baker, daughter of Jacob and Susannah C. Baker, and to them were born ten children: Elizabeth; George W.; Daniel; John M.; Mary Catherine; William H.; Christina; Harriet; B. Frank, and Julia E.; of these George and Frank have died, and Elizabeth was married to Rev. C. W. Sanders, a Lutheran minister, now located at Canton, Illinois; Daniel resides at Hughesville; John M. is a Lutheran minister now residing at Williamsport; Mary Catherine was married to Dr. E. Andrews, of Santa Fé, New Mexico, where she now resides; William H., is a Lutheran minister now located at Coatesville, Pennsylvania; Christina was married to Jacob F. Hill, of Muncy, where she now resides, her husband being deceased; Harriet was married to Samuel B. Wheelock, of Santa Fé, New Mexico, but her husband being dead, she now lives in Hughesville, and Julia E. was married to A. D. Hall, of Shenandoah, Iowa, where she now resides. John Steck died, August 25, 1854, and Mrs. Steck in October, 1865.

Michael Steck, eldest son of John and Elizabeth Steck, was born, October 6, 1818. He was graduated from Jefferson Medical College about the year 1844. After practicing medicine for some time at Mifflinville, Pennsylvania, he was appointed by President Fillmore Indian agent for a number of tribes in the Territory of New Mexico, which position he held until the early part of President Buchanan's administration, when he was appointed superintendent of Indian affairs for the same Territory for a term of four years. At the expiration of his term of office he returned to the States, and settled near the place of his birth, Hughesville. In the year 1882, he purchased landed interests near Winchester, Virginia, where he died October 6th of the following year. Dr. Steck was twice married; his first wife and their only child died while they resided in New Mexico. His second wife and three children who survive him still reside at Winchester.

Daniel Steck, son of John Steck, was born on a farm near Hughesville, December 28, 1832. He was educated at the Bloomsburg high school, and has devoted the most of his time to farming. In 1875 he was elected county commissioner, and in 1883 prothonotary for Lycoming county. In 1887 he purchased thirty acres of land adjoining Hughesville, and laid out what is known as Steck's addition to that borough, whereon there have been already about thirty houses built. He has devoted considerable time to scientific study and research. In the summer of 1855

he furnished for publication in *The American Agriculturist*, at the request of the editor of that journal, a history of the "Habits, etc. of the Wheat Midge," an insect which at that time threatened the total destruction of the wheat crop of our country. Other articles of a scientific character from his pen have from time to time appeared in the public press. At the present time he has in course of preparation a treatise on the "Origin and Formation of Coal," which embraces a revision of the ancient "Transportation" hypothesis, and also includes a logical disposal of the only two material objections that have ever been urged against the same. Mr. Steck was married, December 28, 1859, to Sarah, a daughter of Hon. L. B. Rupert, late of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, and to this union have been born three children: Edwin R., deceased; Eva S., who married E. A. Chamberlain, and Hattie, who married W. M. Wise. Mr. Steck is a Republican, and with his family belongs to the Lutheran church; he has filled all the offices of the church and was one of the building committee for the Hughesville and South Williamsport churches.

Charles Reeder was born in England, June 24, 1713, and came to America in 1734. In 1737 he married Eleanor Merrick, and they were the parents of eleven children: Joseph, born September 3, 1738; Charles, June 15, 1743; Benjamin, March 20, 1746; Jesse, August 25, 1748; David, May 3, 1750; Abraham, July 8, 1752; Merrick, July 31, 1754; Hannah, August 15, 1756; John, November 29, 1761; Mary, September 15, 1764, and Job. The parents of these children were both members of the Society of Friends. The will of Charles Reeder, Sr., was made June 16, 1800, and admitted to probate on the 8th of September, 1804. Benjamin Reeder settled in Shamokin, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. Jesse Reeder was drowned when a young man while fishing in the Delaware river. Job Reeder was born in New Jersey while his parents were temporarily sojourning in that State, having been driven by the Indians from their home in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He removed to Lycoming county and his sons, Samuel and Joseph, settled in Erie county, Pennsylvania.

Merrick Reeder, Sr., son of Charles and Eleanor Reeder, removed from the Canaan farm, Wrightstown, Pennsylvania, to Muncy in 1810. In 1773 he married Elizabeth Collins, and they had thirteen children: Benajah, born November 30, 1774; Merrick, February 8, 1776; Jonathan, June 10, 1777; David, August 23, 1778; Hannah, April 11, 1780; Mary, October 29, 1781; Rebecca, May 30, 1783; Elizabeth, April 3, 1785; Charles, April 18, 1787; Andrew, June 12, 1789; John, May 18, 1791; Eleanor, November, 4, 1793, and Jesse, August 10, 1796.

Andrew Reeder, son of Merrick Reeder, was a farmer, and took an active part in Democratic politics; he was elected commissioner for Lycoming county in 1852, and was married to Anna Kimble, who was born September 6, 1791, and to this union were born seven children: Margaret, born June 12, 1814; Charles, deceased, January 16, 1816; Henry C., March 22, 1818; Andrew C., September 15, 1820; Anna, January 20, 1824; Peter, and Merrick, deceased, (twins), October 4, 1827. Andrew Reeder died, September 27, 1874, and his wife, January 23, 1879.

Peter Reeder, lumber dealer, was born near Montoursville, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1827, son of Andrew and Anna (Kimble) Reeder. He was educated in the common schools, and began his business life as a farmer and drover, alternating with teaching school in the winter. In 1866 he engaged in the mercan-

tile business in Hughesville, and also the lumber business; he has built thirteen houses in Hughesville, and is still engaged in lumbering, but sold his mercantile store in 1887 to Reeder & Derr. In 1878 he was elected to the State legislature; he has been county auditor, and has served on the school board and council of Hughesville. He was married, September 15, 1853, to Sarah F., daughter of Henry Ritter, and to them were born nine children: Annie, born July 1, 1854, who married William L. Laird; Lizzie, who was born July 25, 1856, and died May 23, 1890; Robert K., whose sketch appears elsewhere; Margaret, born March 6, 1860; Henry C., born September 25, 1862, who is a civil engineer of Williamsport: Charles, born April 2, 1864; Milton, born March 18, 1866; Frank A., born June 17, 1869, and Jessie May, who was born November 1, 1875, and died July 28, 1876.

Jacob Poust, a native of Ireland, settled in Berks county, Pennsylvania, at an early date, subsequently removing to Lycoming county, where he settled in Muncy Creek township upon the land now owned by John Youkem. He had five sons and three daughters: John; Henry; Samuel; Daniel H.; Jacob; Hannah; Catharine, and Mary, all of whom are deceased. Jacob, the youngest son, was born in Berks county and came with his parents to Lycoming, where he was reared and learned the carpenter's trade. After reaching manhood he settled in Penn township and cleared a farm of 250 acres, whereon he resided until his death in 1836. In religious connection he was a Lutheran. He married Elizabeth Houseknecht, and to them were born eleven children: Catharine, who married David Vandine; Charles, deceased, who married Margaret Shipman; Elizabeth, who is the widow of John Berger; Hannah, deceased wife of Philip Frantz; John, who married Elizabeth Frantz; Jacob, who married Jane Derr; Levina, who married Daniel S. Smith; Mary, deceased wife of Jacob Gray; George H., who married Phœbe Miller; Philip, deceased, and Daniel.

Daniel H. Poust, carpenter, was born, November 1, 1833, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Houseknecht) Poust. He was educated in the common schools until the age of thirteen years, when he hired out to work on the farm for two years. He then began to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed for twenty-three years. After working for some time on a farm which he had purchased he again resumed his trade, which he has continued to the present time. December 27, 1859, he was married to Mary C. Deifenbacher, and to this union have been born two children: Clarence, who was born, October 22, 1861, taught three terms of school, and died October 22, 1881; and Howard, who was born July 31, 1865, and died November 26, 1881. Mrs. Poust died June 30, 1886, and was a member of the Lutheran church, of which Mr. Poust is also a member.

James Laird was born, May 11, 1761, and married Mary McFarland, February 12, 1788. She was born, November 15, 1770, and to their union were born three children: John, who was born, August 2, 1789, and died, September 23, 1862; William, born October 11, 1791, and Mary, born March 15, 1794. Mrs. Laird died, July 24, 1796, and he was again married, to Miss Sarah Watson, May 11, 1797. She was born, January 21, 1772, and to them were born the following children: Samuel, born March 8, 1798; Jane McKinney; James, born July 27, 1801; James, born October 21, 1806, and Thomas, born March 21, 1810. Mr. Laird removed from the Cumberland valley to Montour county, Pennsylvania, where he died, February 15, 1846.

John Laird, son of James Laird, moved to what is now Lairdsville in 1822. He taught school during the winter and followed surveying during the summers for several years. November 22, 1810, he was married to Miss Margaret Smith, born June 2, 1790, and to them were born six children: Mary, born December 26, 1811; Hugh, deceased, born February 18, 1813; James, deceased, born April 1, 1814; Elizabeth, deceased, born September 7, 1819; John, born February 19, 1812, and William, deceased, born January 3, 1832.

James Laird, son of John Laird, was a merchant and lumberman in the early part of his life. In 1869, in company with his sons, he built the first furniture factory in Hughesville. He married Ruth A. Carver, and, died January 1, 1882, followed by her, June 7, 1891. They were the parents of five children: E. Livingston, deceased in 1872; John C.; Martha, who married J. K. Rishel; William L., and H. Newton. Mr. Laird helped to build the first Lutheran church in Hughesville, organized the first Sunday school in 1850, and was its superintendent for twelve years.

J. C. Laird, foreman of Rishel's furniture factory, was born at Hughesville, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1844, son of James and Ruth A. (Carver) Laird. He was educated in the common schools, and in 1863 engaged in the lumber business, which he continued for six years. He then became interested in the furniture factory as a partner until 1878, when he sold and has since been foreman of that enterprise. He has served in the town council, and has been burgess of Hughesville and school director. June 6, 1867, he was married to Miss Sophia S. Tallman, and to them was born one child, Frank L., October 28, 1872. Mr. Laird and family are members of the Lutheran church and he is assistant superintendent of the Sunday school.

Thomas Newman, son of Joseph Newman, who immigrated from England to America and settled in New Jersey, came to Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, prior to the Revolutionary war, and settled on a farm near the present site of Hughesville. His brother Joseph accompanied him, and the latter raised a company and served as captain in the Revolutionary war. Thomas Newman was the father of two children: Rebecca, deceased at the age of fourteen years, and Joseph.

Joseph Newman, son of Thomas Newman, was born in 1796. He started to join the army to serve in the war of 1812, but before he reached his destination the war was over. He returned and lived on the farm which his father had left him until 1840, when he removed to Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, remaining there six years and then returning to Lycoming county and settling near Tivoli, where he and his wife both died in 1877, having reared a family of eleven children: Jeannette; Rebecca; Sarah, deceased; Rosetta, deceased; Margaret; Elizabeth, deceased; Ann; Seth C., deceased; Joseph, who enlisted in Company F, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, in 1861; John, who enlisted in Company F, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and George. Joseph and John both died from wounds received in the wars.

George Newman, carpenter, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1836, son of Joseph and Mary (Marsh) Newman. He was educated in the common schools and learned the carpenter trade, which he has followed for thirty-three years. May 20, 1860, he was married to Phœbe H. Hill, and to them were born the following children: P. Burley, who is employed in the railroad office at Hughesville; Joseph S., who is employed in the railroad office at Nordmont; Mabel

B.; George H.; John W.; Mary R., deceased, and Seth Q., deceased. Mr. Newman enlisted in July, 1862, in Company F, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and saw active service until the close of the war. After the close of the war he lived for several years in Virginia, five years in Williamsport, and two in Texas, and then returned to Lycoming county, where he has since resided.

The Frontz Family in Lycoming county are descendants of William Frontz, who immigrated from Switzerland to America prior to the Revolution, and located in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He married Mary Gower and lived in Monroe county, Pennsylvania. They reared a family of twelve children: Sarah, who married George Shaffer; Jacob, who married Mary Wies; Jonas, who married Elizabeth Getz; George, who married Betsy Shoemaker; Catharine, who married Jacob Smith; Mary, who married John Smith; Susan, who married Joseph Metzger; Samuel, who married Elizabeth Young; Michael, who married a Miss Smith; Peter, who married Betsy Beaver; John, who married Christiana Lessick, and Solomon, who married Elizabeth Young. Of these children George, Jacob, Jonas, and Solomon removed to Luzerne county, where they died; Michael, Samuel, Sarah, Catherine, Mary, and Susan lived and died in Monroe county, and John and Peter came to Lycoming county. John Frontz reared a family of six children: Jacob; Joseph; John; Philip; Mary, and Elizabeth. Jacob Frontz, son of John Frontz, learned the wagonmaker trade in the building where his son, William Frontz, is now doing business. He purchased this property in 1837, and carried on wagonmaking until his death, which occurred May 6, 1855. He married Lydia Gray, and to them were born two children: William, and George C., deceased. His widow survived him until April 6, 1879.

William Frontz, merchant and lumber manufacturer and dealer, was born in Hughesville, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1831, son of Jacob and Lydia (Gray) Frontz. He was educated in the common schools and began his business life in a store. In partnership with Jeremiah Kelly, he purchased a mercantile establishment from Mr. Kelly's father, and did a thriving business for two years, when Mr. Kelly withdrew and Mr. Frontz continued alone until his brother, George C. Frontz, returned from the army and joined him in the business. This partnership lasted until July 3, 1880, when his brother died. In 1883 his son Walter C. became a partner and the business has since been conducted under the firm name of William Frontz & Son. He was married, November 14, 1855, to Sarah A. Saunders; to this union were born three children: Walter C., cashier of the First National Bank of Hughesville; Howard, deceased, and Eulilia, who married J. H. Laird. Mrs. Frontz died, August 11, 1880, in the Lutheran faith. Mr. Frontz is a member of the Lutheran church, in which he is an elder, while his son Walter C. is superintendent of the Sunday school. He is a director in the First National Bank of Hughesville. Politically he is a Republican, and has always taken an active interest in the growth and progress of his native county.

George P. Frontz, insurance agent, was born in Penn township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1842, son of Philip and Hannah (Poust) Frontz. His father was born and died on the same farm in Penn township, and his children were named as follows: George P.; John; Wilson; Emeline, who married A. L. Starr; Mary, and Elizabeth, deceased. Our subject was educated at the public

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schools of Penn and Hughesville, and taught school for eight winters. He learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for ten years, and has since engaged in farming and the insurance business. Mr. Frontz was married, June 3, 1867, to Emeline, daughter of Matthias Fague, and to this union has been born one child, Edward E., a druggist of Williamsport. He and wife are members of the Lutheran church of Hughesville, of which he has been deacon and at present is one of the trustees.

George Fague came to Lycoming county at an early day, locating on a farm one mile east of Hughesville. He was the father of seven children: Jacob; Peter; Matthias; Hannah; Savilla; Elizabeth, and Susan. Matthias, the youngest son, was a farmer by occupation, and died November 26, 1872; his wife, whose maiden name was Ann Derr, died in 1869. They were the parents of nine children: Sarah J.; George; Emeline; Clara; J. Harvey; Ella; James P.; William M., and Mary, deceased.

J. H. Fague, merchant, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1849, son of Matthias and Ann (Derr) Fague. He was educated in the common schools, and in 1873 he went into the general mercantile business in Hughesville in company with W. H. Kitchen. At the end of five years he withdrew from the firm, purchased a property, fitted up a store-room of his own, and took C. B. Vandine into co-partnership with him; at the expiration of five years, the latter withdrew, and Mr. Fague has been sole proprietor. He was married in 1874 to H. Agusta Tallman, and to this union has been born one child, Laura.

Henry Dieffenderfer was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, July 14, 1814, son of Philip and Catherine (Seibert) Dieffenderfer. He is a blacksmith by trade and has worked at that occupation for thirty-five years. January 11, 1844, he was married to Susan Steck, a half-sister of Daniel Steck, whose sketch appears in this work, and to them were born the following children: Frank, who enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-First Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was killed in battle; William, who married Lavina Sharrow; Elizabeth, who married Dan Stephenson; Michael, who married Miss Alice Sones; Clara, who married David Bryan; Fannie, who married Charles W. Buck; George M.; Katie, deceased; Rose, deceased, and Frederick, deceased. Mr. Dieffenderfer is a Democrat in politics, and his wife is a member of the Lutheran church.

John P. Derr, retired farmer, was born in Penn township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1822, son of John P. and Ann (Bartlow) Derr. His grandfather came from Germany and was one of the first settlers of Moreland township, Lycoming county, and was the father of four children: George, deceased; Frederick, deceased; John, deceased, and Peggy. Our subject's father, John P. Derr, was the father of eleven children: Sarah, deceased; Peter, deceased; Daniel, deceased; Catherine; Andrew J., deceased; John P.; Jane; Martha, deceased; Lavina, deceased; Charles W., and one deceased in infancy. John P. Derr died in 1866, and his widow died in 1882. Our subject was educated in the common schools and has followed lumbering and farming. He was married in 1846 to Miss Mary Freeman, and to this union have been born five children: Ella J., who married Wilson Grundrom; Anna, deceased; Alice, who married Jacob Miller; Charles F., who is a merchant at Hughesville, and Martha E., who married Joseph Parker. Mr. Derr and wife are members of the Lutheran church.

Thomas Nunn was born in New Jersey, and migrated to Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, before the Revolutionary war, but was forced by the Indians to return to his native State at the time of what is known as the "Great Runaway." He returned in 1796, a short time after he was married. He was the father of one child, Aaron, who was born in 1794. Thomas Nunn died at the age of eighty years, followed by his wife a few years later. Aaron Nunn, son of Thomas Nunn, a farmer by occupation, was married to Miss Ann Hall, and to them were born four children: Thomas; Mary, deceased; Elizabeth, and William.

Thomas H. Nunn, retired farmer, was born in Mill Creek township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, January 26, 1825, son of Aaron and Ann (Hall) Nunn. He was educated in the common schools and taught one term, and has devoted the remainder of his life to farming. In January, 1851, he was married to Barbara Gortner, and to this union have been born eleven children: Two deceased when young; J. Asher; Susan; Ellis; Ann; Amanda; A. Beeber; Jane; Rachel, and Julia, deceased. Mrs. Nunn died in April, 1889. Mr. Nunn is a stanch Democrat.

Jacob R. Hill was born in Hughesville, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1832, and is a son of Martin and Mary (Dougherty) Hill, also natives of Lycoming county. Martin Hill was a farmer and shoemaker, and a son of Frederick Hill. The latter was a Revolutionary soldier, and also served in the war of 1812, and was quite prominent in early military affairs in Lycoming county. The subject of this sketch was reared in Hughesville, and learned the cabinet maker's trade, which he has since followed. In 1864 he enlisted in Company F, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. Mr. Hill was twice married. His first wife was Jamella Kahler, who bore him four children: Spencer W., of Williamsport; Llewellyn K., of Egg Harbor City, New Jersey; Norman P., assistant station agent of the Williamsport and North Branch railroad at Hughesville, and Hester C., wife of Joseph W. Shea, of Picture Rocks. Mrs. Hill died in 1868, and he subsequently married Almira Renn, who became the mother of four children, as follows: Arthur E.; Edwin E.; Jacob Wilber, and Hattie. Mr. Hill is a Republican, and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since boyhood.

John G. Bartch was a son of Frederick Bartch, a native of England, who emigrated to America from Germany and settled on a farm in Berks county, Pennsylvania, at a very early day. He was the father of three children: John G.; Frederick, and Barbara. John G. was a farmer during the early part of his life, but for several years preceding his death, he was a minister of the Evangelical denomination. He married Magdalena Stiner, and to this union were born ten children: John; Fred; Franklin; Washington, who is judge of the court in Salt Lake City, Utah; Gottleib; Maggie; Eliza; Lena; Barbara, and Mary A. John G. Bartch died in 1859, and his wife died in 1851.

Fred Bartch, retired, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1832, son of John G. and Magdalena (Stiner) Bartch. He was educated in the common schools and farmed for a number of years, after which he began the lumber business, manufacturing the same for a period of thirteen years. In 1877 he came to Hughesville where he has lived a retired life ever since. He was married in 1855 to Miss Mary, a daughter of John and Julia Sanger of Hughesville, aged eighty-three years and seventy-two years, respectively. Mr. Bartch and wife are members of the Lutheran church of Hughesville.

Samuel B. Wheelock, deceased, was born in Tompkins county, New York, December 23, 1840, and was educated at Northampton, Massachusetts. After spending a few years with the firm of W. M. Seymore & Company of New York City, he in 1860 went to Warren, Pennsylvania, where he was employed as teller in the Northwestern Bank of that city. September 12, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Kane's Rifle Regiment, and served all through the war, receiving several promotions. At the close of the war he went to Santa Fé, New Mexico, where he studied law and practiced for a short time, when he was elected cashier of the First National Bank of that city. In 1878 he came to Hughesville, Pennsylvania, where he died, December 14, 1879. He was married to Harriet Steck, and to them were born four children: Harriet; Charles; Catharine, and Alice.

Cornelius Bodine was descended from Huguenots who settled in New Jersey and New York. He was born in 1757, and settled in the vicinity of Hughesville. He married Margaret Sutphen, and with her migrated to Lycoming county in 1802. They subsequently settled in Seneca county, New York, where Mr. Bodine died on June 12, 1820, and Mrs. Bodine, on November 15, 1824. Their children were Charles, Isaac, Peter, John, Gilbert, George, Abraham, and Cornelius. Abraham was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and was twice married; his first wife was Mercy Paxon, and to this union were born five children: John; Charles; George; Margaret, and Elizabeth; his second wife was Barbara Cruze, by whom he had one son, Russell. Charles Bodine, son of Abraham Bodine, was a merchant and one of the most prominent and enterprising men of Hughesville during his life. He married Maria Christman, and to them were born five children: Clinton, deceased; C. Christman, deceased; De Witt; Milton, and Mary, who is deceased. Charles Bodine died in 1850, and his wife, February 26, 1880.

De Witt Bodine, lumber dealer and banker, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1841, son of Charles and Maria (Christman) Bodine. He received his education at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, from which institution he was graduated with high honors; he has established a scholarship in Dickinson Seminary, of which he is a director, which is awarded yearly to the student of Hughesville high school having the best degree of advancement at the close of the school year. He is also a director of the Missionary Institute at Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania. He enlisted in the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Emergency Regiment, and on his return from service he began the lumber business in partnership with his uncle, George Bodine, and continued until the death of the latter, at which time Mr. Bodine became sole proprietor of their business. He is president of the First National Bank of Hughesville. He was married in October, 1876, to Emma Biddle.

Salathiel Kelly was a son of Jeremiah and Anna (Hahn) Kelly, and came from Berks county, Pennsylvania, to Hughesville, Lycoming county, with his parents in 1828. His father was a farmer and cooper, and died in 1856, leaving two sons, John and Salathiel, both of whom are dead. Salathiel learned the cooper's trade, and followed it for many years, but the last sixteen years of his life were devoted to the mercantile business. He married Christiana Sanders, who was born February 28, 1817, in Lycoming county, daughter of Israel and Sarah (Kelly) Sanders. Her parents came from Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1794, and settled in the Muncy Hills, Lycoming county; they reared a family of nine children, of whom Mrs. Kelly

is the only survivor. Salathiel Kelly was the father of six children, four of whom are living: Jeremiah; Sarah C., widow of William A. Krouse; Anna, wife of Israel Buck, and William B., general agent of the American Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Jeremiah Kelly, merchant, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1838, son of Salathiel and Christiana (Sanders) Kelly. He was educated in the common schools, and was married December 13, 1863, to Mary, daughter of Philip and Sarah Stetler, and to this union have been born four children: Harry; Charles; Elma, and Walter. Mr. Kelly and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Hughesville. Politically he is a Republican, and has always taken a deep interest in the social and material growth of Hughesville.

W. H. Warn, of the firm of Bodine & Warn, manufacturers and dealers in lumber, shingles, and general merchandise, was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in 1840, son of Isaac S. and Maria (Corson) Warn. Isaac S. Warn came to Lycoming county at an early day. He was a tanner by trade, and died in 1846, followed by his widow in 1880. They were the parents of three children: Isadore, who is deceased; W. H., and M. C., deceased. W. H. Warn was educated in the common schools, and from fourteen to eighteen years of age he drove a hack from Muncy to Sonestown and Dushore, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania. He then learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed for five years. In 1864, in company with Ira Robins, he engaged in the manufacture of spices and coffee in Hughesville, and one year later they purchased the mercantile store of William Stetler, which they conducted for two years. De Witt Bodine then purchased Mr. Robins's interest and it was conducted by these gentlemen for several years in connection with their lumber business. They sold their store in 1873 to Fague & Kitchen. In a few years Mr. Warn, in company with Milton Bodine, again bought the store and still continues the business. They are also extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber. Mr. Warn was married in 1875 to Miss Elizabeth Kline, of Williamsport, and to this union have been born four children: Preston S.; George K.; W. H., and Robert B. Mr. and Mrs. Warn are members of the Lutheran church of Hughesville.

James K. Boak was a lumber merchant in Centre county, Pennsylvania, and died in 1870. He married Sarah Rupley, and to them were born the following children: George; R. Addie, who married a Mr. Ash; Sarah, who married a Mr. Cook, of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania; James K.; Cameron, a merchant at Snow Shoe, Centre county; Mary E., who married a Mr. Shaw, of West Virginia; Theodore; Anna, who married a Mr. Weakley, of Harrisburg, and Lucy, deceased. Mrs. Boak, widow of James K. Boak, resides on the old homestead at Pine Glen, Centre county, Pennsylvania.

James K. Boak, manufacturer, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1848, son of James K. and Sarah (Rupley) Boak. He was educated in the common schools and at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport. He was engaged in farming until 1879, when he began the manufacture of furniture at Hughesville, which he has continued ever since with good success. He was married in 1869 to M. Ella Bodine, and to this union have been born four children: E. May; Ida; George R., and James E. Mr. Boak is a Republican in politics, a member of Baldwin Commandery, K. P., and with his family belongs to the Lutheran church of Hughesville, of which he is a trustee.

THEODORE A. BOAK, furniture manufacturer and merchant, was born in Centre county, Pennsylvania, son of James K. and Sarah (Rupley) Boak. He was educated in the common schools and at Millersville State Normal School, and for several years was general freight agent at Hughesville for the Williamsport and North Branch Railroad Company, and was also a conductor for the same. He was engaged in the coal and lumber business in his native county for ten years; in 1887 he returned to Hughesville, where he purchased Jeremiah Kelly's interest in the Hughesville furniture factory. In January, 1891, he and his brother, James K. Boak, purchased A. B. Worthington's interest, and now control the entire establishment, employing from seventy-five to 100 men, and doing a business of about $150,000 per year. He was married in 1885 to Miss Lydia Yarnell of Centre county, Pennsylvania. He was appointed postmaster at Hughesville in 1889 and is the present incumbent. He and wife are members of the Lutheran church of Hughesville, and he belongs to the Masonic order.

C. WILLIAM WODDROP, of the firm of Woddrop & Welch, lumber dealers, is a native of Philadelphia and came to Hughesville, January 31, 1881, as secretary and treasurer of the Williamsport and North Branch Railroad Company, which position he filled for about five years. In 1885, in company with Harvey Welch, he went into the lumber business and has continued it to the present time; he was a member of the firm of Boak, Woddrop & Company for two years in the general mercantile trade. Mr. Woddrop is president of the Eaglesmere Railroad Company, vice-president of the First National Bank of Hughesville, and a member of Woddrop & Company of Philadelphia, wholesale shoe dealers. He has been superintendent, and at present is a teacher of the Methodist Sunday school, and is one of Hughesville's enterprising citizens.

BENJAMIN WELCH immigrated from England to America in 1849, and settled in Philadelphia, where he engaged in manufacturing until his death in 1876; his widow died in 1889, and was the mother of six children: John, who is the treasurer of branches of the Reading railroad; Jane, who is the widow of Dr. Robert S. Woddrop; Anna, deceased; Joseph, who is a Methodist Episcopal minister and chaplain of the State Prison at Philadelphia; Benjamin G., and Sarah S., wife of J. S. Bailey, of Philadelphia.

BENJAMIN G. WELCH, general manager of the Williamsport and North Branch railroad, was born in Birmingham, England, in 1839, son of Benjamin and Mary (Wilkes) Welch. After he was graduated from the Philadelphia high school he engaged in the wholesale saddlery hardware business in that city for eight years. In 1861 he moved to Danville, Pennsylvania, where he was general manager of the iron works of Hancock & Foley, for ten years. He spent the following two years in Toronto, Canada, as manager of a street railway, and two years in Kingston, Canada, as manager of an iron ore mine. Returning to the United States he engaged in the coal business at Pittston, Pennsylvania, for a short time, after which he came to Hughesville, in 1881, having been appointed receiver of the Muncy Creek Railroad Company. He held this position until that company was reorganized and changed to the Williamsport and North Branch Railroad Company, of which he has been general manager ever since. He was the organizer of the Eaglesmere land syndicate. In 1864 he was married to Sarah, daughter of William Hancock, of Dan-

ville, Pennsylvania, and to this union have been born four children: Three deceased in infancy and Miriam. Mr. Welch and family are members of the Methodist church of Hughesville; he became a Sabbath school pupil when he was six years old, and has been a regular attendant ever since; he has been superintendent of Sunday schools for twenty years, and at times has filled the pulpit of Methodist churches.

S. D. Townsend, auditor of the Williamsport and North Branch Railroad Company, was born, October 18, 1847, in Philadelphia. He came to Hughesville, January 15, 1884, and has been identified with that railroad ever since. He and his family are members of the Lutheran church of Hughesville.

Alfred H. Hill, salesman, was born in Muncy Creek township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, August 14, 1836, son of Jacob and Charlotte (Dimm) Hill. He was educated at Pennsylvania College, and taught seventeen terms of school. In 1871 he was nominated for prothonotary of Lycoming county, but was defeated in the election by a small majority. He was then appointed conductor on a passenger train for the Muncy Creek railroad, which position he filled until 1876, when he was elected to the legislature of Pennsylvania. On his return from his official service he resumed his position as conductor until this railroad was reorganized and changed to the Williamsport and North Branch Company. He then took employment with the Standard Oil Company for two years, after which he superintended the macadamizing of the streets of Hughesville. For the past six years he has been employed by Burrows Brothers, furniture manufacturers of Picture Rocks, as traveling salesman. Mr. Hill has been secretary of the school board of Hughesville eight years. He was married, October 4, 1859, to Caroline C. Corsen, of Shrewsbury township, Lycoming county, and to this union have been born three children: Emory D., deceased; Charles S., and Fannie B. Mr. Hill is a member of the Masonic order at Muncy.

Rev. J. A. Wirt, A. M., pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran church of Hughesville, was born in Millersburg, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, the only son of Simon Wirt. He was graduated from Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in 1874, and immediately began a theological course at Gettysburg and Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania. His first charge was at Lykens, Pennsylvania, where he remained for six years. When he began his labors at that place the church was heavily in debt, and at the close of his pastoral charge the buildings were in good repair and there were $246 in the treasury. In 1883 he came to Hughesville and took charge of the Evangelical Lutheran church of that place. At that time the church building was valued at about $1,300, but within two years Rev. Wirt had so aroused the congregation that a new edifice was begun which cost $20,000, and is wholly out of debt at the present time. It was through Mr. Wirt's influence that Mrs. John L. Shipman before her death deeded to the church its present parsonage. In 1883 the membership of the church was 196 and at the present time there are 429 members. The benevolent collections have increased from $100 in 1882 to $1,068 in 1891. Rev. Wirt has attended more dedications and laying of cornerstones than any other minister of the Susquehanna Synod. He was president of the Susquehanna Synod for three consecutive terms, and is at present chairman of the educational committee. He delivered an address before the General Synod at

Lebanon, Pennsylvania, which the publication society had printed and circulated 5,000 copies. He is at present a member of the board of trustees of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, and is connected in a similar capacity with Missionary Institute at Selinsgrove and Irving Female College at Mechanicsburg. He was married while in the Theological Seminary to Mattie J., daughter of David A. Buehler, of Gettysburg, and to this union have been born four children: Ray F.; Guyon B.; S. Edgar, and John A.

H. H. Rutter, editor and publisher of the Hughesville *Mail*, was born at Wilmington, Delaware, June 13, 1851, son of Dr. J. C. and Jane (Clayton) Rutter. His parents removed to Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, in 1854, where he was reared and received his education at the Literary Institute, now known as the State Normal School. In 1868 he entered the office of the Bloomsburg *Columbian* and learned the trade of printer. Subsequently he found employment on the *Morning Standard* at Williamsport, then published by Hon. Henry L. Dieffenbach, where he remained two years. In 1876–77 he was employed upon the Shickshinny *Mountain Echo*. In the latter part of 1877 he accepted a position as city editor and manager of the *Banner* at Carthage, Missouri, where he remained until 1883, when he located at Atlantic, Iowa, and assisted in establishing a daily paper. In June, 1883, he purchased the Hughesville *Enterprise*, re-established it under its present name, and has since continued its publication. Mr. Rutter was appointed postmaster under the Cleveland administration, and filled that office with credit and ability. He was a delegate to the Democratic State convention of 1889 and has been otherwise prominent in political circles. In 1881 Mr. Rutter married Eva, daughter of Col. W. F. Cloud, of Missouri, and they are the parents of three children: Clara C.; Cloud C., and Harry H. J.

Nicholas Crawford was born in 1816 in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. His father, William Crawford, was a native of Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1793. Nicholas Crawford was a tanner by trade, and followed that occupation at Montoursville for a number of years. He was twice married, and by his first wife he had four children: Richmond, deceased; Samuel; William E., and an infant deceased. Mrs. Crawford died, May 8, 1858, and he was again married, to Sarah J. Condrick, and to this union were born five children: Della; Curtain; Stanton; Emeline, and Elizabeth. Mr. Crawford is now living in Jackson county, Kansas.

William E. Crawford, lawyer, was born at Warrensville, Lycoming county, August 14, 1850, son of Nicholas and Rebecca (Casner) Crawford. He was educated in the common schools and Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. He began the study of law under the tuition of the Hon. J. J. Metzger, and was admitted to the bar of Lycoming county in August, 1873. He practiced in Williamsport until 1875, when he located in Hughesville, where he has given his entire time to his profession. He was married, February 14, 1877, to Anna, daughter of Jacob Artley, and to this union have been born three children: Alethera; Lillian, and Rebecca. In politics he is a Republican, and has filled many of the borough offices. He is a member of Muncy Lodge, No. 299, F. & A. M.

G. W. Metzger, physician and surgeon, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1841, son of George and Susan (Deitrick) Metzger. He was educated at

Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, and Missionary Institute, Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania. After finishing his literary education he began the study of medicine with Dr. Thomas Smith of Clinton township, Lycoming county, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1856. He at once located at Hughesville, where he has devoted his whole attention to his profession, and has built an extensive and a lucrative practice. He enlisted in Company G, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the first three months' call, and was honorably discharged at the end of the term. He was married, May 28, 1867, to Rebecca, daughter of George Beeber, of Muncy Creek township, and to this union have been born two daughters: Alta and Rebecca. Mr. Metzger has been a member of the school board for twenty-two years, and with his family belongs to the Lutheran church.

Andrew Reedy emigrated to America at an early day and reared quite a family. His son, Conrad Reedy, was a harness-maker by trade and removed to Hughesville in 1852; there he went into the general mercantile business, which he followed until the close of the war. He then studied dentistry with Dr. J. K. Rishel and followed that profession until his death, June 30, 1881.

W. T. Reedy, dentist, was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, May 27, 1850, son of Conrad and Catherine (Frymire) Reedy. He was educated in the common schools and began the study of dentistry with his father in 1873. He was graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia, in 1884. He located at Hughesville, and has prosecuted his profession ever since. He was married, May 24, 1888, to Miss Hattie Keller, of Muncy, Pennsylvania.

The Kahler Family of Lycoming county is descended from Christopher Kahler, a German immigrant who first located at Philadelphia upon his arrival in America. He subsequently removed to Easton, Pennsylvania, and then to Bloomsburg, where he resided at the time of his death. He was married in Philadelphia, and was the father of the following children: Christian, deceased; John; Charles, deceased; Samuel, deceased; Margaret, deceased; Elizabeth, and Sarah, deceased. Christopher Kahler died in 1823, and his wife survived him until 1850.

Christian Kahler was born at Easton, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1798, son of Christopher Kahler. He learned the tailor's trade at Bloomsburg, having removed to that place with his parents in 1810. In 1828 he came to Hughesville and engaged in the merchant tailoring business, continuing at this for many years. He served as justice of the peace in Wolf township, and filled the same office in the borough of Hughesville after its organization, serving in this capacity a period of twenty-eight years. In the latter part of his life he resided upon his farm, just beyond the borough limits, but subsequently returned to Hughesville, where he died on the 22d of December, 1884. On the 18th of March, 1823, he married Sarah Keller, who died in 1860; to this union were born seven children: John; Margaret, who married Peter Sevison; Thomas W.; an infant, deceased; Annie R., who married Theodore Hill; Sarah, deceased wife of Fleming Webster, and Parson D. Mr. Kahler was a Democrat in politics and a member of the Lutheran church, in which he filled the office of deacon.

John Kahler was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, April 27, 1824, son of Christian and Sarah (Keller) Kahler. He received his education at the public schools, and at the age of fourteen was employed by James Huling as clerk in a

A. J. Kohler

store. Here he remained two years, and then taught school for the same length of time, after which he engaged in the mercantile business with Henry Frymire. Four years later he became individual proprietor of a store and also engaged in the lumber business in connection with it, relinquishing mercantile pursuits in 1874 in order to devote his entire attention to his lumber interests. On the 15th of November, 1849, he married Elizabeth Ball, and to this union have been born seven children: Calvin; Estella, deceased; Walter F., deceased; John; McClellan, deceased; Harvey, and an infant, deceased. Mr. Kahler is an enthusiastic Democrat and belongs to the Lutheran church. He served as captain of a company of State uniformed militia under the old *regime*, and has been connected with the local government as auditor and burgess. He has also served as school director ten years.

Thomas W. Kahler, justice of the peace, was born in Hughesville, Pennsylvania, in 1829, son of Christian and Sarah (Keller) Kahler. He was educated in the common schools, and was married in 1862 to Savilla Doctor, and to them have been born two children: Sarah R., and Martha, deceased. In 1878, Mr. Kahler was elected a justice of the peace and has filled that important office ever since.

Samuel Kahler was born at Easton, Pennsylvania, September 11, 1803, son of Christopher Kahler. He was reared in Northampton and Columbia counties, and learned the trade of blacksmith. He came to Hughesville in 1828 for the purpose of obtaining employment with the Wells-Johnson Wagon Company, with which he continued for some time and then engaged in business for himself, which he carried on until 1835. At this time he purchased 300 acres of land about one mile northwest of Hughesville, which he cleared and improved, and engaged in farming until about 1871. He then rented the farm and settled in Hughesville, where he died March 12, 1881. He married Hester, daughter of Daniel Pursel, of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and to this union were born nine children: Harriet, wife of Hiram Croman; Andrew J.; Jamella, deceased wife of Jacob Hill; Theresa, wife of S. P. Wallace; Annie, deceased; Caroline; Martha, wife of Edward Melhuish; Samuel Norman, and Sylvester P. Mrs. Kahler survived her husband for some years. Samuel Kahler was a life-long Democrat and took an active interest in his party. He was a member of the State militia and held a captain's commission. In his religious views he was a Baptist, and was one of the organizers and original members of Picture Rocks Baptist church, the first of that denomination in that section of the county. In this he filled the office of deacon for many years. Mr. Kahler was one of the first members of the P. of H. in Lycoming county; he was a man who manifested great interest in public matters, and died respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

Hon. A. J. Kahler, the eldest son of Samuel and Hester Kahler, was born July 27, 1834, at Hughesville. He received his education in the common schools. He was reared upon the homestead, working upon the farm in summer and teaching school in the winter for about ten years. He finally took charge of the homestead, where he remained until 1864; he then purchased a farm, where he lived until 1868. He then bought his present place, where he has since resided. After his father retired he purchased the homestead estate and is now one of the most extensive farmers in the county, cultivating about 400 acres. Mr. Kahler was married, December 31, 1858, to Maria, daughter of Benjamin Houseknecht, of Moreland

township, and to this union have been born the following children: Forrest; Martha; Sadie, wife of Hugh Phillips; Benjamin; Maggie; Stella; Anna; Russell; Alma, and Charles. Politically Mr. Kahler is a Democrat and is one of the leading men of his party. He has filled all of the township offices and was elected in 1890 to represent his party in the State legislature. Mr. Kahler has always taken an active part in the affairs of his party and is one of Lycoming county's influential and leading citizens. He is a member of the P. of H. and Muncy Valley Alliance. In his religious convictions he is a Baptist, and is a member of Picture Rocks Baptist church.

Amos Burrows and three brothers immigrated to America from Ireland at an early date. For five generations the Burrows family consisted of seven sons and three daughters, the eldest of each of four generations being named Amos, and the youngest of the fifth generation was also named Amos. Amos Burrows, the great-grandfather of S. H. Burrows, is the only one of the original family of whom any extensive information can be found. He settled in Groton, Connecticut, and with three of his brothers, was a participant in the battle of Fort Griswold when it was attacked and taken by the British, each having stood in the midst of the fray on top of the fort during forty rounds and received no injuries. He and his son, who was the grandfather of S. H. Burrows, removed from Whitestown, Connecticut, to Stafford, the same State. This son, whose name was Amos, was the father of six sons and four daughters by his marriage to Miriam Eaton: Isaac; Asa; Eliza; Jesse; William; Ariel; Amos; Miriam; Nancy, and Weltha. Amos, the youngest of the sons, was the father of S. H. Burrows, and married Mary Melhuish, a native of England, and to this union were born three sons and three daughters: Asa W.; Sabin H.; Amos E.; Nancy; S. Elizabeth, and Miriam.

Sabin H. Burrows, manufacturer, was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1834, son of Amos and Mary (Melhuish) Burrows. He removed to Picture Rocks with his father in 1846, and was employed in the sash and blind factory owned by his father and A. R. Sprout for a number of years. He taught school for some time, and when he had reached his majority he engaged in the manufacture of bedsteads, making a success from the beginning. Ten years subsequent to entering this business his father became a partner, which business connection existed until the death of the latter. Later on his brothers were interested in the business with him, and still later, his sons became partners and remain as such to the present time. In 1882 the firm of Burrows Brothers & Company was reorganized as a stock company, with A. M. Cowles, president; S. H. Burrows, secretary, and A. W. Burrows, treasurer. They give employment to over 100 men, and make a specialty of medium and fine chamber sets and sideboards. They also conduct a general store in connection with their manufacture. In 1884 S. H. and C. W. Burrows purchased the Highland Lake property, and soon after erected the Highland House, which he has managed with excellent success each summer since its completion. He was married in 1855 to Mary Lockard, and to this union have been born four children: C. W.; J. H.; Adelia, deceased, and Ernest, deceased. At one time Mr. Burrows received the nomination by acclamation for treasurer of Lycoming county on the Republican ticket. The Burrows family for several generations have adhered to the Baptist church.

Charles W. Burrows, eldest son of S. H. and Mary (Lockard) Burrows, was born at Picture Rocks, February 22, 1857. His education was obtained at the local schools and at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. At the age of eighteen he entered the factory of his father and was employed in the different departments of the business, of which he thus obtained a practical knowledge. At the age of twenty-three he took charge of the shipping department, which position he filled for several years. He was then placed in charge of the business as general manager; in 1887 he was elected secretary and in 1891 he was elected president and general manager, which positions he now fills. In 1878 he married Anna Mary, daughter of Daniel Corson, and they are the parents of one child, Ernest S., born October 21, 1885. Mr. Burrows is a Republican in politics, and is president of the town council of his native borough.

Amos E. Burrows, proprietor of Hotel Grand View, Highland Lake, Pennsylvania, was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, July 26, 1843, and came to Picture Rocks at the age of two years with his parents, Amos and Mary (Melhuish) Burrows. Here he received such education as the common schools of that period and locality afforded, and early entered the employ of his father, with whom he remained until the outbreak of the civil war. In 1861 he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was discharged for disability after six months' service. He was subsequently employed by his father until the death of the latter, when he became a member of the firm of S. H. Burrows & Company, and subsequently of Burrows Brothers & Company, which connection continued until 1891. Our subject was the first to conceive the location of a hotel for summer visitors at Highland Lake, where he commenced the erection of a hotel in 1886. In 1890 he rebuilt and constructed the present edifice, a four-story structure 38x166 feet, fitted throughout with first-class appointments, and containing 110 rooms. Verandas twelve feet wide and 266 feet in length surround the building on three sides. In 1863 Mr. Burrows married Martha W., daughter of Chapman Baldwin, of Picture Rocks, and they are the parents of five children: Clora, wife of W. E. Clark, of Picture Rocks; Charles D., deceased; Ida, deceased; Henry P., and Fred Amos. Mr. Burrows has filled the office of burgess of Picture Rocks, and is one of the enterprising citizens of that borough.

The Sprout Families of Lycoming county are descendants of one of two brothers, who came from Scotland, at about the time of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, and settled in Massachusetts. Several of their descendants served in the French and Revolutionary wars, among whom was Colonel Sprout, of Revolutionary fame, his regiment having been chosen to quell the mutiny in the Continental Army at Valley Forge.

Nathaniel Sprout was a soldier in the French and Indian war, and was the father of eight sons and three daughters; four of his sons—James; Robert; Samuel, and Ebenezer, were soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

Ebenezer Sprout was born in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, September 23, 1787. He married Miriam Burrows, a native of Tolland county, Connecticut, and a sister of the late Amos Burrows, of Picture Rocks. They removed to Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, endured the hardships of pioneer life, and reared eight sons and three daughters. In 1862 they removed to Lycoming county, Pennsylvania,

where Mr. Sprout died, January 10, 1871, aged eighty-four years, and Mrs. Sprout on her birthday, July 4, 1878, aged eighty-seven years. They were both exemplary Christians and members of the Baptist church for more than half a century. The majority of their children united with the same church, and all save one professed religion, and, with one exception, became members of different churches. This family was remarkable for robust constitutions, height, weight, and longevity; the father and four sons were each six feet in height, and their average weight was 200 pounds. They were farmers, inventors, and manufacturers. Many of their inventions have been patented and several of them manufactured by them until the expiration of the patents, proving useful and remunerative. Several of the grandchildren seem inclined to continue the same occupations, and have prospects of even greater success. Some have been successful teachers, and one, Clarence E. Sprout, son of Samuel E., is practicing law at Williamsport.

A. Renselaer Sprout, son of Ebenezer Sprout, was born in Massachusetts, April 25, 1816, and died at Picture Rocks, October 5, 1888; he married Mary M. Bates, of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and to them was born one son, Willis Gaylord, deceased in infancy. Mr. Sprout, with the late Amos Burrows, came to Lycoming county in 1848, and under the firm name of Sprout & Burrows erected the first sash, blind, and door factory in this county, where is now the thriving borough of Picture Rocks. His brother, Amos B. Sprout, came at the same time, and Erastus T. one year later. The last two named entered into copartnership, and the firm name became Sprout, Burrows & Company. A large factory was built which is still in operation, although the ownership has been frequently changed.

Ariel B. Sprout, son of Ebenezer Sprout, was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1818, and died at Hughesville, April 12, 1890; he married Julia Bergstresser, of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, and to them were born four children: Edwin; Samuel B.; Alonzo, and one daughter, Ella. Mrs. Sprout died and he was again married, to Rachel A. Cowles, of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, by whom he had four children: Sidney; Alton; Edna, and Vennie. Mr. Sprout was the inventor of the celebrated "Sprout Horse Hay Fork," and started the first bending factory in Lycoming county; he also built the little hamlet of Villa Grove, situated about half-way between Picture Rocks and Hughesville.

Erastus T. Sprout was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1819, and married Mary Eddy, of the same county, by whom he had two sons and four daughters: Henry; Charles E.; Alice; Emma; Eva, and Lucy J. Mrs. Sprout died and he was again married to Angeline L. Freeman.

Charles Sprout, son of Ebenezer Sprout, was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1821, and died near Montrose, August 5, 1888; he married Jane Hinds, of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, by whom he had six sons: James M.; C. Edgar; Lewis H.; George P.; Samuel, and Richard, the two last named dying in infancy; he also had two daughters: Susie C., and Jane, deceased.

Zebina E. Sprout, son of Ebenezer Sprout, was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1822, and married Elizabeth Nichols, of Wyoming county, the same State, and to them were born five sons and two daughters: Edwin; Samuel; Ezra B.; William A.; Frank; Ellen, and Elizabeth.

Amos B. Sprout, son of Ebenezer Sprout, was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, May 7, 1826, and married Catherine G. Hinds, of the same county, and to them were born four children: Judson H.; Gordon D.; Morton I., and Orpha D.

Samuel E. Sprout, son of Ebenezer Sprout, was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1828, and married Mary Sutton of the same county, by whom he had two sons and two daughters: Clarence E.; Willis; Miriam, and Anna. He has been a resident of Muncy, Pennsylvania, for several years, where under the firm name of S. E. & L. B. Sprout, the Sprout hay fork was first manufactured; the last named subsequently added the manufacture of the hay elevator, Samuel E. having, with his nephew, James M. Sprout, under the firm name of S. E. & J. M. Sprout, commenced the manufacture of the Williams Fruit Evaporator, which they have sold quite extensively, and which Samuel E. still continues to manufacture, in connection with flooring, doors, sash, and blinds.

Lewis B. Sprout, son of Ebenezer Sprout, was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1830, and married Ellen S. Donnelly, of the same county, and to them were born six children: Charles H.; Fred; Maggie; Augusta; Annie, and Lucilla. Mr. Sprout sold his plant for the manufacture of forks and elevators to his son-in-law, John Waldron, who in connection with Charles H. Sprout, under the firm name of Waldron & Sprout, erected a large and extensive factory, which was destroyed by fire and which they subsequently rebuilt; they are now engaged in the manufacture of their celebrated French Buhr Feed Mill and their new Buckwheat Flouring Mill, and Wheat Flour Bolts, upon which they have secured several patents.

Mary Ann, daughter of Ebenezer Sprout, was born in Massachusetts, February 22, 1813, and married Joseph F. Crause, a native of Germany, by whom she had six children: Franklin J.; William; Edgar; Philip P.; Martha, and Catherine.

Emeline N., daughter of Ebenezer Sprout, was born in Massachusetts, March 5, 1814, and married William F. Lathrop, by whom she had two two sons and one daughter: James; Charles, and Nancy J.

Sophronia M., daughter of Ebenezer Sprout, was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1824, and married Charles Wells, and to them were born three daughters: Melissa; Ida, and Hattie.

Barnet Rynearson was the son of Rynear Rynearson, who lived in New Jersey at the time of the Revolutionary war, and migrated to Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1784, settling on the farm now owned by Richard Ecroyd, in Muncy township. He was the father of four sons and two daughters, all of whom grew to maturity. His death occurred in 1796, and that of his widow in 1826. Barnet Rynearson was a farmer, and in 1837 he settled where his son John now resides. He married Magdalena Dudder, December 26, 1811, and to this union were born five children: John; Sarah; Joseph; Elizabeth, who died February 14, 1819, and Ann, who married William Rogers. Barnet Rynearson died, September 14, 1869, and his wife, March 1, 1847.

John Rynearson, farmer, was born in Muncy township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1813, son of Barnet and Magdalena (Dudder) Rynearson. He was educated in the common schools, taught seven winters, and did some surveying, but the greater part of his life has been spent in farming. He was

married, November 3, 1842, to Catherine, daughter of Benjamin Warn, and to this union have been born seven children: Charlotte, deceased; Maria; Phœbe, deceased; John F.; Barnet; James, and Henry. Mrs. Rynearson died, February 19, 1863. Mr. Rynearson is a member of the Lutheran church. He has filled the office of school director ten years, and other minor township offices. Politically he is independent.

Abner Fague, farmer, is a grandson of William Fague, an early settler of Lycoming county, where he settled in Penn township at the close of the Revolutionary war. He owned a tract of 400 or 500 acres, now in the possession of his descendants, and his homestead was situated where his grandson, W. B. Fague, now resides. Here he spent his life, engaged in agricultural pursuits upon the farm which he had reduced to cultivation. He married Mary Poust, and their children were: Elizabeth; Frederick; John; Samuel; Sarah; Catherine; Daniel; George, and Julia, the only survivor of the family, who married a Mr. Parrs and resides in Williamsport. The father of our subject was John, who was born in this county in 1807 and reared upon his father's homestead. He subsequently purchased a tract of land embracing the site of the borough of Picture Rocks. He married Jane Lockard, and to them were born five children: Peter, deceased; Savilla; Mary J.; Barbara A., and Abner. The last named was born in this county, October 15, 1840. He was educated in the common schools, and has devoted his attention principally to farming. A large portion of the homestead farm of his father is now in his possession, and he resides thereon within the corporate limits of the borough of Picture Rocks. He cultivates about 400 acres of land, and is also engaged in lumbering. He imported the first Holstein stock in this county, and was also among the first to introduce Jersey Red hogs. He is largely interested in the breeding of blooded horses, and is justly regarded as one of the most progressive agriculturists in this section of the State. He is the present representative of Lycoming county on the State Board of Agriculture. In the late war Mr. Fague enlisted in Company I, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Militia. On the 9th of November, 1865, he married Angeline Bull, and to this union were born six children: M. Alice; Charles S., deceased; Harry S.; Cora E.; Alida M., and Gusta J. Mr. Fague is a Democrat in politics, and with his wife belongs to the Baptist church of Picture Rocks.

Peter Fague, deceased, was born, June 3, 1811, son of George and Elizabeth (Corson) Fague. He was married March 17, 1842, to Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Warren) Houseknecht, and to this union were born nine children: Harriet, who married Ellis Weaver; Hiram B., who married Charlotte Poust; Sarah, who married J. Hammond Michle; Emma, who married James Poust; A. W., who married Cora McCarty; Jennie, who married Joseph Milnor, and three deceased young. Peter Fague died, August 12, 1863, in the faith of the Lutheran church.

Hiram D. Fague, farmer, was born December 11, 1846, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Houseknecht) Fague. He received a common school education and was married, June 17, 1875, to Charlotte, daughter of Charles Poust, deceased, and to this union have been born two children: Chester and Althea. Mr. Fague and wife are members of the Lutheran church of Hughesville.

A. W. Fague, farmer, was born, August 28, 1859, and is a son of Peter and

Elizabeth (Houseknecht) Fague, whose sketch appears in this work. He received a common school education, and was married, September 17, 1885, to Cora, a daughter of Hiram McCarty, a resident of Lycoming county.

William Bryan immigrated to America and settled in Berks county, Pennsylvania, where he followed farming. His son, Samuel, was one of the first settlers in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. He built a small woolen mill on Carpenter's run and operated the same in connection with farming for a number of years, finally removing to Sullivan county, where he died about the year 1840; he was twice married, his first wife being a Miss McCarty, by whom he had seven children: William; Ellen; Ellis; Joseph; Mary; Elizabeth, and Eliza; the second Mrs. Bryan was a Mrs. Osler, a widow, and to this union were born five children: Adam; Samuel; Albert; Margaret, and Martha, all of whom are deceased except Albert.

Ellis Bryan, born in 1804, son of William Bryan, was a woolen manufacturer, and removed from Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, to Hughesville, this county, about the year 1830, where he worked at his trade for a short time, and then purchased his employer's machinery, rented a room, and manufactured woolen goods therein for twelve years. He then, in 1842, erected a woolen mill about one and a half miles from Hughesville, on Muncy creek, which he conducted until 1855, when he tore it away and erected upon the same site what is known as the Eagle mill. He was the father of thirteen children, as a result of his marriage to Sarah Rogers: Elizabeth A., deceased; Samuel; Mary; Jonathan R., who was killed in the first day's fight of the battle of Gettysburg; William, who was lieutenant and was killed in the battle of Antietam; Ellis; Sarah J.; Rosa B.; Clarrisa V.; David; John; Edward, and Florence M. Mr. Bryan was active in Republican politics and died in 1876, followed by his widow in 1880.

Samuel Bryan, farmer, was born in the first house which was located on the present site of Hughesville, Lycoming county, December 20, 1831, son of Ellis and Sarah (Rogers) Bryan. He was educated in the common schools and at the age of nineteen years he began farming, which he continued until the breaking out of the late war, when he enlisted in Company B, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, as a private, and served three years and ten months; he was promoted to lieutenant, major, and lieutenant colonel. During his service he was wounded twice; first, March 23, 1862, by a shell striking the foot, at the battle of Winchester; and second, May 12, 1864, at the battle of Spottsylvania, by a bullet passing through the arm. After the close of the war he followed the manufacture of woolen goods for twelve years and since then has followed farming. In 1875 he was married to Julia Foster, and to this union have been born four children: Ellis J.; Maude E.; Fred G., and Nean V. Mr. Bryan is an active worker in the Republican party.

Aaron Musgrave moved from Columbia county, Pennsylvania, to Hughesville, Lycoming county, in 1839, and subsequently settled on a farm. He was married to Mary Lake, October 29, 1840, and to them were born four children: Henrietta, deceased; W. H., who lives in Kansas; Sarah, deceased, and John D. Mrs. Musgrave died, November 20, 1889.

John D. Musgrave, merchant, was born in Hughesville, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1849, son of Aaron and Mary (Lake) Musgrave. He was educated in the

common schools, and learned the trade of a wood-turner, which he followed a few years. He then began clerking in Burrows Brothers' store, at Picture Rocks, and was with them for five years; he was station agent on the Williamsport and North Branch railroad at Glen Mawr for two years, after which he opened a general store at Picture Rocks, with a branch store at Eaglesmere, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania. He conducted the store at the latter place for two years, but is still engaged in business at Picture Rocks, where he has built up an excellent trade. January 25, 1872, he was married to Miss Jennie A. Artley, and to this union has been born one child, Florence. Mr. Musgrave is an active and enthusiastic Republican, has served in several offices of trust for the borough of Picture Rocks, and is school director and burgess. He and wife are members of the Lutheran church of Hughesville, and he is a member of the Junior O. U. A. M.

John Osler immigrated from England to America in 1800 and settled in Philadelphia, where he engaged in manufacturing. At the breaking out of the war of 1812 he enlisted, and while in service contracted a disease from which he soon died. His widow, with her one son, John H., came to Lycoming county soon after his death. She married Samuel Bryan, who is mentioned in connection with the sketch of Samuel Bryan.

John H. Osler, the son of John Osler, was born in Philadelphia, October 3 1808, and learned the woolen business under Jonathan and Samuel Rogers, of what is now Sullivan county. This occupation he followed until about five years before his death in November, 1889. He was the father of twelve children: Jeremiah; Sarah, deceased; Catherine; John S.; Clay M.; Lydia; David W.; Wilson, deceased; Edwin R.; and three deceased in infancy. Mr. Osler helped to build several Methodist churches, was an earnest worker in that organization, and was a delegate to the State convention, as an advocate of free schools.

David W. Osler, woolen manufacturer, was born in Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1850, son of John H. and Jane (Myers) Osler. He was educated in the common schools, taught several years, and at the age of twenty-one began the manufacture of woolen goods. In 1884 he purchased from his father the Forksville woolen mills, located in Sullivan county, which he still operates. In January, 1891, he also purchased the Eagle mills, on Muncy creek. The Forksville mill has a capacity of 8,000 pounds per year, and the Eagle mills, a capacity of 20,000 pounds per year. His principal output is flannels and yarns. He was married, June 30, 1881, to Sarah Lyon, of Williamsport, and to this union have been born three children: Annie; Caroline, and Howard, deceased. Mr. Osler is an active Democrat, and a member of Dushore Lodge, No. 387, F. & A. M.

Henry Persun, of German extraction, was born October 12, 1808, in New Jersey, and in 1838 migrated to Cherry township, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania. December 15, 1834, he was married to Lucy Potter, and to them were born eleven children: George; Rachel; Delilah, deceased; Wilson; Albert; Maria; Freeman; Hester; Charles W.; Rose, deceased, and an infant deceased. Mr. Persun removed to Lycoming county in 1858, and died February 24, 1883, aged seventy-four years, preceded by his wife, July 28, 1882, aged sixty-seven years. Albert, one of his sons, served four years in the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and another son, Wilson, served two years and nine months in the Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Heavy Artillery. Freeman went as a substitute just before the close of the war.

Abner Hague

CHARLES W. PERSUN, miller, was born in Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, April 27, 1853, son of Henry and Lucy (Potter) Persun. He received a common school education, and learned the trade of wood-turner, which occupation he followed in the furniture factory of Burrows Brothers & Company at Picture Rocks for twelve years. He then rented the Bryan grist mill for three years, purchased the same in 1887, and has since done a general milling business. February 1, 1887, he was married to Clara V. Bryan, next to the youngest daughter of the late Ellis Bryan.

SAMUEL BAKER, deceased, son of Jacob and Susan C. (Gortner) Baker, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1800. Jacob Baker was of German extraction, and was the father of thirteen children, all of whom are deceased and were members of the Lutheran church. Samuel married Miss Hannah Fague, and to them were born nine children: Savilla; Elizabeth, deceased; Susan, deceased; George, who married Miss Maggie, daughter of John S. Warren, by whom she had two children, Harvey M. and Carrie M.; Jacob; Samuel, who died young; Catherine, deceased; John, who married Julia C. Nunn, by whom he had two sons, Brady N. and Lloyd M.; and Sarah. Mrs. Baker died in 1885 and he was again married, to Miss Ella Hess, and to this union were born two daughters: Sadie A. and Anna M. The Baker family for several generations have been identified with the Lutheran church, and the most of them have been farmers.

W. H. BOYLE, farmer, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in June, 1815, son of Rev. James and Esther (McAlpin) Boyle. Rev. James Boyle received his education in Ireland, immigrated to America, and took a theological course at Washington College, Washington, Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of D. D. from that institution. He then returned to his native land and was the father of ten children, all of whom are deceased but one, W. H. Boyle. He and his brother James were the only sons of Rev. James Boyle who immigrated to America. The latter was for many years a merchant at New Orleans, Louisiana, and died in 1834. W. H. Boyle learned the drug business in Ireland, came to America in 1832, and was employed in a laboratory for eight years in Philadelphia. He then took employment with Charles Ellis & Company, druggists, with whom he remained thirty years, at the expiration of which time he was retained by their successors and was with them three years. He then came to Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, purchased a farm of 250 acres in Wolf township, and has remained thereon ever since. He was married in 1834 to a Miss Stevens, who died in 1882 and was the mother of five children: James; John; Catherine; Esther, and William. Mr. Boyle is a member of the Society of Friends.

JACOB POUST, farmer, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in February, 1822, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Houseknecht) Poust. His grandfather immigrated from Germany to Berks county, Pennsylvania, and thence to this county. He was the father of eight children, all of whom are deceased. Jacob Poust, his son, was a farmer by occupation, and the father of eleven children: Catherine; Charles, deceased; Hannah, deceased; Elizabeth; John; Jacob; Lovina; Mary, deceased; George; Philip, deceased, and Daniel. Jacob Poust died in 1835, and his widow in 1885. Our subject, Jacob Poust, is a carpenter by trade, which occupation he has followed in connection with farming. He was married in 1844, to Jane Derr, and to this union have been born fourteen children: Clinton, deceased; Milton; Eliza-

beth; Henrietta; Harvey D.; Pearson L.; Martha, deceased; Ella; Monroe; Elonson; Arabella; James W.; Priscilla, deceased, and Bruce deceased. Mr. Poust is a Democrat in politics, and with his family belongs to the Lutheran church.

George Steck, farmer, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1822, son of Frederick and Catherine (Hill) Steck. He received a common school education, and alternated teaching school with farming for a number of years, until 1864, when he bought the Villa Grove Works from Sprout & Lyon, and thenceforth prosecuted an active and profitable business in the manufacture of wagon and buggy spokes, hubs, and bent goods for a number of years. He is now engaged in the manufacture of mine rollers, shingles, and general turned goods. About 1875 he also engaged in the manufacture of lumber in Sullivan county, continuing this, and also the cultivation of a fine farm, in connection with his other business. Mr. Steck is a life-long Democrat, and in 1874 he was elected to the legislature as the nominee of his party. He is now serving as school director, and has had other township offices. In 1852 he married Mary E. Tice, and to this union have been born four children: Annie; Charles C.; J. Chester, and Lizzie. Mr. Steck and his family are members of the Lutheran church, and he is justly regarded as one of the leading men in his community.

Charles Eddy, a native of Connecticut, migrated to Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, in the early part of the present century. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Abigail, daughter of Asa Lathrop, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and built the Lathrop flour and saw mills at Elk Lake, that county. They reared seven children: Seth W.; Asa L.; Charles H.; Eliza E.; Mary E., deceased; Alice L., and Eveline, deceased wife of A. C. Little. Charles Eddy died, July 30, 1861, and his widow in 1865. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, while his wife was a Methodist.

C. H. Eddy, retired farmer, was born in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania July 15, 1831, son of Charles and Abigail (Lathrop) Eddy, natives of Connecticut. He was educated in the common schools, and followed farming in his native county until 1854, when he went to De Kalb county, Illinois, where he purchased a farm and remained until 1867. He then sold his farm, and removed to Picture Rocks, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, where, in partnership with his brother, Asa L. Eddy, he began the manufacture of rakes, handles, shingles, and excelsior. He remained thus engaged until 1888, when they sold their factory. In 1861 Mr. Eddy enlisted in Company C, Fifty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry; he was with the Army of the Cumberland and took part in all the battles fought by his regiment; he was also with Sherman on his famous March to the Sea, and was mustered out in December, 1864. He was married, September 28, 1853, to H. Elizabeth Mulkey, daughter of Rev. John Mulkey, a Methodist minister of the Wyoming and Oneida Conference, who was twice married, first to Myra Ray, by whom he had four children: Mary A.; George T., deceased; H. Elizabeth, and Sarah L.; after the death of his wife, March 16, 1844, he married Hannah Jones, by whom he had three children: William A. and James A., who died while in Andersonville prison; and John H. The second Mrs. Mulkey died in 1885, and her husband, April 22, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Eddy, are the parents of four children: T. Willis, who married Araminta Little; Alida I., who married M. M. Moyer; Mary E., deceased wife of J. P. Gray, and

Sadie E., who married W. S. Corson. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Eddy has been class-leader and steward for a number of years.

JONAS YEAKEL was born on the 7th of December, 1800. His grandfather was forced to leave Germany, his native country, on account of his religious opinions, and consequently came to America with his family and located in Lehigh county, where Jonas Yeakel was born. He came to Muncy at the age of twenty-two years and has lived in Lycoming county all his life. He learned the carpenter and cabinet-maker's trade, which he followed as long as he was able to work. He was the father of the following children: Mary, deceased; Catherine; Geyer; Sarah; Spearman; Deborah; Dentler; Charles B.; John; William; George, and Jeremiah. He was a Whig from the beginning of that party, and at the formation of the Republican party drifted into that great organization. Although too old for service, he took a deep interest in the cause of his country in the late rebellion. John, his son, served until the close of the war in 1865.

CHARLES YEAKEL, farmer, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1839, and is a son of Jonas and Elizabeth Yeakel. He received a common school education and was married to Charlotte Lauchle, and has devoted his life principally to farming. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served three years and nine months; he was on picket duty at the battle of Gettysburg, fell back in line of battle, and took an active part against Pickett's charge, when he was taken prisoner and confined for seventeen months at Libby prison, Belle Island, Andersonville, Savannah, and Mellen, Georgia; he was discharged from the latter, carried out on a stretcher, and then paroled. He had taken part in every engagement of his regiment until captured. He retains a vivid recollection of the experiences of his army life, and relates that the highest officer he ever saw in battle was a second lieutenant. Mr. and Mrs. Yeakel are members of the Hughesville Lutheran church.

R. P. BARDOE, farmer, was born in Clinton township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1845, son of Reuben and Catherine M. (Rice) Bardoe. Reuben Bardoe's father moved from Bucks county, Pennsylvania, to Northumberland county, the same State, where he reared a family. Reuben was a carpenter by trade, and the father of seven children: Hiram; Sarah, Alfred, deceased; R. P.; William, deceased; Barney, deceased, and an infant, deceased. While erecting a building for Solomon Garrett, of Clinton township, Lycoming county, Mr. Bardoe accidently fell, and died from injuries received. His widow was subsequently married to Daniel Cronrath, who died about ten years later, and she resides in Hughesville. R. P. Bardoe, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the common schools, followed milling for nine years, and has engaged in auctioneering, farming, and buying wool for Coulter, Rogers & Company, woolen manufacturers, of Muncy, Pennsylvania, for eleven years. February 8, 1866, he was married to Lydia M., daughter of John Gray. They have no children of their own, but have reared one girl, Daisy I. Runyan. Mr. Bardoe has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for twenty years; is an active worker in political circles, and has filled several offices of trust in his township. He and wife have been members of the Methodist church at Picture Rocks for twenty-five years.

Frank P. Schug, farmer and lumberman, was born at Light Street, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1852, son of Peter and Eliza (Wright) Schug. Peter Schug was a native of Northampton county, Pennsylvania; he married Eliza Wright, a native of Columbia county, in the same State, and is the father of eight children: Susan; Emory, deceased; F. P.; Cordelia; Ida; Emma, deceased; William, deceased, and Thomas. Frank P. Schug received his education in the common schools of his native county, and was graduated from the Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. He taught a number of winter schools in Sullivan and Lycoming counties, and in 1880 he began the lumber business at Beaver Dam, which he has since continued. In 1889 he purchased what is known as the Lyon farm, near Hughesville, this county, where he now resides. Through his earnest efforts he succeeded in securing the erection of the water and electric light plants of Hughesville, on his farm. He was married in 1880 to Clara L. Thomas, of Williamsport and to this union have been born five children: Harold G., deceased; Ethel I., deceased; Franklin H.; Peter R., and Carlisle.

Ellis Nunn, farmer, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Thomas and Barbara (Gortner) Nunn, mentioned elsewhere in this work. He was educated in the common schools, and has devoted his time exclusively to farming. He was married, September 20, 1883, to Aldica Glidwell, and to this union have been born two children, Ernest and Edna. Mr. Nunn and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Picture Rocks.

Robert Taylor was born April 28, 1778, in Ireland, son of Frederick Taylor, who immigrated from Ireland to America in 1783, and located on a farm in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. He was twice married; by his first wife he had one child, Robert, and by his second wife, whose maiden name was Gailey, he had seven children. In 1802, Robert, the only child by his first marriage, located in what is now Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in farming. In 1831 he built a saw and grist mill, and in 1832 he constructed a still-house, operating them in connection with his farm. He married Elizabeth Mahew, and to them were born eight sons and four daughters: Frederick, deceased; Robert; Richard M., deceased; James, deceased; William, deceased; John, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Catherine, deceased; George Washington; Matthew, deceased; Mary A., deceased, and Jane. Robert Taylor died, March 17, 1838, and his widow died, February 6, 1878, in the ninety-fifth year of her age.

G. W. Taylor, merchant and farmer, was born in Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1817, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Mahew) Taylor. He received a common school education, and began business for himself on a farm. In 1848 he built a saw mill, and manufactured lumber until 1886. He erected his business room in 1865 at Tivoli, where he has done a general mercantile business ever since. In 1848 he commenced to build the little hamlet of Tivoli, now containing twenty houses, sixteen of which were built by himself. February 28, 1839, he was married to Miss Mary A. Craft, and to them have been born ten children: Norman, deceased; Oliver W.; Maynard, deceased; Jurushia, who married Francis Hall; C. Lloyd; H. Wilson; Amanda, who married J. W. Fiester; Margaret E., deceased; M. Tivoli, and Thomas W. Mr. Taylor has always taken an active interest in the Democratic party, and in 1864 he was elected to the State legislature. In 1841, when at the age of

twenty-four years, he was appointed a justice of the peace, and is now serving his eighth term. He is a member of the Masonic order, and in his religious views he is liberal.

PETER CORSON migrated from New Jersey to Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1794, and located on a farm, now the present site of Hughesville. He was the father of five sons and four daughters, all of whom grew to maturity and reared families: Elizabeth, who married George Fague; Abraham, who married Jemima Morris; Isaac, who married Sarah Shipman; Jane, who married Henry Buck; Jacob; John, who married Elizabeth Buck; Ann, who married Fred Taylor; Mary, who married David Woodly, and after his death, Jesse Blaker, and Peter, who married Margaret McCarty.

JACOB CORSON, son of Peter Corson, was born in New Jersey in 1782. He married Elizabeth Fiester, and to them were born fifteen children: Two who died when young; Charles, deceased, who married Mary Britton; Mary, deceased, who married William Taylor; George, deceased, who married Susan Jones; Peter, who married Hannah Dugan; Ann, deceased, who married Aaron Whittaker; John, deceased, who married Jane Mary Borrows; Susan A., who married George Myers; Isaac, deceased, who married Josephine Wilson; Eliza, who married H. R. Merhling; Jacob F., who married Emma Neece; Maria, who married Thomas Howlett, deceased; Caroline, who married Alfred H. Hill, and Daniel, who married Sarah Neece. Jacob Corson died, December 23, 1842, and his widow December 19, 1861.

JACOB F. CORSON, farmer, was born on the farm where he now resides, in Shrewsbury township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1830, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Fiester) Corson. He received a common school education, and has followed farming all his life. The farm upon which he now resides was purchased by his grandfather in 1798; his father, Jacob Corson, resided thereon and owned an adjoining tract of 400 acres, in connection with which he operated a saw mill. After his father's death our subject took charge of the mill and timber tract, and conducted the business until his mother's death. On the 18th of May, 1859, he married Emma Neece, daughter of John Neece, and to them have been born five children: Clara B., who married Dr. Essick; Thomas, who married Iola Taylor; William, who married Sarah Eddy; Joseph, and Flora. Mr. Corson is one of the leading Democrats of his township, in which he has served in many offices of trust, and with his family takes an active interest in the Methodist Episcopal church.

BARTHOLOMEW PARSONS, a Revolutionary soldier and a shoemaker by occupation, migrated from Connecticut to Massachusetts. His son, Aaron R. Parsons was quartermaster in the war of 1812, and married Sarah C. Clark, who bore him nine children: Henry C.; John R., deceased; Eliza J., deceased; Franklin; Amanda M.; O. F.; Mary E., deceased; Sarah A., and William O., deceased. Aaron R. Parsons died, December 5, 1861, and his wife died, March 17, 1871.

O. F. PARSONS, farmer, was born in Massachusetts, April 10, 1822, son of Aaron R. and Sarah C. (Clark) Parsons. He received no education, except that obtained after work hours, often pursuing his studies into the "wee small" hours of morning, and is thus virtually self-taught. He has devoted his time principally to farming. He enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and after seeing service for about one year was discharged on account of sickness. On

March 30, 1862, he was married to C. Francilla Heath, and to them were born six children: George A.; Maude L., who married Jacob A. Casselberry; John W.; Elbert O.; William H., and Abigail G., deceased. Mr. Parsons is a member of J. R. Bryan Post, No. 503, G. A. R., and also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William Peddigree was pressed into the British service, and transported to America to take part in the Revolutionary war. Soon after he was landed at New York, provisions being scarce, he was sent out by the British army on a foraging expedition. This gave him an excellent opportunity to disguise himself and escape, which he accordingly did by having his long hair cut off, and by swimming the Hudson river and joining the American army, then in New Jersey, and at the close of the war he located in Lancaster county. He was with the militia from that county, which marched to Northumberland at the time of the Whiskey Insurrection. He was the father of seven children: William; John; Peter; Moses M.; Abbie; Polly, and Clara, all of whom are deceased. William Peddigree died in 1839.

Moses M. Peddigree, son of William Peddigree, was a farmer, born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was married to Elizabeth Clinger, a native of York county, Pennsylvania, and to them were born six children: William; Peter, deceased; Morris; James; Rachel, and Catherine. In 1836 he removed with his family to Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and located on Pine creek, where he died in June, 1839, followed by his widow in January, 1879.

W. H. Peddigree, farmer, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1827, son of Moses and Elizabeth (Clinger) Peddigree. He received a common school education, and after learning the carpenter's trade followed boat-building for seven years; was car-repairer and inspector for twenty years, and then settled upon the farm where he now resides. June 19, 1851, he was married to Margaret B. Newman, and to them were born six children: Maurice, deceased; Mary; Anna; Joseph, deceased; James, deceased, and Albert, deceased.

Peter Frantz, accompanied by his brother John, came to Lycoming county about 1800, from Monroe county, Pennsylvania. Their father, William Frantz, a Swiss emigrant, had settled many years before in Lancaster county, married Mary Gower, and afterwards lived in Monroe county. Peter purchased a tract of 200 acres, upon which his grandson, Daniel G. Frantz, now resides; he subsequently secured a second tract of 200 acres, upon which his great-grandsons, Allen J. and Ellis L., sons of Daniel G., now live. He lost his life by drowning. He married Elizabeth Beaver, and they were the parents of three sons and five daughters; Jacob, the youngest son, was born where his son, Daniel G., now resides. He married Elizabeth Good, and they are the parents of five living children: Peter; Daniel G.; Amanda; Henry, and William B.

Daniel G. Frantz was born May 30, 1843, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Frantz. He learned the trade of blacksmith, but relinquished that calling in 1864 to enter the United States service as carpenter. Six months later he returned and engaged in farming on the homestead, subsequently embarking in the lumber business. At present he is one of the most extensive farmers of this section and operates a steam saw mill in connection with his agricultural interests. He is one of the Democratic leaders of this part of the county, and has filled the office of school director twenty years. He is a member of Penn Alliance. He was married September 23, 1863,

to Harriet, daughter of Philip and Sarah (Shipman) Smith, of Moreland township, and to them seven children have been born: Howard M., deceased; Allen J.; Ellis L.; Amanda L., who married George Wesley Drick; Sarah E., deceased; Harry Ralston, deceased, and Jennie.

John Frantz married Savilla Fague, by whom he had born to him eight children: Mary Elizabeth, deceased; Peter Milton; Sarah Ann, who married Francis Smith; David Thomas; Susannah Catherine, who married Elias Sahm; Hannah Rosetta, deceased; George Washington, and Martha Jane, who married George Nerfer. Mr. Frantz was a farmer, and died in February, 1878; his wife, whose maiden name was Savilla Fague, died September 27, 1862.

Peter Milton Frantz, farmer, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1837, son of John and Savilla (Fague) Frantz. He received a common school education, and has always followed farming. He was married in 1862, to Miss Mary Flick, and to this union were born nine children: Charles McClellan, who married Etta Houseknecht; Bradia M., deceased; Elsworth, deceased; Clara Ada; Harvey Ernest; Stella May; Bruce Clyde, and two who died in infancy. Mr. Frantz is a descendant of one of the pioneers of Muncy valley, where the Frantz family settled early in the century.

John Barto and three brothers were traders, and concealed themselves for some time to prevent being forced into the British army during the Revolutionary struggle for American independence; they finally succeeded in escaping to America, where they separated, John locating in Berks county, Pennsylvania, where he married Elizabeth Beeber and reared a family of seven children: Abraham; David; Daniel; Christiana, who married a Mr. Gray; Mary, who married George Cleese; Hannah, who married a Mr. Hamilton; and Catherine, who married Sam Hoff. John Barto died in 1834, followed by his wife two years later, both in the faith of the Presbyterian church.

Daniel Barto, a farmer by occupation, son of John Barto, removed from Berks county, Pennsylvania, to Lycoming county, and located on a farm in what is now Penn township. He married Catherine Sellers, and was the father of six children: George, deceased; Sarah, who is the widow of Abraham Day, deceased; Samuel, deceased; John G.; Anna, who married William Farney, and Mary, who is the widow of Richard Bartlow. Daniel Barto died February 10, 1867, and his wife died July 24, 1888, aged ninety-six years; they were both members of the Lutheran church. Mr. Barto always took an active interest in politics; in the early part of his life he was a Democrat, but at the organization of the Whig party, he joined its ranks, and naturally drifted into the Republican party.

John G. Barto, farmer, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1827, son of Daniel and Catherine (Sellers) Barto. He received a common school education, and began his business life at farming, which he has followed all of his life with the exception of a few years which were devoted to lumbering. April 5, 1849, he was married to Miss Savilla Baker, daughter of Samuel Baker. She was born, November 11, 1828, and to her union with Mr. Barto have been born eleven children: Emma, who was born in 1851 and died December 27, 1890; Sarah, who was born in 1853 and died February 1, 1887; Samuel, born in 1855, who married Catherine Kepner; Francis L., who was born in 1858, and died June 5, 1884, in

Texas; Clinton W., born in 1860, a merchant at Washington, Iowa, married to Miss Emma Wright; John H., born in 1862; Lloyd M., born in 1865; Cora A., who was born October 31, 1867, and died January 20, 1882; Carrie, who was born May 15, 1870, and died in 1882; Maggie, who was born in July, 1872, and Harry J., born in 1875. Mr. Barto and wife belong to the Mt. Zion Lutheran church; for the last thirty-eight years he has been agent for the West Branch Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and is one of the stockholders of the paint works at Rupert, Pennsylvania. In politics he is a Republican, and filled the office of school director for nine years. He is a member of Penn Alliance, No. 202.

Isaac Kepner was a blacksmith by trade, which occupation he followed in connection with farming. He was married to Mary Miller, and to them were born five children: Benjamin; Emanuel, deceased; Moses, deceased; Valentine, and William. Isaac Kepner helped to build all the churches in the section of the county where he resided; with his wife he belonged to the Lutheran church, and died November 4, 1863, followed by her in February, 1864. His grandfather emigrated from Germany to America about the year 1750, and is buried in the graveyard of Immanuel's church, Muncy Creek township. The father of Isaac Kepner was Barnett Kepner, who enlisted as a private in the Revolutionary war, served over seven years, a part of the time under General Washington, and filled all the army offices from private to quartermaster. He was married three times: by his first wife he had two children; by his second wife he had three children, and by his third wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Kettery, he had sixteen children. He died in 1820, and was buried in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania; his widow died in 1844.

Valentine Kepner, farmer, was born in Penn township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1828, son of Isaac and Mary (Miller) Kepner. He received a common school education and has always followed farming and lumbering; he now operates a saw mill, and also conducts a farm of 200 acres. He was married, March 13, 1851, to Miss Catherine Flick, and to this union have been born eight children: Isaac M., deceased; Mary L.; Amanda T., deceased; Edward W.; Jane; Anna; David M., deceased, and Mary, who married Peter Neufer. Mr. Kepner is a director in the Moreland Fire Insurance Company. In politics he is a Republican with independent proclivities, and has filled several township offices. He and wife are members of the Evangelical church.

John P. Derr, a cooper by trade, came to Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, at an early day. He was the father of ten children: Sallie, deceased; Peter, deceased; Daniel, deceased; Catharine; Jane; Andrew, deceased; John; Martha, deceased; Lavina, deceased, and Charles W. Peter Derr, a cooper by trade, son of John P. Derr, was married to Elizabeth Fague, by whom he had born to him twelve children, six of whom grew to maturity: Martha J., who married Elias Reese; Amanda, who married Milton McCarty; John E.; Sarah E., who married David Bartlow; Lewis S., and Hiram, deceased.

John E. Derr, farmer, was born in Penn township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, November 23, 1850, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Fague) Derr. He received a common school education, and has been a farmer during his entire business life. He was married in 1875 to Miss M. Sophia Kepner, and to this union were born two

John Kahler

children: Brady M. and Gertie A. Mrs. Derr died, September 19, 1883, and he was again married, to Selecta M., daughter of Charles Poust, and with her belongs to the Lutheran church.

Christopher F. Fry came from Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, to Lycoming county in 1819, and took up a tract of 400 acres. He was the father of three children: Daniel; Abigail, and Mary, all deceased. He died in June, 1836, followed by his widow, September 22, 1842. Daniel Fry, eldest son of Christopher F. Fry, was born July 9, 1797, and married Anna Raver, born August 4, 1804, and to this union were born twelve children: Barnabas, deceased; William, deceased; Daniel; John; Charles; an infant, deceased; Savilla; Christian; Caroline, deceased; Sophia, deceased; Susan, and George W. Mr. Fry was a Democrat in politics, and with his wife belonged to the Lutheran church. His death occurred May 16, 1875, and that of his widow in February, 1879.

George W. Fry, farmer, was born on the farm where he now resides in Penn township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, November 22, 1842, son of Daniel and Anna (Raver) Fry. He received a common school education and has devoted his life to farming. He was married, May 21, 1865, to Hannah E. Flick, and to this union have been born two children: Stephen M., and William E., deceased. Mr. Fry served several years as auditor for his township, and takes an active interest in the Democratic party. His wife died August 9, 1889, in the faith of the Lutheran church, of which organization he is a member.

Joseph Hill, a native of the southern part of Pennsylvania, located in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, when the Indians were quite numerous in that section. He died there in 1832. Daniel Hill, a son of Joseph Hill, was the father of a family of ten children, all of whom became members of the Lutheran church. He died in 1870, followed by his widow two years later, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Corchner. The names of their children were as follows: Frederick; Israel, deceased; Andrew, deceased; Jesse; Frymire; George, deceased; Sallie, deceased; Elizabeth; Mary, and Robert.

Frederick Hill, farmer, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, April 19, 1824, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Corchner) Hill. He received a common school education and has always been engaged in farming. In 1864 he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served for nine months. He was married in March, 1851, to Miss Anna Edwards, and to this union have been born six children: Harvey; Sarah, deceased; Mary, who married Frank Smith; Charles; Elmer, and Gertrude, deceased.

Isaac McCarty was one of four brothers who came to Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, at an early day, locating on a farm. He reared a family of eight children: Benjamin, deceased; Lewis, deceased; Charles, deceased; George, deceased; Margaret, deceased; Hannah, deceased; Sarah, and Lavina. Isaac McCarty died in June, 1847. Benjamin McCarty, oldest son of Isaac McCarty, was born in Penn township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and married Lavina Harding, and to them were born six sons and one daughter: Silas, who enlisted in the first nine months' call for soldiers at the breaking out of the rebellion, afterwards serving six weeks with the State militia; he then enlisted in Company F, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, for three years, serving until the close of the war; Josiah; John; James;

Ellis; Benjamin, and Alwilda, who married William Rogers, of Penn township. Benjamin McCarty died November 17, 1863. Josiah McCarty, farmer, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1847, son of Benjamin and Lavina (Harding) McCarty. He received a common school education and has always been engaged in farming.

Daniel Houseknecht, a carpenter by trade, who spent a portion of his time at farming, married Elizabeth Shipman, and to them were born eight children: Lavina, who married Henry Lake; Christopher, deceased; John; Theodore; William; Charlotte, who married John Tolly; Helda M., who married John C. Lake, and Susan C., deceased. Daniel Houseknecht died July 2, 1870, and his wife in 1844. William Houseknecht, son of Daniel Houseknecht, a carpenter by trade, was married October 27, 1859, to Mary DeWalt, and to this union were born two sons: Bert and Hiram F. Mrs. Houseknecht died June 17, 1864, and he was again married, to Matilda Yaple, and to them were born four children: Manda T.; Sarah J.; Eli W., and Mabel M. Bert Houseknecht, farmer, son of William T. and Mary (DeWalt) Houseknecht, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. He received a common school education, and was married December 28, 1882, to Martha Poust, daughter of Jacob Poust, who died March 20, 1890.

CHAPTER LI.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BOROUGH OF MONTOURSVILLE, AND FAIRFIELD, UPPER FAIRFIELD, MUNCY, AND MILL CREEK TOWNSHIPS.

Samuel Mendenhall, hardware merchant, was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, January 14, 1816, son of Abner and Lydia (Carlton) Mendenhall. Abner Mendenhall was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and married Lydia Carlton, a native of the same county, and with her he settled in Columbia county prior to 1800. He was a mechanic and cabinet-maker and manufactured pumps, by which he secured the means to purchase a small farm in that county, upon which he settled and lived until his death. Our subject received a limited education at the subscription schools, and at the age of eighteen years he was employed as a clerk in a mercantile store. This he continued for about ten years, and then purchased an interest in a mercantile establishment at Bloomsburg, where he did business for ten years, removing thence to Schuylkill county. In 1857 he removed to Black Hole valley, Lycoming county, where he engaged in farming for fifteen years. He established his present hardware business at Montoursville in 1872, and has given his personal attention to it ever since. He was first a Whig, but since the formation of the Republican party he has been identified with that great organization. He was school director of Clinton township for eight years, and filled the same office at Bloomsburg; he was burgess of Montoursville one term, and has been a member of

the borough council. While residing in Bloomsburg he was his party's candidate for prothonotary of Columbia county, but was defeated on account of his party being largely in the minority. He was married in 1845 to Miss Matilda W., daughter of Peter Mensch, and to them have been born six children: Mark; William; Arthur, who was train despatcher at Pittsburg, and is assistant trainmaster of the Pan Handle railroad; Charles; Clara, who married Sylvester F. Bubb, and Mary C., who married Griffith H. Lichtenthaler.

William Mendenhall, son of Samuel Mendenhall, was born in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, July 7, 1849. He was educated in the public schools of Lycoming county, learned the tinsmith trade, and on the 17th of January, 1872, he became a member of the firm of S. Mendenhall & Son. He was married, May 5, 1875, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Michael Meckley, and to them have been born three children: Florence, Bessie, and Arthur. He is a Republican, was a member of the county committee for six years, and was school director for four years; he is a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 335, A. F. & A. M., and Fairfield Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he was District Deputy Grand Master for three years. His wife is a member of the Episcopal church.

James W. Rakestraw, farmer, was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, May 15, 1843, son of William and Mary (Sweigard) Rakestraw, natives of that county. His father was a shoemaker by trade, and died in 1845; his widow was again married, to Joseph Knouff, of Perry county, Pennsylvania, by whom he had one child, Joseph W. Mrs. Knouff died in 1848. James W. Rakestraw was educated in the common schools, which he attended during the winter months, and at the age of nineteen years he engaged at railroading on the Pennsylvania line, after which he took employment in a saw mill for a number of years. He came to Lycoming county in 1864; in 1873 he began farming in Old Lycoming township, and settled on his present farm in Fairfield township in 1882. He was married in 1863 to Miss Louisa Bastian, of Dauphin county. She died in 1864, and he was again married in 1866, to Hannah, daughter of John R. Hinkle, of Lycoming county, and to this union have been born eight children: Minnie, who married John Saylor; Ella May; Sarah Gertrude; Jennie Ray; John Roseberry; James Harrison; Lydia Josephine, and Sophia Bertha. Mr. Rakestraw is engaged in farming and dairying. He is a Democrat with independent proclivities, has served as school director and treasurer of Old Lycoming township, and with his family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church of Montoursville.

Samuel Weaver, deceased, was born July 2, 1824, and received his education in the common schools. He began his business life on a farm and by running a boat, first for a Mr. Walton, of Muncy, and afterwards one of his own. He subsequently became interested in the lumber business on Loyalsock creek, and established the firm of S. Weaver & Company, which did an extensive business for many years. He was a leader among the Republicans of his township and a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died, September 9, 1890. His marriage occurred in 1844, with Miss Sarah Dawson, who died, July 4, 1885. She was also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was the mother of six children, two of whom are living: Albert, and Ella E., who married Charles E. Bennett.

Albert Weaver, son of Samuel Weaver, was born in Montoursville, December

11, 1844. He received his education in the public schools and Dickinson Seminary. After following the boating business for fifteen years, he assisted his father in the lumber business, becoming a member of the firm in 1883. The firm of S. Weaver & Company did business under that name until 1886, when Charles E. Bennett purchased an interest, and after the death of the senior Mr. Weaver the firm changed to the name of Weaver & Bennett. He was a member of the firm of Creswell, Weaver & Company, coal operators, in 1881, and is now a stockholder in the Standard Candy Company of Williamsport. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Montoursville, of the Patriotic Sons of America, and the I. O. G. T.; he is a Republican, has served as a member of the borough council and the school board, and was one of the "Emergency Men" in the time of the rebellion. He was married in 1866 to Mary E. Bubb, by whom he has four children: Cora V.; Samuel A.; Thomas B., and Clara A. Mr. Weaver and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is steward and trustee.

Charles L. Lyon, physician and surgeon, was born near Hughesville, Pennsylvania, August 24, 1821, son of Edward G. and Sarah (Huckel) Lyon. He received his education at the Hughesville and Muncy schools, at a boarding school in West Chester, Pennsylvania, and at Dickinson College. He studied medicine under the tuition of his brother, Dr. Thomas Lyon, of Williamsport, and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1842. He immediately began the practice of his profession with his brother, under whom he read medicine, and in 1849 he moved to his present location in Fairfield township, where he has done a lucrative business for over fifty years. He was one of the organizers of the Lycoming Medical Society, and has served as president of the same, and is a member of the State Medical Society. He has followed farming and lumbering in connection with his practice, is a stockholder in the Merchants' National Bank, and a director in the Savings Institution at Williamsport. In politics he is a stanch Republican, was once the nominee of his party for the State legislature, and was defeated by only 200 votes. He was one of the organizers of the Lycoming Agricultural Society, was its president for a number of years, and was also one of the organizers and president of the Montoursville Manufacturing Company, Limited. During the war he held the commission of enrolling officer for Lycoming county. In 1847 he was married to Miss Mary B., daughter of Hon. Joseph B. Anthony, who died in 1868, and he was again married in 1870 to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Henry Shoemaker, of Muncy; she died in 1871, leaving one child, Elizabeth, and he was again married the third time, in 1878, to Emily, daughter of Dr. C. S. Boarman, of Missouri, by whom he has one child, Adelaide. Mrs. Lyon belongs to the Catholic church.

Amos Scott, son of Henry and Mary Scott, was born, April 30, 1779, and died April 4, 1843. His father was a pioneer of the Loyalsock valley and settled there before the Indian troubles of the Revolution. During the distractions of that period he was obliged to flee with his family and find refuge in the interior of the State. After the close of the war he returned; some of his property had been buried for safe keeping and this was found in a good state of preservation, but his improvements had been burned and it was necessary to replace them. On the 19th of February, 1803, Amos Scott married Rachel Blakeney, who was born January 25, 1783,

and died June 18, 1841. They were the parents of eight children: Charles; Henry; Sarah; Rachel; George; Mary; Amos, and Martha. Henry settled in White Deer valley and died there; George was drowned in the mill race on his father's farm; Amos, the only surviving member of the family, is a physician at Seward, Illinois; Rachel married Daniel T. Thomas. Charles, Sarah, Mary, and Martha never married, but lived together upon the homestead farm, now in the possession of John Ball. In politics the family were Republicans, and in religious connection they were Methodists. Although no longer represented, this family was once one of comparative local prominence. They owned a fine farm, a merchant mill, and a blacksmith shop, and frequently built arks for the transportation of the products of the valley to points down the river.

Isaiah Hayes was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, in February, 1796, and in 1800 came with his father and family to Lycoming county. His father died when he was quite young, leaving him to the care of his mother and brothers. When a young man he engaged in the lumber business in partnership with his brother and John Reed. In 1819 he was married to Mary Ann Miller, and in the spring of 1820, he started with his partner for Baltimore with an ark loaded with poplar boards; at the Indian Steps, above McCall's Ferry, between Columbia and Tidewater, Maryland, they ran into the ice, destroying the ark and sustaining a loss of $800. Soon after this Mr. Hayes built a log house on the homestead and commenced to clear the farm. For some time he was employed as a laborer in the construction of a canal, and afterward took contracts to build a straight road over Laurel Hill, and in other places. He also engaged in the manufacture of arks for the grain dealers of Milton, Lewisburg, and elsewhere; observing while thus employed the need of grist mills, and being encouraged by his father-in-law, he built a substantial mill in 1831, which he operated until 1837. It was destroyed at that time by fire, causing a total loss, as he carried no insurance. His neighbors kindly came to his assistance, making up the loss of the grain, and he erected a new mill. In 1847 he started a subscription, heading it with $50, to raise money to build a bridge across Lycoming creek at Perryville. He succeeded in securing $450 of the amount necessary, and the balance was furnished by the county commissioners. The contractor failing to complete the bridge, Mr. Hayes finished it himself. About 1839 he purchased land in Cogan House township, hauled logs from the same to a saw mill at Perryville, and in 1845 he built a saw mill in Cogan valley; from time to time he purchased tracts of pine timber, and in that way accumulated thousands of acres. A few years later he built a mill on Larry's creek in partnership with Martin Meyer, erecting a steam mill near Buckhorn cabin, and still later constructing another water-power mill on Larry's creek, making in all four saw mills and two grist mills. He sold the grist mill at Perrysville in 1863, and in 1868, in partnership with John Miller, bought a farm of 500 acres on the Rappahannock river, in Virginia; when it was subsequently divided, he retained one-fourth, the remainder going to his sons, Ambrose and William. He died, November 18, 1888, and his wife died, June 24, 1883. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was interested in building the new stone church at Hepburnville. He was the father of ten children: William; Ambrose; Rachel R., who married M. W. Meyer; Benjamin; Sidney; Lawrence M.; Isaiah; Mary Elizabeth; Joanna, and Josiah.

William Hayes, miller, was born in Lycoming township, September 20, 1820, son of Isaiah and Mary Ann (Miller) Hayes. He received his education in the township schools of that period. He learned the milling business with his father, took charge of the latter's mill at Perrysville in 1844, and did a prosperous business for fourteen years, when he bought a mill in Clinton county, Pennsylvania, and operated the same for five years. In 1862, in partnership with William Follmer, he built and took charge of the Loyalsock Mills, this partnership continuing for one year, when Mr. Hayes became the sole proprietor. In 1884 he purchased the Montoursville rolling mills, in company with Clarence Wheeland and his son, John Hayes. Mr. Wheeland sold his interest to Mr. Meyer in April, 1887, and two years later Mr. Meyer sold his interest to Mr. Pidcoe, and they have since conducted the business under the firm name of Hayes, Pidcoe & Company. Mr. Hayes is also engaged in farming in Loyalsock township and in Virginia. Mr. Hayes was president and a large stockholder of the Wayne Ferry Company while living in Clinton county. About the year 1873 he engaged in the lumber business on Little Bear creek with Warner Woolever, continuing as a firm for five years, and for twelve years longer on his own responsibility. In politics he is a Republican, and has served as supervisor of Upper Fairfield township. He was married in 1848 to Miss Margaret Follmer, and to this union have been born six children: Amelia Clementine, deceased, who married George Ebner; Follmer A.; May Catharine, who married William Koons; John M.; Margaret Emma, and Frank W. Mr. Hayes and family attend the Presbyterian church.

Joseph Williams was born near Morristown, New Jersey, in October, 1770. His father was a native of New Jersey and an officer in the Revolutionary war under George Washington. He removed from Morris county, New Jersey, and settled near Danville, Pennsylvania, where he remained until his death. Joseph Williams was a surveyor and learned his profession from William Ellis, of Muncy, Pennsylvania. He came to Lycoming county when a young man, and in 1790 was married to Letitia Sutton, daughter of Amariah Sutton, who was born, August 20, 1774. Letitia and her parents were driven from their homes during the "Great Runaway." They took refuge at Forts Freeland and Augusta, and while at the latter, a captive Indian was brought before them and his hair was severely pulled by a woman whose relatives his savage tribe had doubtless wronged. Amariah Sutton took out a land warrant which is now embraced in the Walker and Rose farm, near Williamsport, which he cleared of the timber and gave a part of it to his brother-in-law and daughter, Letitia. Joseph Williams followed surveying in connection with farming. He helped to lay out the borough of Williamsport, and did much surveying in the surrounding counties. He was a member of the Masonic order, belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church, and was a Whig in politics. He died April 8, 1841, followed by his widow, June 4, 1862. They were the parents of ten children: Rachel; Amariah S.; Joseph S.; John Norris; Mary; Martin; Samuel Coleman; Rebecca Smith; Sarah Rose; Annie, and Alexander S.

Alexander S. Williams, retired, was born in Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, August 16, 1819, son of Joseph and Letitia (Sutton) Williams. He received his education in the subscription schools and remained on the farm until he was nineteen years old. After working for some time on the Williamsport and Ralston

railroad, he became a clerk in mercantile stores in Williamsport, for the firms of J. L. Abrams & Company, Lindsey Mahaffey, and others. He then engaged in the mercantile business at Montoursville for a number of years; in 1850 he commenced lumbering on Loyalsock creek, and continued for over thirty years. He has also been engaged extensively in farming. He was married in 1850 to Miss Catherine, daughter of Michael Kramer, who was proprietor of the Eagle Hotel of Williamsport. To this union have been born six children, four of whom are living: Sarah, who married Huston Jackson; Emma R., who married John A. Bennett; Samuel L., and Mary Margaret. Mr. Williams cast his first presidential vote for Martin Van Buren, and was identified with the Democratic party until 1856, when he voted for John C. Fremont, and in 1860 for Abraham Lincoln, and has ever since supported the Republican party. He served as postmaster at Montoursville during Franklin Pierce's administration; he has been a member of the school board, and was a justice of the peace for several years.

JACOB WEAVER was born in York, Pennsylvania, in February, 1790, of German parentage. He was reared in that county, and for many years conducted the freight route by team from York to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburg. He married Catherine Smith, who was born in the same county in 1790, and in 1823 they removed to Lewisburg, Union county, Pennsylvania, where he worked at day's labor and distilling. Later they settled at McEwensville, Northumberland county, thence coming to Lycoming county, where they bought a small farm in Fairfield township. He was a Democrat and a member of the Presbyterian church, and died in 1880. His first wife died in 1846, and he was again married to a Mrs. Mull. He was the father of eleven children by his first wife: William; Susie, deceased; John, deceased; Henry, deceased; George; Margaret, who married Cornelius Wagner; Samuel, deceased; Jacob; Ellen, who married William Edler; Elmira, deceased, and Lewis M.

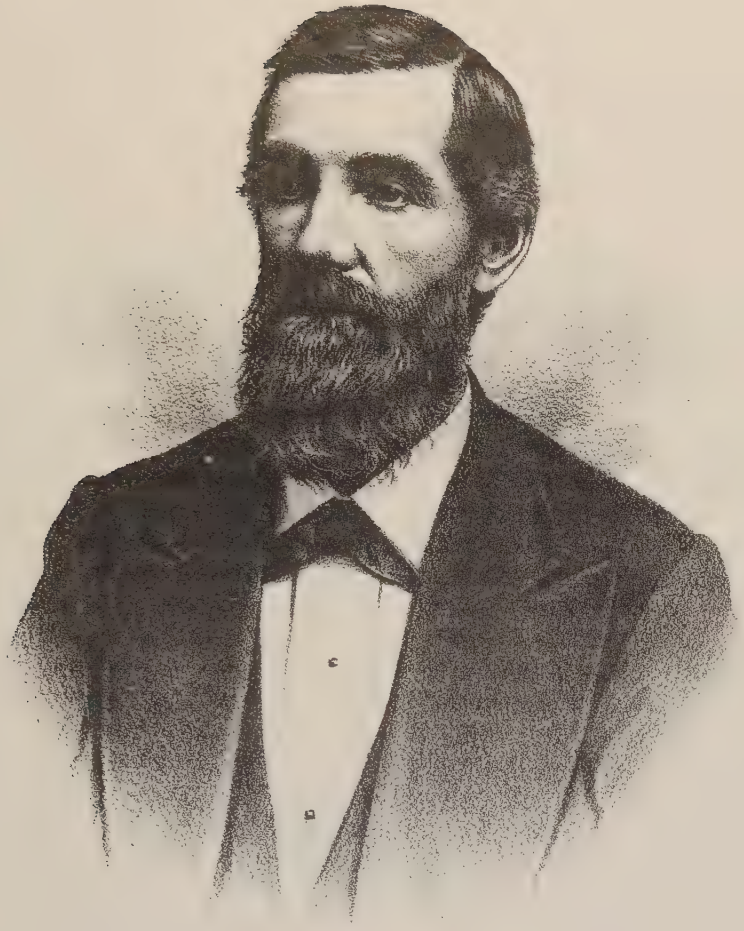
WILLIAM WEAVER, of the lumber firm of William Weaver & Company, proprietors of the Union Mills, was born in York, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1811, son of Jacob and Catherine (Smith) Weaver. He received a common school education, and came to Lycoming county when he was eighteen years old, locating in Loyalsock township, and engaged in operating a grist mill and distillery for several years. He followed the mercantile business in Montoursville for forty years; in 1851 he established the lumber firm of William Weaver & Company, and has since been at the head of their business. Mr. Weaver was a stockholder and director in the City National Bank of Williamsport, and is now a stockholder and director in the Keystone Bank of Philadelphia. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Williamsport, and has an interest in the J. E. Dayton Company, and is one of the large real estate owners in Montoursville. He was married in 1835 to Annie, daughter of Samuel Wheeland; she died in July, 1890, and was the mother of eight children, three of whom are living: Susan, who married Thomas Ramsey; Margaret E., who married Peter T. Marsh, and Mary E., who married W. P. Wheeland. Mr. Weaver was once a member of the I. O. O. F., and also of the Encampment. He is a Republican, has served as school director of Montoursville, is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a trustee of the same, and has served as steward and treasurer for twenty-two years.

JOHN WEAVER was born near Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1815, and married Catherine, daughter of Cornelius Shaffer. He located in Montoursville, where he engaged in boating on the canal, and was also proprietor of the Central Hotel. He was a Republican in politics, filled the various borough offices, and died April 27, 1888. His wife survives him. They reared a family of thirteen children, nine of whom are living: Jane; Belle, who married Charles Bubb, of Williamsport; Lindsay, postmaster of Montoursville; George, of Montoursville; Oscar B., of the Williamsport Candy Company; Byron A.; Maize, who married Dr. Ritter, of Milton, Pennsylvania; Clara, who married John E. Callahan, of Montoursville, and Harry, proprietor of the Montour House, Montoursville.

BYRON A. WEAVER, of the firm of Weaver & Callahan, dealers in coal and agricultural implements, was born in Montoursville, December 25, 1856, son of John and Catherine (Shaffer) Weaver. He was educated in the public schools, and engaged in boating for a number of years, and in 1886 he and Mr. Callahan engaged in their present business. He was married in 1879 to Miss Alice Berry, and to them have been born four children: Raymond; Chester; Howard, and Bertha Estelle. Mr. Weaver is a Republican, and has served as councilman and treasurer of Montoursville; he is a member of Eureka Lodge, I. O. O. F., and with his wife belongs to the Lutheran church.

JACOB WEAVER, brick manufacturer, was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1830, son of Jacob and Catherine (Smith) Weaver. He received his education in the common schools, learned the distilling business with his father, and followed that occupation for about nine years. He came to Lycoming county about the year 1834, and for fifteen years was engaged in boating on the canal. In 1865 he purchased the Robbins House at Montoursville, changed the name to Central Hotel, and conducted it until April, 1890, with the exception of six years, when he was proprietor of another hotel in the same borough; withdrawing from the hotel in 1890, he began the manufacture of brick, which he has continued ever since. He was a member of the Montoursville Furniture Manufacturing Company. He was married in 1855 to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Jacob Swartz, and to this union were born eight children: Lewis Emanuel; Mary Elizabeth, who married F. R. Konkle; Agnes Kessler, who married A. G. Yoder; William Swartz; Lily May; Frank Ebner; Walter Scott, and Alice Edith. Mr. Weaver furnished a substitute in defense of his country in the late Rebellion. He is an active Democrat, and is a member of the borough council and has served as school director. His wife and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN S. KONKLE was born in Fairfield township in 1811, and was a son of Adam Konkle. He received a limited education, and after learning the carpenter's trade he became a contractor. He settled on Lycoming creek, and built the first bridge across that stream for the Northern Central railroad. He also erected the Eagle Hotel and woolen mills in Williamsport, and was engaged in the lumber and mercantile business. After the flood of June, 1865, he built the Lycoming Creek and Muncy aqueducts. From 1838 until his death he resided at Montoursville, where he died in 1874. He was a Whig and Republican in politics, and united with the Methodist Episcopal church at the age of eighteen years, remaining a consistent member until his death. He married, February 21, 1838, Miss Susan Lundy, who



Samuel Weaver

survives him and is the mother of three children: Julia Ann, who married Lewis Biehl; Ellis W., and Frank R.

Frank R. Konkle, merchant, was born in Montoursville, Lycoming county, August 28, 1844, son of John S. and Susan (Lundy) Konkle. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, learned the carpenter's trade, followed the same for many years, was on an engineering gang on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad for several years, and is now inspector of ties for this company. In June, 1890, he established his present mercantile business at Montoursville. He was married, April 12, 1883, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Weaver, and has one child, Howard Leon. He is a Republican, has been burgess of Montoursville, a member of the borough council, and filled other offices. He is a member of Eureka Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and Lycoming Chapter; he was one of the organizers of the Montoursville Manufacturing Company, and is a director of the same, and is interested in the lumber business, being a member of the firm of Konkle, Criswell & Konkle. Mrs. Konkle is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William B. Konkle, retired farmer, was born in Fairfield township, Lycoming county, September 26, 1818, son of Adam and Martha (Seibring) Konkle. His grandfather was a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, was one of the pioneers of Fairfield township, and an early member of the Montoursville Methodist Episcopal church. His father, Adam Konkle, was drafted in the war of 1812, but was not called into service. He was born, January 19, 1786, and died, January 10, 1853, and his wife, whose maiden name was Martha Seibring, was born, April 26, 1791, and died, December 30, 1871. They were prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he held the office of elder and class-leader for many years. They were the parents of ten children: John S.; Rachel W., who married Henry C. Reeder; Charles; William B.; George W.; Mary Ann, who married Abraham Stadden; Elizabeth, who married Henry Else; Pearson L.; Martha, who married Jacob Sheffer, and Ann Elisa. William B. Konkle was educated in the schools of his native township and worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-five years old. He followed lumbering on Wallis run and Loyalsock creek for several years, and also did the same business on Mill creek for ten years. He and his brother afterwards engaged in contracting and built several of the county bridges. In 1851 he engaged in the mercantile business at Montoursville, continuing for two years, and also manufactured brick for several years. Since 1860 he has devoted his time exclusively to farming, and is the owner of two farms in and surrounding the borough of Montoursville. He was married in 1847 to Miss Amelia Bastian, and to this union have been born three children: Martha Amelia; Rachel Ann, and William B. Mr. Konkle was a Democrat until 1862, when he became a Republican. He has been burgess of Montoursville, has been supervisor, a member of the borough council, and of the school board. He was one of the organizers of the Grange lodge at Montoursville, was a member of the Lutheran church for twenty years, and afterwards he and his wife joined the Methodist Episcopal church at Montoursville, in which he has held the offices of trustee, steward, class-leader, and superintendent of the Sunday school.

William B. Konkle, physician and surgeon, was born in Montoursville, March

1, 1858, son of William B. and Amelia (Bastian) Konkle. He received his education in the schools of Montoursville, and was graduated from Dickinson Seminary in 1878. He at once entered the university at Syracuse, New York, from which he was graduated in 1881. He began the study of medicine under Dr. H. G. McCormick, of Williamsport, and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1884. He began practice at Montoursville, where he has given his entire time to his profession, and has built up a lucrative business. He is a member of Lycoming County Medical Society, Eureka Lodge, No. 335, A. Y. M., and Fairfield Lodge, 236, I. O. O. F.; also a member of Bald Eagle Encampment, and of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He was married in 1884 to Miss Joan Saylor, daughter of William J. Saylor, of Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania, and they have no children. He is independent in politics and is a steward and trustee in the Methodist Episcopal church.

William Waltz was born near Warrensville, Eldred township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in March, 1804. His father, George Waltz, was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and one of the pioneers of Eldred township. William was reared in that township. After reaching maturity he moved to Fairfield township, where he engaged in farming, erected a saw mill on Mill creek, and was extensively engaged in the lumber business for many years. He married Mary, a daughter of Jacob Hurr, of Fairfield township, and reared a family of eleven children: George, of Washington township; Catherine, wife of Christian Bidelspacher, of Hepburn township; Dorothy, wife of Jacob Entz, of Fairfield township; Mary, wife of John Entz, of the same township; Barbara, wife of Samuel Ulmer, of Anthony township; Gottlieb, of Williamsport; Caroline, wife of Frederick Foltz, of Nebraska; Abraham, of Fairfield township; Martha, wife of Daniel Bruchlacher, of Hepburn township, and William H. and Andrew H. of Williamsport. Mr. Waltz was a member of the Baptist church for many years, and was one of the organizers of Fairfield Baptist church, and a trustee in that body. He was a life-long Democrat, but cast his last vote for the Republican ticket. His wife died in March, 1876; he survived her until 1885.

George Bennet was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1813, and was a grandson of Thomas Bennet, and a son of Andrew Bennet, who figured so conspicuously in the Wyoming massacre, and whose names are held in veneration by the present inhabitants of that beautiful valley. He moved to this valley in 1840, purchased and cleared a farm, and remained there until his death. February 1, 1844, he married Martha Strebeigh, who was born June 26, 1822, in Williamsport, and died on the 17th of April, 1891, at the old home in Fairfield township where she had lived forty-seven years. She and her husband had lived together forty-three years, he having died four years previously. Mrs. Bennet united with the Methodist Episcopal church in early life and was a faithful member of the same until she was called to the fellowship of the church triumphant. A son, Daniel S. Bennet, died suddenly in September, 1884, at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, where he had married and won much distinction. The father never fully recovered from the shock of this unexpected bereavement, and died on the 11th of March, 1887. It was said of him by those who knew him best that he was a great admirer of the Bible and made it almost his exclusive study during the last years of his life. Four

children survive to mourn their parents' loss: Mary A., Mrs. Henry S. Cole; John A.; George, and Bessie. Mr. and Mrs. Cole were married on the 15th of January, 1867, and reside at Montoursville. They are the parents of eight children: Martha B.; Sarah W.; Mary McC.; Bessie B.; Georgianna; Daniel S.; Edward, and an infant son.

JOHN A. BENNET, farmer, was born in Fairfield township, Lycoming county, December 2, 1848, son of George and Martha (Strebeigh) Bennet. He was educated in the common schools and Dickinson Seminary, and has always devoted his business life to farming, settling on his present farm in 1881. He was married, February 13, 1884, to Emma Williams, by whom he has two children: Catharine W. and George. He is a Republican in politics, and has served as school director and as justice of the peace. He is a member of Eureka Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and attends the Methodist Episcopal church.

GEORGE BENNET, farmer, was born on his present farm, July 18, 1864. He was educated in the township schools, Dickinson Seminary, and Williamsport Commercial College. He was married, February 1, 1888, to Jennie, daughter of Peter Belles, of Muncy township, and to this union have been born two children: Susan Arnold and Charles Peter. He is a Republican in politics, and is now serving as auditor of Fairfield township. He and his wife attend the Methodist Episcopal church.

REUBEN W. SCHOCH was born November 15, 1814, in Berks county, Pennsylvania, was a mason and mill-wright by trade, and came to Lycoming county in 1840. Here he was married, April 13, 1843, to Miss Margaret Corson. He first located at Lewis Lake, but removed to Penn township four years later, and subsequently was engaged in farming two years in Muncy Creek township and on the Packer farm for twenty-two years. In 1868 he bought one of the Hall farms in Fairfield township, sold part of it, and improved the remainder, which now constitutes the residence of his son, Daniel J. Schoch; here he remained until his death, November 27, 1890. He was buried with Masonic honors. His wife was born May 16, 1821, and died in 1876. He was a Democrat in politics, was supervisor of Fairfield township for twenty-six years, and assessor for two terms. He was a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 335, A. Y. M., Fairfield Lodge, No. 236, I. O. O. F., and a charter member of the West Branch Grange, No. 136, P. of H. He was the father of nine children, all of whom died in infancy or early childhood except Abram C., who was killed by an accident, August 1, 1864, and Daniel J.

DANIEL J. SCHOCH, farmer, was born in Wolf township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, May 5, 1849, son of Reuben W. and Margaret (Corson) Schoch. He was educated in the common schools and has always been engaged in farming. In 1875 he was married to Miss Lydia R., daughter of H. S. Williamson, by whom he has one child, Henry R., who is now attending Muncy Normal School. He is a member of Eureka Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and Fairfield Lodge, I. O. O. F., and also of West Branch Grange, P. of H. He is Past Master of the Masonic order, and Past Grand of the I. O. O. F.; he has also been a member of the United Order of American Mechanics, the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America, and the Knights of Pythias. In politics is a Democrat; he has served as township clerk and is a member of the standing committee. With his wife he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

Francis W. Rawle was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1795. The Rawle family settled in Philadelphia in 1686, coming from Cornwall, England. He was reared in that city; at the age of seventeen he enlisted in the war of 1812, and held the commission of lieutenant in the Gray Reserves. When a young man he went to Clearfield county to look after some land interests, and while there he was elected and served as associate judge of that county. He was a civil engineer by profession, and engaged in locating and building the Pennsylvania and West Branch canals, afterwards engaging in the iron business near Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, where he and James Hall purchased the Freedom Iron Works. He and his brother-in-law, James Hall, built the Greenwood furnace in Huntingdon county, and operated both works for many years. In 1850 he returned to his native city, where he engaged in the insurance business until 1861, when he came to Lycoming county and built the residence in Fairfield township where his son Henry now resides. Here he spent the balance of his life, dying in 1881, at the ripe old age of eighty-six years. Mr. Rawle married Louisa Hall, a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Coleman) Hall, the latter the daughter of Robert Coleman of Cornwall, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hall was a pioneer lawyer of Sunbury, Pennsylvania, where he practiced his profession up to his death. His wife owned the Muncy Farms estate, on which she lived from 1821 to 1858. Five children who grew to maturity were the fruits of the union of Francis W. Rawle and Louisa Hall, as follows: Charles; Henry; Emily, who married Rev. Albra Wadleigh; James, and Francis. Mrs. Rawle died in 1884.

Hon. Henry Rawle was born in the Juniata valley, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, August 21, 1833, son of Francis W. Rawle. He was educated at the public schools, and Lewistown Academy, and also spent four years at Bolmar's boarding school at West Chester, Pennsylvania. At the age of seventeen he was appointed to the engineer corps on the Pennsylvania railroad, with headquarters at Johnstown, New Florence, and Summer Hill. In 1852 he was transferred to the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, where he held the position of principal assistant engineer until 1859, when he resigned and engaged in the iron business at Sharon, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, under the firm name of Boyce & Rawle. On the 20th of December, 1860, he married Harriet G., daughter of Gen. Charles M. Reed, of Erie, Pennsylvania, and in 1862 he located in that city, where he resided until 1876. In 1868 he built a furnace at Erie, and also engaged in shipping coal on the lakes until 1870. In 1874 Mr. Rawle was elected mayor of the city of Erie, and filled that office for two consecutive terms, having no opposition for the second. In 1875 he was nominated and elected by the Republican party, State treasurer, and filled that position with credit until 1878. He purchased a home in Philadelphia in 1876, and resided in that city until 1884, and then removed to Williamsport, subsequently settling on the Fairfield farm of the Muncy Farms estate, where he has since resided. He still retains his interest in Sharon and in coal works in Butler county; he organized the Shenango & Allegheny railroad, of which he was president, and is a director in the Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of Williamsport. His wife died in 1869, leaving two daughters: Alice, wife of H. L. Geyelin of Delaware county, and Marion, wife of Thomas Paton of New York City. Mr. Rawle was again married, in 1890, to Mrs. Encie M. Herdic, widow of Peter Herdic, and a daughter of the late Hon. John W

Maynard. Mr. and Mrs. Rawle are members of the Protestant Episcopal church of Montoursville, in which body he holds the office of vestryman.

Lewis Tallman, farmer, was born in Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1823, son of James and Olive (Bailey) Tallman. He was reared in Eldred township, educated in the public schools, and has always been engaged in farming. Immediately after his marriage he located on a farm on the Delaware river near Philadelphia, where he lived for ten years. In 1859 he purchased his present farm of 182 acres, and is one of the progressive and prominent farmers of Fairfield township. He was married, January 7, 1849, to Miss E. P. Hall, daughter of Jacob Hall of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, who died, August 22, 1891. To their union were born seven children: Jacob; Lewis; James; Emma L.; Ellis; William, and George. Mr. Tallman is a Republican in politics, has served as school director and tax collector of Fairfield township, and was one of the organizers of Fairfield Grange.

Peter Bastian was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and removed to Union county, the same State, and thence to Lycoming county in 1812. He purchased a farm, cleared and improved the same, and also built a hotel, which he conducted for many years. It was in Clinton township, now Armstrong, across the river from Williamsport, and is now owned by different parties. In 1838 he purchased the farm on Loyalsock creek now owned by Dr. Charles Lyon, upon which he lived until his death in 1848. He married Esther Artly, a native of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, who died in 1852. He was a Whig in politics, and a deacon in the Lutheran church. They reared a family of ten children, three of whom are living: Josephine, who married John Bubb; Margaret, who married John Bruner, and John S.

John S. Bastian, retired, was born in what is now Armstrong township, Lycoming county, November 12, 1823, son of Peter and Esther (Artly) Bastian. He received a common school education, and has devoted his life principally to farming. He and Franklin Bruner were partners in a mercantile business on Loyalsock creek for three years, and he was also engaged in operating the State flour and saw mill for eight years. He was married in 1856 to Sarah J., daughter of David Bryan, and to this union were born seven children: Charlotte, who married Thomas Lichtenthaler; William Maffet; John Clifford; James Ausker; Albra Wadleigh; Josephine, and Harry, deceased. Mr. Bastian has always been a stanch Democrat; in 1877 he was elected sheriff of Lycoming county and served a full term. He removed to Montoursville in 1850, and has been burgess, councilman, overseer of the poor, supervisor, and a member of the school board of that borough. He is a member of Fairfield Lodge, I. O. O. F., and with his wife and family belongs to the Episcopal church.

Martin Meyer was a native of Germany and emigrated to America about the year 1828, when a young man. He was a carpenter by trade and located in Philadelphia, where he married Annie Margaret Blyler, and remained several years engaged in the manufacture of store boxes. In 1853 he moved to Lycoming county, locating in Loyalsock township, on the farm now owned by S. J. Sweely, and there resided and engaged extensively in the lumbering business with Isaiah Hayes until his death in 1863. He was a member of the Order of Red Men and of the I. O. O. F. His wife died in 1856, the mother of five children, four of whom are living: John,

who was corporal of Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg; Martin W.; Abraham; George, and Annie M., who married Jacob Edwards.

Martin W. Meyer was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1830, son of Martin and Annie Margaret (Blyler) Meyer. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and in 1850 came to Lycoming county, where he joined his father and Isaiah Hayes in the lumber business. He built a store in 1851 at Perryville, and followed the general mercantile business until January, 1890, being also engaged in farming and lumbering. In February, 1889, he moved to Montoursville, and became a member of the mercantile firm of L. I. Meyer & Company. He was married in September, 1850, to Miss R. R., daughter of Isaiah Hayes, and to them have been born three children: Mary A., who married Abraham Losch; Margaret E., and L. I. Mr. Meyer is a Republican, and is an elder and trustee of the Lycoming Centre Presbyterian church.

Leander I. Meyer, son of Martin W. Meyer, was born in Perryville, Lycoming county, January 10, 1856. He received his education in the township and the Williamsport high schools, and the Williamsport Commercial College. In 1885 he became a member of the firm of Hayes, Meyer & Pidcoe, millers, at Montoursville, and in February, 1889, he engaged in the mercantile business. He was married in 1877, to Miss Annie, daughter of P. M. Trumbower, and to this union have been born three children: Della; Howard, and Perry. He is a Republican in politics, is a member of Eureka Lodge, F. and A. M., Fairfield Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of the Encampment; he is also a member of Washington Camp, P. O. S. of A., and with his wife belongs to the Presbyterian church.

Daniel Strebeigh was a native of York county, Pennsylvania, and a son of Jacob Strebeigh, a native of Prussia, who came to America with the Moravians and settled in York county. He came to Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, when a boy, was bound out to learn the blacksmith trade with George Duitch, of Williamsport, and served an apprenticeship of seven years, afterwards following that trade for twenty-three years in Williamsport. In connection with Col. Thomas W. Lloyd, he contracted to build sections seventy-two and seventy-four of the North Branch canal, after the completion of which he purchased what is now known as the Woodward farm. He followed farming in connection with merchandizing in Williamsport for a number of years, and then traded the farm property for the farm now occupied by his son, Thomas J. Strebeigh, where he resided until his death, December 4, 1857. He served as county commissioner of Lycoming county for one term, and was in his younger days a Democrat, but subsequently became identified with the Republican party. For several years he was a trustee of the Pine Street Methodist Episcopal church of Williamsport; he was a member of Ivy Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and Lycoming Chapter. He married Mary McElrath, who died in August, 1872. To this union were born nine children: Mary, who married Hopewell Clark; Martha, who married George Bennett; Elizabeth, who married Joseph Lyndall; Robert, deceased, who was connected with the New York *Tribune* for many years; Elvira, deceased; Sarah, deceased; Thomas J.; Barbara, who married William Vanderbilt, and Lydia.

Thomas J. Strebeigh, farmer, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1832, son of Daniel Strebeigh. He remained in Williamsport, where he received

his education, until he was nineteen years old, when he moved to the farm where he now resides. He was graduated from Dickinson Seminary in 1850, and has always followed farming. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank and the West Branch National Bank, of Williamsport. He is a Republican, and was elected county commissioner in 1888; he has served as school director in Montoursville for twenty years, has been poor director of Fairfield township for fourteen years, and overseer of the poor in Montoursville for nine years. He is one of the charter members and was the first Master of Eureka Lodge, A. F. and A. M. He was married in 1860 to Miss Julia W., daughter of John and Catherine Sheets, and to this union were born eight children, one of whom is deceased, and seven are living: Laura; Thomas; Robert; Gertrude; Agnes: Harry H., and Donald C. Mrs. Strebeigh is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Frederick Clees was born in Germany and immigrated to America when a young man, locating at Penn's Dale, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, where he worked at the tailor's trade for one year, removing thence to Upper Fairfield township, where he followed his trade for a number of years. He is now a resident of Montoursville, Lycoming county. He married Hannah O'Bourn, who died May 27, 1891, and was the mother of eight children, six of whom are living: Charles; John H.; Adam; Sarah J., who married Matthias Harris; Simon Peter, and Mary Ann, who married Henry McBride.

John H. Clees, farmer, was born in Blooming Grove, Armstrong township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, June 29, 1842, son of Frederick and Hannah (O'Bourn) Clees. He was reared in Fairfield township and educated in the common schools. He learned the carpenter trade, followed that occupation for several years, and on the 1st of April, 1876, he located on his present farm. He was first married, in 1864, to Miss Sarah C., daughter of Stephen Tomlinson, who died in June, 1890, leaving three children: Margaret, who married John Heverland; Ida May, and Harry T. He was again married, September 9, 1891, to Jemima, daughter of Adam Varner. He is a Prohibitionist, has served as school director, was constable for two terms, and is now serving his third term as overseer of the poor. He is a trustee of the Fairview Methodist Episcopal church and his wife is a member of the Evangelical church.

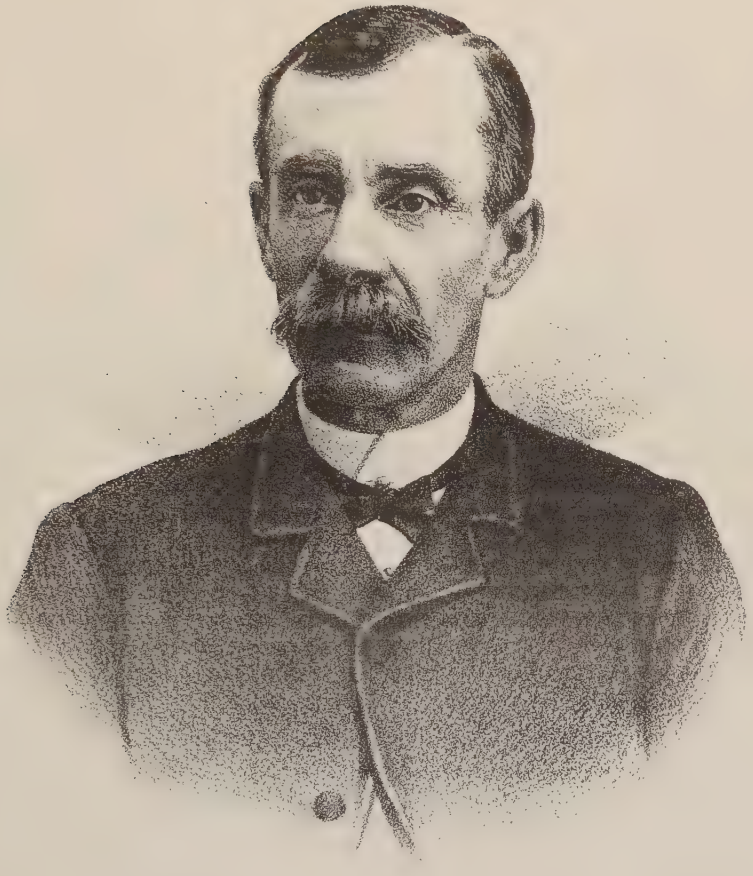
G. H. Woolever, merchant and lumberman, was born in Plunkett's Creek township, Lycoming county, September 17, 1848, son of Edwin and Esther (Wheeland) Woolever. He received his education in the public schools and at the Williamsport Commercial College. In 1873 he became a partner in the firm of William Weaver & Company, and still retains a one-fourth interest. He established his present mercantile business at Montoursville in 1884, and in 1889 he formed the lumber firm of Dubert, Woolever & Fry, which is now known as Woolever Brothers. They are also conducting a planing mill at that place. He is a Republican, and has filled the offices of township clerk, school director, assessor, overseer of the poor, and town councilman. He was married in 1874 to Mary E., daughter of Lewis and Annie McCarty, and is treasurer of the Methodist Episcopal church at Montoursville.

William Lewars was a native of Northamberland county, Pennsylvania, and came to Lycoming county about 1848. He was married in Columbia county to Mary A. Clewell, a native of that county, whence they came to Lycoming. He was a man

of good education, and taught private and public schools in Montoursville for a number of years. In 1864 he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war as sergeant of his company. After the war he returned to this county, and was employed by Canfield & Coeton, lumbermen near Montoursville, as bookkeeper and shipper, and remained with that firm and its successor until his death in February, 1885. He was a Republican, and served as justice of the peace in Montoursville for five consecutive terms. He was a prominent member of the Lutheran church of that borough, and superintendent of the Lutheran Sunday school. His widow survives, and resides in Montoursville. They were the parents of five children, three of whom are living, as follows: James S., a hardware merchant of Williamsport; Clara M., wife of Rev. J. G. Griffith, a Lutheran minister of Omaha, Nebraska, and Annie M.

William Griffith was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1811. He was for a number of years engaged in the mercantile business, and served as a justice of the peace at Stewartstown for many years. He saw service in the Two Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers during the late war, and was a Republican in politics. He married Mary Beard, who died at the age of twenty-eight years, and was the mother of four children: Ann, who married William Arthur; Margaret, who married James Fulton, president of the Stewartstown railroad; Thomas B., and Dr. M. M., of Verona, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. He was again married, to Elizabeth Hammond, who is also deceased and was the mother of seven children: Stewart; William; George; James; John; Mary, and Sarah, who married James Hendricks. Mr. Griffith died in 1890, a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Thomas B. Griffith, dentist and druggist, was born in Stewartstown, York county, Pennsylvania, February 28, 1838, son of William and Mary (Beard) Griffith. He went to Baltimore city when he was nine years old and lived with his grandmother, Mary Griffith, until sixteen. Here he had the advantage of the select and academic schools of that city. In the fall of 1862, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, as first lieutenant, was promoted to the captaincy of his company, and saw active service in the battles of Fredericksburg, Antietam, Chancellorsville, and others. After a service of nine months in the war he returned to his native county, where he studied dentistry, and practiced for several years, in partnership with Hezekiah Freeston. In 1871 he came to Montoursville, and after practicing his profession for two years, in 1874 he purchased the drug business of Dr. Archer and Henry Bastian, which he has since conducted in connection with dentistry. For about eighteen months he was in partnership with Frank Wheeland, but since then has done business on his own responsibility. Dr. Griffith held the position of overseer and gauger of the Foust distillery in York county for two and one-half years under President Andrew Johnson's administration. He was formerly identified with the Republican party, but since the attempt to impeach Andrew Johnson he has been identified with the Democratic party. He has been a member of the school board of Montoursville for two years, and belongs to Eureka Lodge, No. 335, A. Y. M., and Reno Post, No. 64, G. A. R. He was married in 1865 to Miss Margaret J. Hammond, and to this union have been born five children: Anna; Harry, deceased; Sarah; Mary, and William. Dr. Griffith is



J. W. Rakestraw.

a member of the Baptist church, and his wife and family are members of the Presbyterian church.

GEORGE C. SAEGER, physician and surgeon, was born in Clinton township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1852, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hartranft) Saeger. His father was born in what is now the borough of Montoursville in 1825, and was a son of Christian Saeger, a native of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, who settled in Lycoming county about the year 1800. Mrs. Elizabeth Saeger was born in Delaware township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and resides with her husband in Clinton township, Lycoming county; they are the parents of three children: George C.; Mary Ann, who married Samuel App, and Rebecca Caroline. George C., the eldest of these children, received his literary education in the Muncy and Montoursville Normal Schools. He studied medicine under Dr. Thomas Smith, of Clintonville, and Dr. George Metzger, of Hughesville, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1876. He at once began the practice of his profession at Jersey Shore Station, where he remained for four years, removing thence to Muncy for one year, and in 1881 he located in Montoursville, where he has since enjoyed the leading practice of the town. In 1882 he established his present drug-store, which he carries on in connection with his profession. For several years he was a member of the Lycoming County Medical Society. He is a Democrat in politics, and in 1881 was elected to the office of coroner of Lycoming county, which position he filled with credit for one term. He was married in 1877 to Miss Josephine W., daughter of John Bubb, of Antes Fort, Pennsylvania. He and wife are active members of the Lutheran church.

PETER BALL was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and emigrated to America when a young man. He first settled at Ralston, where he remained one year, and was then successively located at Blossburg nine years, at Trout Run one year, at Hoagland's Run two years and a half, at Blooming Grove two years, at Williamsport three years, at Loyalsock five years, in Black Hole valley two years and a half, and at Muncy creek six years, dying at the last named place, February 15, 1881. He was a blacksmith by trade, a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Catholic church. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Brierden, survives him and is the mother of six children: Margaret Ann, who married Edward Bower; John; Sarah J., who married Seely Hetherland; Eliza Jane; Peter, and Rebecca, who married George Rentz.

JOHN BALL, farmer, was born in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1852, son of Peter and Jane (Brierden) Ball. He was educated in the township schools and at a graded school at Montgomery borough; when he was seventeen years of age he was employed by the Misses Scott to manage their farm in Fairfield township, and with them he remained nineteen years and eight months. He was married in 1886 to Mary Magdalene, daughter of John Winters, by whom he has two children: Sarah, who was born April 25, 1889, and died January 8,1892, and Ruth C. He is a member of the Jr. O. U. A. M., is a Prohibitionist, and with his wife belongs to the Fairview Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is trustee and steward.

WILLIAM LUCAS, proprietor of the Central Hotel, was born in Tampa Bay, Florida, December 15, 1843, son of Luther Wesley and Mary Ann (Cassidy) Lucas. His father was born near Richmond, Virginia, and after engaging in the mercantile busi-

ness for some time in Pennsylvania, he moved to Florida. He enlisted from that State in the Fifth United States Infantry, and was killed in battle during the Mexican war. His mother and her children moved from Florida to Johnstown, Pennsylvania, in 1849, where she died, August 19, 1861. Our subject is the only surviving child, and at the age of thirteen years he left home to carve out his own way through life. He came to Montoursville in 1855 and engaged in boating on the canal until 1861. July 1, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served for three years and one month, participating in all the battles of his company during that time. At the close of the war he returned to Montoursville, and resumed boating until 1884, when he became proprietor of the Central Hotel, which he purchased in 1888. He is a member of Eureka Lodge, F. and A. M., Fairfield Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the Encampment. He is also a member of the Union Veteran Legion, and of Reno Post, G. A. R., of Williamsport. He is a stanch Republican and has served as burgess and constable of Montoursville. In September, 1865, he was married to Miss Mary L. Frock, and to this union have been born two children: Jennie M. and Harry S.

James Tallman was born in Fairfield township, November 16, 1790, and was a son of Jeremiah Tallman. He was reared in this county, and followed the occupation of a farmer. He died, November 11, 1865, on his farm in what is now Eldred township. His wife, whose maiden name was Olive Bailey, a daughter of Daniel Bailey, was born July 13, 1800, and died August 18, 1877. Her father, Daniel Bailey, was born October 14, 1766, and her mother, Patience Bailey, was born August 21, 1772. There were born to James and Olive Tallman seven children: Sarah, who married Jacob Wise; Louis; Patience, who married Thomas Berger; Charles L.; Pierson L.; Olive, who married William Berger, and Harrison.

Pierson L. Tallman, farmer, was born in that portion of Hepburn township which is now Eldred, November 23, 1827, son of James and Olive (Bailey) Tallman. He received a common school education and has always devoted his business life to farming. He was married in 1860 to Miss Phœbe, daughter of Jacob Konkle, and to this union have been born two children: George and Bertran. Mr. Tallman is an active Republican, and is overseer of the poor of his township. He settled on his present farm in 1872, and is recognized as one of the representative farmers of Lycoming county. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Stephen Tomlinson was born in Muncy township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1804, and died in 1880. His father was a native of Scotland and immigrated to America, settling in Muncy Creek township, Lycoming county, where he died. Stephen married Margaret Hoffman, a native of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and afterwards located in Montoursville, moving thence to what is now Gamble township, and then to Loyalsockville, where he kept a store. He was a wheelwright by trade and followed that all through life in connection with other occupations. He was a Democrat in politics and served as postmaster at Loyalsockville and at Upper Fairfield, and was instrumental in getting the postoffice established at the latter place. His wife died in 1874, and with him belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church. She was the mother of ten children, five of whom are living: William J.; Frank; John; Margaret, who married William Buck, and Harriet, who married James Turner.

Ludwig F. Sweely married Mary Magdalene Rentz; both were natives of Wurtemburg, Germany, and they migrated from that country to America in 1805, their marriage taking place after their arrival. Soon after this event they purchased a farm near Ball's Mills, in Hepburn township, which they cleared and improved; in 1834 they settled on the farm where their son, Ezra W. Sweely, now resides. He was a Whig, and afterwards a Democrat, and held some of the township offices. His death occurred in 1854, and that of his wife in 1863. They were both members of the Evangelical church; they were the parents of ten children, five of whom survive: George; Jacob; Martha, who married Jonathan D. Wald; Amelia, who married Lewis Hetler, and Ezra W.

Ezra W. Sweely, farmer, was born on the farm where he now resides in Upper Fairfield township, September 16, 1837, son of Ludwig F. and Magdalene (Rentz) Sweely. He was educated in the township schools and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for many years. In 1864 he built the Sherman House at Loyalsock and conducted the same for four years. He is one of the leading Democrats of his township; has served as auditor for two terms, jury commissioner for one term, and has been assessor of Upper Fairfield township for twenty years in succession. He has also been school director, and is serving his fourth term as justice of the peace. He was married in 1860 to Miss Catherine, daughter of Daniel Reeser, and to them have been born five children: Joseph Elmar; Lucretia Alice, who married Samuel I. Lundy; Daniel O.; Laura Bell, and Maud Myrtle. Mr. Sweely and family are members of the Evangelical church of Loyalsock, of which he is trustee.

Solomon Rentz, farmer, was born, September 2, 1833, in Hepburn township, Lycoming county, son of Jacob and Mary (Steiger) Rentz. His father emigrated from Germany to America in 1804, and about 1818 came with his father, Jacob Rentz, to Lycoming county. Jacob Rentz died in 1865, and Mary, his wife, in 1837; they were members of the German Reformed church, and the parents of four children: John; Jacob; Solomon, and Mary. Solomon Rentz was educated in the common schools and Dickinson Seminary. He has always devoted his business life to farming. He was married, September 2, 1858, to Catharine, daughter of George Stolz, of Muncy, and to this union have been born three children: George; Melinda wife of Ezra Belles, and Harvey E.

George Marker, merchant, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1841, son of George and Margaret (Rutter) Marker. He was reared in his native city, where he remained until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. He promptly enlisted in Company B, Twentieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and saw service for three months under General Patterson. He then enlisted in the United States Navy for a term of three years, and served under Capt. Stephen B. Luce on the *Pontiac*, which was stationed at Charleston, South Carolina, on the south Atlantic blockade. In July, 1865, he was transferred to the *Shawmut*, Capt. John G. Walker, and sailed from New York successively to Halifax, Nova Scotia; Southampton, England; Flushing, Holland; Antwerp, Belguim; Cherbourg, France; Fauchal, Maderia; Lisbon, Portugal; St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands; Rio de Janeiro, and St. Catharine's, Brazil; Montevideo, Uraguay, Buenos Ayres, Argentine, etc., where his ship formed part of the Brazilian squadron. In December, 1866, he returned

to New York by way of the West Indies, and after serving three months in the *Vermont* he was transferred to the *Ascutney*, President Johnson's private yacht. He was discharged from the navy at Washington, June 30, 1867, and in the same year came to Lycoming county for the purpose of securing hoop-poles for the West India trade. He was married, December 24, 1872, to Miss Mary, daughter of Daniel and Catherine Reeser, of Upper Fairfield township, and they settled where he now resides. In December, 1885, he established his present mercantile business; he was burned out, November 28, 1888, but immediately rebuilt and has since continued the business. He was appointed postmaster at Farragut by President Cleveland, and has filled that position for five years. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of Reno Post, G. A. R., of Williamsport. He is the father of three children: Cora Bell and John Franklin, deceased, and Margaret A. His wife is a member of the Evangelical church.

David Sherman, proprietor of the Sherman House at Loyalsock, was born in Ulster, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1855, son of Horace and Melinda (Campbell) Sherman, natives of Bradford county. He was educated in the public schools of Bradford and Lycoming counties, and afterwards engaged in the lumber business. He went to Michigan in 1876, where in 1881 he engaged in the hotel business at Edmore, Montcalm county, where he continued until 1887. He then returned to Williamsport, where he was engaged for two years in the wholesale and retail liquor business, became proprietor of the Ralston House, and in April, 1891, he purchased his present hotel. He is a member of the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America, is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the county standing committee. He was married in 1888 to Emma L., daughter of John Pfizenmayer, of Germany. His wife is a member of the Lutheran church. Both of Mr. Sherman's paternal and maternal great-grandfathers participated in the Revolutionary war.

The Halls of Muncy Farms.—Upon the failure of Samuel Wallis, who had been for many years the agent of the Holland Land Company, a portion of his lands in Lycoming county, known as the Muncy Farms, passed into the hands of Henry Drinker, of Philadelphia, who in 1806 sold them to Robert Coleman, of Cornwall Furnace, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Coleman's daughter, Elizabeth, had married in 1790 Charles Hall, the fifth son of Lieut. Col. Elisha Hall, of Maryland, and at this time Mr. Hall was practicing law in Sunbury, where he had built up a large clientage, and also acquired several tracts of land in Lycoming county.

The Muncy Farms, inherited by Mrs. Hall from her father, comprised 7,000 acres, and Charles Hall also owned 4,000 acres in the northern part of what is now Lycoming county and the southern part of Sullivan, north of the Muncy Farms. It was upon this historic domain that Fort Muncy was situated. It was built in 1778 by General Hartley, and had a four-pound cannon and four swivel guns. In 1778 the garrison consisted of 200 men, with Capt. Andrew Walton in command. On the 27th of April, 1779, thirteen men were killed by the Indians, and on the 15th of May General Hand came with a reinforcement of 100 men. In 1780 the garrison numbered fifty strong. In 1782 the fort was rebuilt with stone, and it has ever since been matter of tradition in this locality that Hessians were employed upon the work. The fort was finally demolished in 1847 by the tenant on the

Farms, who said with considerable satisfaction: "I have gotten rid of that old pile of stones." There are at present no outlines of the fort left, the Reading railroad having run through the site, and of the relics there remain only a few rusty implements of war and a large collection of Indian arrows. There is also on the Farms an Indian burial ground, from which some of the most interesting relics obtained in this part of the State have been taken. One of the first grist mills in this region was built upon the Farms by Wallis, and Martin Ault, the present farmer for W. Coleman Hall, is the grandson of the first miller. Five generations of Aults have lived upon the Farms in the employ of the Wallis and Hall families. The mill was abandoned in 1837.

Mrs. Charles Hall added largely to the mansion house built by Wallis in 1769. She employed the contractor by whom the State capitol building at Harrisburg was erected, and both contracts were in progress at the same time. The materials were transported to the Farms by boat from Harrisburg. The large elm trees now standing east of the mansion were planted by Mrs. Samuel Wallis. When her husband was clearing the land to build she remonstrated against the removal of all the shade trees, to which he replied that he was paying to have the land cleared. But in the night, with the assistance of a negro boy, she planted the trees, and when Wallis saw them in the morning he said: "As they are planted, let them remain." They now shade the drive to the mansion, and constitute one of the most attractive features of the estate.

After the death of her husband in 1821 Mrs. Charles Hall came to reside in Lycoming county, but soon after removed to Lancaster, leaving her eldest son, Robbert Coleman Hall, who had married Sarah Ann Watts, daughter of Judge Watts, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, to look after the Muncy Farms; for a time he remained in charge of them, but finally returned to Carlisle, where he practiced law until his death. Upon his removal Mrs. Hall, when her children had all grown up, returned to her home in Lycoming county, and there remained until her death, in 1859. In 1848 her son James came from Greenwood Furnace, where he had been for a number of years the owner of a large iron works, and became his mother's agent for her estate in Lycoming county; he continued to live with her until her death, and until the year 1868, when he removed to Philadelphia. There he died in 1882, leaving one son, William Coleman, who then returned to Lycoming county, and is the present occupant of the Muncy Farms.

Of the family who have been in public life, Charles Hall was offered at the close of the Revolutionary war the position of commissioner to adjust the claims growing out of that war, with his residence in London. Of Mrs. Hall's grandchildren, Norman Hall, the son of Robert Coleman Hall, has represented the XXVIth district in Congress, and is a large and prosperous iron manufacturer in Sharon, Mercer county, Pennsylvania; Reginald, another grandson, removed early in life to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he became a prominent lawyer; Charles, another grandson, was among the original "forty-niners" in California, and is now the president of a railroad in the western part of Pennsylvania; another grandson of Mrs. Hall, Henry Rawle, has filled the position of State treasurer of Pennsylvania, and at present lives on one of the Muncy Farms, which he inherited from his mother. Among the descendants of Charles Hall may also be mentioned Judge McClay Hall, of Bradford county,

Pennsylvania; Lewis Hall, of Harrisburg, ex-Speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives; Francis Rawle, a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia, and eight grandsons who served in the late war.

Mendenhall Family.—John, Mary, Moses, and Benjamin Mendenhall (originally spelled DeMildenhall), immigrated in 1686 from England to America; Moses returned to his native country in a short time, but the others remained. The Mendenhall family of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, has descended from Benjamin Mendenhall, who married Miss Ann Pennell, February 2, 1689, and to this union were born nine children: Benjamin; Joseph; Moses; Hannah; Samuel; Rebecca; Ann; Nathan, and Robert.

Samuel Mendenhall, son of Benjamin and Ann (Pennell) Mendenhall, was the father of two children, Amos and Samuel; the name of his first wife is unknown, and his second wife was Miss Mary Miller Harlan, by whom he had two children: Abner and Beulah.

Abner Mendenhall, son of Samuel, married Lydia Carlton, and to this union were born ten children: Joshua; Mary; Thomas C.; Eli; Mark; Martha; Abner; Lydia; James, and Samuel.

Thomas C. Mendenhall, son of Abner, married Anna Lundy, by whom he had five children: William S., deceased; Narcissa, deceased; Phœbe A., deceased; Ellis Y., deceased, and Esther L. Mrs. Mendenhall died, September 9, 1862, and he was again married, to Miss Sarah Heacock, and to this union were born three children: Lydia C.; Susan M., and Esther L., who married Nathan H. Edgerton, and was the mother of four children: Arthur; Ralph; Maude, and Edward G.

William S. Mendenhall, son of Thomas C. Mendenhall, married Mary S. Warner, daughter of John and Louisa Warner, November 29, 1848, and to this union were born the following children: Anna L.; John W.; Charles E.; Narcissa V., and George H. Anna L. married Walter A. Trap, March 4, 1874, and had two children, an infant, deceased, and Carlton; Mr. Trap died, August 9, 1876, and Mrs. Trap was again married, to Jacob Lorah, and to this union was born one child, Mary E. Charles E. married Rachel F., daughter of Benjamin and Margaret Warner, February 10, 1879, by whom he had one child, Helen D.; Mrs. Mendenhall died, August 4, 1880. Narcissa V. was born, February 20, 1857, and died at the age of five months. George H. married Mary Swartz, and to this union were born two children: William S., and Phœbe A.

John Haines was a son of Richard Haines, who emigrated from Northampton, England, in 1683, and settled in New Jersey. John purchased 600 acres of land situated in what is now Goshen, Chester county, Pennsylvania, which he divided among his two sons and three daughters. One son was Isaac, and from him have descended the Haines families of Chester and Lycoming counties. Isaac married Ester Barton, by whom he had thirteen children; Isaac, his third son, married Catherine Davis in 1714, and removed to Chester county upon the land descended from his grandfather, John Haines, where he lived and died. He was the father of ten children. His eldest son, also named Isaac, was born in 1718, and married in 1744 Mary Cox, by whom he had seven children, as follows: Jane; Ellen; Elisha; Caleb; Isaac; Jacob, and Jesse.

Jesse Haines, the youngest son of Isaac Haines, came to Muncy township, Ly-

coming county, Pennsylvania, in 1790. He was a minister of the Society of Friends, and also spent many years in teaching school. Both he and wife were remarkable for their independence, strict integrity, and earnest Christianity. He married Rachel Otley, and to them were born six children: Mary; Jacob; Jesse P.; Reuben; William E., and Thomas. He and wife lived to an old age, he lacking but six days of being one hundred years old at the time of his death.

Jacob Haines, eldest son of Jesse and Rachel Haines, was an influential citizen of the Muncy valley. Leaving his father's house to pursue his studies, he spent a few years in Philadelphia and vicinity as a student and instructor. In 1815 he was married to Rachel, daughter of William Ellis, of Muncy township. He returned to the township of Muncy in 1823, and in 1832 he purchased what is known as the Wolf Run homestead, which was a center of hospitality, and a refuge for the fugitive slaves previous to the rebellion. He was a practical surveyor and alternated that occupation with farming. He was also for a number of years actively engaged as general agent for the Lycoming County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he was one of the first board of directors. He was a commissioner of damages on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad while it was under construction, and was for a time vice-president of the Catawissa railroad. His wife died in 1861, and he in 1866, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Their children were as follows: William E., deceased; Mary, wife of Edward Marshall of New York; Jesse; Sarah E.; Anna M., deceased; Rebecca E., and Rachel H., wife of James Ecroyd.

Jesse Haines, the second son of Jacob and Rachel (Ellis) Haines, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania. His early education was received in the common schools, and he was graduated from the Westtown Quaker College of Chester county. He was subsequently engaged in the manufacture of paper, at which he continued some fourteen years. He purchased the large part of the homestead farm where he now resides. He married Mary Ecroyd, daughter of Henry Ecroyd, and they are the parents of the following children: Anna M.; Henry E., who is in the employ of the Girard Life and Trust Company, of Philadelphia, and is married to Miss Anne Wistar; Susan L., and William E.

James Ecroyd was born in England, November 1, 1767. While young he learned the tanning business, and later on imigrated to the United States, leaving Liverpool August 30, 1795, and landing at Baltimore in the latter part of October in the same year. He at once proceeded to Philadelphia, and for a short time was the guest of John Haworth. He shortly started on a tour of inspection through the northwestern part of Pennsylvania, where he invested largely in lands bordering on Loyalsock creek, then in Lycoming county, and other lands in Luzerne county. He was married, April 9, 1800, to Martha, daughter of John Haworth, and to this union were born eight children: Henry; John H.; Mary; Deborah; Sarah; Martha; Elizabeth, and Hannah. Mr. Ecroyd died in Philadelphia in 1825; his widow died, April 9, 1845.

Henry Ecroyd, eldest son of James and Martha (Haworth) Ecroyd, was born at Muncy, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1801. He was a very popular man among his fellow-citizens, and was held in high esteem for his judgment; his scrupulousness as a member of the Society of Friends kept him from entering public life, which was urged upon him by his neighbors. He was the father of six children: James:

Richard H.; Susan H.; Mary W.; Martha H., and Catharine A. He resided more than fifty years upon the farm of Edgend (named after the elder English domicile of his ancestors), which lies in Muncy valley about a mile distant from the Susquehanna river. He died there in 1888.

James Ecroyd, son of Henry and Catharine (Whitacre) Ecroyd, was born, July 31, 1830. He received his education at Westtown Boarding School, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and was married, November 29, 1854, to Rachel Haines, and to this union have been born four children: William H., deceased at the age of seven months; Henry, who was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1886, and married Rebekah Ashbridge of Chester county, Pennsylvania; Charles E., who married Laura H. Taylor, of Philadelphia, and Mary H., who married John I. Kimber, of Newport, Rhode Island. Since his marriage, Mr. Ecroyd has resided on his place known as "Sunnyside," where he has successfully established a large stock farm.

Jacob Good and two brothers removed from Switzerland to the United States sometime during the period immediately antecedent to the American Revolution. The three brothers were soon separated, however, and never afterward heard from each other. Jacob was a farmer by occupation, and settled near Allentown, Pennsylvania. He married a Miss Troxel and reared a family of eleven children: Peter; Daniel; John; Henry; Mary; Andrew; Salome; Jacob; Lawrence; Catherine, and Susan.

Daniel Good, second son of Jacob Good, married Catharine Helfrich, of Allentown, and they were the parents of nine children: Michael; Annie; Catherine; Daniel; Elizabeth; Mary; Sarah; Lydia, and Amelia. About three years after their marriage they removed from Allentown and purchased a farm near Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, whence they came to the vicinity of Penn's Dale, Lycoming county, in 1832, and located upon a farm of 136 acres purchased by Daniel Good in 1831. Here they passed the remainder of their lives. Daniel Good died in 1855 at the age of sixty-nine years, a consistent member of the Lutheran church, to which his family also adhered.

Michael Good, eldest son of Daniel and Catherine (Helfrich) Good, was born near Allentown, June 7, 1813. In 1855 he purchased the homestead farm near Penn's Dale, and improved it by the erection of entirely new buildings. He was an active supporter of the public school system, and labored earnestly to promote its efficiency in his district. In politics he was a stanch Republican. He was a member of the Lutheran church, as were also most of the members of his family. On the 28th of October, 1841, he married Sarah, eldest daughter of Valentine Beeber, of Muncy, and they reared ten children: Harriet Elizabeth, deceased; Daniel Franklin, insurance agent, Lock Haven, who served a short time in the war of the rebellion; John Irvin, deceased; George Helfrich; Michael Horace, farmer, Aurora, Nebraska; William Valentine, miller, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania; Sarah Jane, wife of D. M. Keller, veterinary surgeon, Williamsport; Mary Emma, deceased; Charles Rollin, veterinary surgeon, Lock Haven, and Margaret Alice, of Williamsport. Michael Good died on the 6th of June, 1877, at the age of sixty-four years, followed by his wife on the 15th of December following at the age of fifty-eight.

John M. Fague

George Helfrich Good, farmer, was born on the homestead farm, June 7, 1849, son of Michael and Sarah (Beeber) Good. On the 10th of March, 1875, he married Sarah Ann, daughter of Archibald Bonine, of Muncy. In February, 1889, he purchased his father's farm, whereon he now resides with his wife and two children: Edith Elizabeth, born February 20, 1876, and Archibald Beeber, born September 2, 1880.

John Butler was the son of James Butler, a Revolutionary soldier, who removed from Carlisle, Pennsylvania, to the Black Hole valley and thence to Lycoming county. He settled on a farm in what is now Clinton township, and was married to Miss Mary Hood, by whom he had one child, John, born January 2, 1790. John Butler came to Muncy township in 1837 and settled near Penn's Dale upon the farm whereon he died. He was the father of eleven children: Mary A., deceased; James G., who was born, July 4, 1817, married Sarah Thompson, reared a family, and died, April 21, 1859; Julia, who was born, October 10, 1818; Sarah, who was born, June 30, 1821, married William Eves, had a family of three children, and died, May 23, 1853; John B., who died, December 18, 1881; Mary A., who was born, October 26, 1825, and died, August 10, 1883; Catherine, who was born, August 4, 1827, married Joe Wells, reared a family of two children, and died, November 13, 1867; Susan, who was born, April 20, 1829, married A. S. Saul, reared one child, and died, June 17, 1858; Joseph, who died while young; Isaac P., who resides in Muncy Creek township, and Amanda, who was born, June 27, 1837, married Thomas J. Ort, and resides in Williamsport. John Butler died, August 16, 1873, and his wife, August 24, 1884. The Butler family were all members of the Lutheran church. James Butler received as a reward for his service in the Revolutionary war a tract of land which is now the present site of Sunbury, but lost the deed for the same, and consequently never received any benefit from it.

George Gortner came to Northumberland county at a very early day. He was killed by the Indians and was the father of a family. Col. John Gortner, son of Jacob Gortner, and a grandson of George Gortner, was a farmer by occupation, and served as colonel in the State militia. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Dietrich, by whom he had three children: Jacob, deceased; Frederick, deceased, and Mandrick, deceased. His wife having died, he was again married, to Miss Christiana Beeber, and to this union were born six children: Elizabeth, deceased; Elias; John; William; Mary, and Charles, deceased. Colonel Gortner died in 1865, and his widow in 1878.

Frederick Gortner, son of John Gortner, a farmer by occupation, was the father of the following children: Elias C.; William H.; Mary; Thomas B., deceased; Elizabeth; John H., and one deceased when young. Mr. and Mrs. Gortner were early identified with the Lutheran church. He was accidently killed at a barn-raising, June 18, 1875. William H. Gortner, farmer, was born in Lycoming county, March 14, 1850, son of Frederick and Julia (Beeber) Gortner. He received a common school education and has always been engaged in farming. He was married in December, 1877, to Gemella Sissler, and to this union has been born one child, Frank B.

George Edkin emigrated from England to America in order to save his two

sons, Francis and George, from service in the English army. He settled on what is now known as Edkin's Hill, near Lewis Lake, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, and was foreman of the Lewis Glass Works for a time. After he was ninety years old he walked the entire distance from Muncy, this county, to New York City, where he died at the age of one hundred and five years.

Francis Edkin, son of George Edkin, was a miller and cooper by trade, which occupation he followed until his death; he married Joanna Palmer, of New York City, and to them were born thirteen children: Catherine; Jane; Mary; Deborah; William; Susan; Sarah; Joanna; George; Martha; Eliza; one who died in infancy, and Elias; all are now deceased, except Jane, Sarah, George, and Elias. Mr. Edkin died in the fall of 1843, followed by his widow one year later.

Elias H. Edkin, farmer, was born in Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1834, son of Francis and Joanna (Palmer) Edkin. He received a common school education and has followed farming for an occupation. He married Anna, daughter of Robert and Abigail Battin, March 19, 1861, and to this union have been born five children: Eliza S., deceased; Aaron S.; Robert B.; Francis, deceased, and Harry, deceased. Mr. Edkin is a Republican, and he and family are members of the Society of Friends.

Robert B. Webster, deceased, was born July 17, 1827, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Webster. He was a farmer by occupation, and one of the leading citizens of the community in which he resided. He married Miss Salana Tallman, and to this union were born three children: Hannah; Daniel B., and Mary E. Mr. Webster died, August 27, 1875. Daniel Tallman, father of Mrs. Webster, was a son of Jeremiah Tallman, who migrated from New Jersey to Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, toward the close of the last century, settling on Loyalsock creek; his wife went to mill at Northumberland, Pennsylvania, in a canoe, when the Indians were very numerous and troublesome in this section of the country; she was the mother of seven children: John; Daniel; James; Joseph; Nancy; Rebecca, and Deborah. Daniel was a shoemaker by trade, which occupation he alternated with farming. He married Hannah, daughter of Jacob Clayton, and was the father of ten children: Jeremiah; Hannah A.; Matthew; Jacob, deceased; Joseph, deceased; William; Salana; Eliza, deceased; Amos, and Amanda. Daniel Tallman died, December 29, 1864, and his widow, March 20, 1887. The Tallmans were identified with the Whig and Republican parties. Jacob Clayton was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and removed to Jerseytown, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, in 1793. Here he remained until 1805, when he removed to the present site of Hughesville, and there erected a grist mill, it being the first in that portion of the county. Some time after building the mill he traded it for a farm, now occupied by Mrs. Robert Webster, near what is known as Penn's Dale, where he remained as long as he kept house. He was the father of seven children: Isaac; Joshua; Lydia; Hannah; Mary; Ann, and Rachel, all of whom are dead.

John McConnel, with his family, consisting of a wife and four sons, removed from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, to Williamsport, in 1810, traveling in a two-horse wagon. He soon after located in Muncy Creek township, Lycoming county, where he engaged in the distilling business, which he continued for many years. His sons were: Thomas P.; John; James, and William. Thomas P. McConnel,

son of John McConnel, learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed for about forty years. He was the father of eight children: Mary; Elizabeth; Agnes; Sarah; Julia; James; Thomas P., and John. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and died in 1864; his wife died in 1838.

JOHN MCCONNEL, retired farmer, was born in Muncy Creek township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1824, son of Thomas P. and Rebecca (Dimm) McConnel. He learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed until 1855, since which he has devoted his time to farming. He was married in 1845 to Hannah Artley, and to them were born four children: John P., who married Abbie Hoyt; Walter E., who married Mary Pollock; Eliza C., who married Casper Laenchley, and Thomas O., who married Alice Webster. Mrs. John McConnel died, May 23, 1887, aged sixty-two years, in the faith of the Lutheran church; and her husband is a member of Immanuel Lutheran church.

WALTER E. MCCONNEL, farmer, was born December 20, 1851, son of John and Hannah (Artley) McConnel. He was educated in the common schools and has devoted his life to farming. December 28, 1876, he was married to Miss Mary A. Pollock, and to this union have been born four children: T. Chester; Eliza E.; John L., and W. Pearl. Mrs. McConnel died, March 20, 1891, in the faith of the Lutheran church, to which organization her husband belongs.

JOHN SWARTZ emigrated from Germany to Lycoming county, about the year 1819, settling upon a farm. He was the father of five children: Mary; Mariah, deceased; Catherine, deceased; George, deceased, and an infant, deceased while crossing the ocean. John Swartz died in 1850, and was one of the upright and honorable citizens of the county. George Swartz, son of John Swartz, devoted his entire life to farming. He was supervisor of his township for four terms, and the father of nine children: Thomas; John; Maria, deceased; Sarah, deceased; Christian; George; William; Mary, and Catherine. He was an active worker in the Democratic party, a member of the Lutheran church, and an honest, upright citizen, and died, August 14, 1890.

THOMAS SWARTZ, farmer, was born in Lycoming county, July 23, 1846, son of George and Sarah (Reichard) Swartz. He was educated in the common schools; he is a blacksmith by trade, which occupation he has followed for twenty-one years. Since 1884 he has been engaged in farming. January 21, 1868, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Gilmore, and to this union have been born six children: Albert; Herbert, deceased; Minnie M.; an infant, deceased; Mary A., and Sarah A.

JOHN LOCKARD came from New Jersey to Lycoming county at an early day, and settled on a farm. He was the father of six children: Alexander; Thomas; Abraham; Peter; Jane, and John. John Lockard, son of John Lockard, was a farmer by occupation, and married Catherine Fague, by whom he had fourteen children: Two whodied in infancy; William; Abraham; George; Matthias; Samuel; Hannah; Elizabteh; Catherine; Ella; Alfred, deceased; John, deceased, and Margaret J., deceased.

SAMUEL LOCKARD, farmer, was born, November 3, 1833, in Lycoming county, son of John and Catherine (Fague) Lockard. He received a common school education and has devoted his whole time to farming. February 3, 1869, he was married to Margaret M. Gortner, and to this union have been born ten children: Walter, of

Montoursville; Sarah C.; Julian; George; Charles L.; Thomas; Cora; William, deceased; Isaac, deceased, and John, deceased.

Thomas W. Robb, farmer, was born in the house where he now lives, in Muncy township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1854, a son of Robert and Elizabeth (McConnell) Robb, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. He was educated in the common schools, and has given his entire time to rural pursuits. He has served as school director, supervisor, and overseer of the poor. He was married, December 14, 1822, to Miss Anna Follmer, and to this union have been born seven children: Robert, deceased; Mary; Marion; James A.; Raymond; Bertha, and Beatrice.

Peter Narber, farmer, was born in 1830, in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, son of Jacob Narber, who was the father of the following children: Sallie, deceased; Catherine; Mary A., deceased; Elias; John; Leah, deceased; George; Peter; Elizabeth; Susan, deceased, and Hannah. Jacob Narber died October 9, 1846, aged fifty-seven years and eight months; Susanna, his wife, died, November 28, 1855, aged sixty-two years, four months, and twenty-five days. Our subject, Peter Narber, was married in 1853 to Sarah J. Buck, and to this union were born eight children: Emma; Ellen; Cora; Monroe; Anna; Della; Carrie, deceased, and Rachel. Mrs. Narber died, July 4, 1883, and he was again married, to Miss Margaret Cook. Mr. Narber and all of his family are members of the Lutheran church at Hughesville.

John M. Fague, farmer, was born in Wolf township, Lycoming county, April 10, 1830, son of Jacob and Sarah (Yeagel) Fague, and grandson of William Fague, one of the pioneers of this county. Jacob Fague was born in Lycoming county; after his marriage he settled in Wolf township, and subsequently upon the farm where his son, John M., now resides. There he died in 1838, and his widow died in 1881. They were both members of the Lutheran church, and their children were named as follows: Lovina, deceased; John M.; Mary, deceased; Julia Ann, wife of William Gross, and Rachel, wife of John Gortner. The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm and educated in the common schools of his neighborhood. He has always devoted his business life to farming. In 1854 he married Catherine, daughter of Samuel Artley, of Muncy township, and to this union have been born nine children: Mary, wife of Jefferson Gray; Virginia; Sarah, wife of Ellis Rynearson; Joseph, who died in 1890; Samuel; John; Charles; Susan, wife of Henry Nunn, and Julia Ann. Mr. Fague is a Democrat in politics and has filled various township offices. He is now serving his third term as justice of the peace, and has been a member of the school board for over thirty years. He furnished a substitute who served in the late war. He and family are members of Trinity Lutheran church of Mill Creek township.

John Lipp, farmer, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1832, son of Michael M. and Jacobina Lipp, natives of Germany. His parents removed from Lancaster county to Lycoming in 1837. They settled first at Blooming Grove and afterwards in that part of Muncy township which is now Mill Creek. His father died about 1840, and the widow married Barney Yost and settled on the farm where our subject now resides. She died in Williamsport in 1882, in the faith of the German Reformed church, to which her first husband also belonged. To Michael

M. Lipp and wife were born five children: John; Mary; Harriet; Catherine, and Elizabeth. By her second marriage she had three children: Christiana; Margaret, and Hannah. Our subject received but a limited education, and early in life he engaged in the lumber business. He worked on Bear creek for five years and then became a partner with John C. Bryan, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber from 1864 to 1867. During the latter year he settled upon his present farm. In September, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served nine months as corporal of his company, and was subsequently promoted to the position of sergeant. He participated in the battles of Fort Stedman and in front of Petersburg. Mr. Lipp was first married to Sarah, daughter of Joseph Frantz, of Upper Fairfield township. She died in 1859, and he was again married in 1862, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Klees, of Muncy township, and to this union have been born five children: George M.; Russell N., deceased; Esther Ann, deceased; Charles K., and Harriet S. Mr. Lipp is a Republican, and has filled many of the township offices, being at present overseer of the poor. He and family are members of Trinity Lutheran church, of which he is an elder, and has been superintendent of the Sunday school.

David Gortner, farmer, was born on his present farm, August 20, 1836, son of Samuel and Julia (Beeber) Gortner, natives of Lycoming valley. His grandfather, Philip Gortner, was a native of Germany, and took up a tract of land in Muncy Creek township. Samuel Gortner, the father of our subject, located in Muncy township after his marriage, and in 1836 he settled upon the farm where his son David now resides. In 1872 the parents retired from farm duties and settled in Muncy, where the father died, February 14, 1892. They were among the organizers of Trinity Lutheran church, of which the father was a deacon for many years. He was a Democrat, and filled various township offices. The mother died in 1878, and her children are as follows: Mary, wife of of Joseph Rynearson; Henry, deceased; John; Barbara, deceased; Susan, deceased; Samuel; David; Margaret, wife of Samuel Lockard; Isaac; Sarah, deceased, and Sylvester, deceased. Our subject received his education in the public schools, and has principally been engaged in farming. He was married in January, 1862, to Minerva, daughter of Isaac Shipman, and to this union have been born nine children: Mary A., who married Elmer Webster; Adolphus; Susan B., who married Everhart Moyer; Julia F.; Isaac Norman, deceased; Emma J.; Joseph Edward; Bertha A., and Clarence. Mr. Gortner is a Democrat in politics and has served as school director and supervisor. He is one of the charter members of Allegheny Alliance, of Mill Creek township, and with his family belongs to Trinity Lutheran church, in which he has filled the office of deacon for many years.

Jacob Winters, farmer, was born in Upper Fairfield township, December 7, 1842, son of John and Mary (Zern) Winters, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, who came to America in 1832 and located in Williamsport. The parents soon after removed to Upper Fairfield township, where they cleared and improved two farms. There the father died in 1852, and the mother in 1879. They were both members of the Evangelical church, and their children were as follows: Barbara, who married Abraham Neff; Christiana, deceased; John, deceased; Mary, deceased; Mantha, who

married James Harrington; Martin; Harriet, deceased, who married Jonathan Neff; Jacob; Frederick, deceased, and Abraham. The subject of this sketch was reared in Upper Fairfield township, received a common school education, and has always been engaged in farming and lumbering. In 1877 he married Amanda, daughter of John and Phœbe (Welch) Burrows, and located upon his present farm, where he has since resided. To this union have been born the following children: Mabel, February 13, 1878; Clyde L., October 10, 1879; Raymond B., December 20, 1881, and Chauncey, September 12, 1890. Mr. Winters was formerly identified with the Republican party but is now a Prohibitionist. He has filled various township offices, and with his family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church at Huntersville, in which he is a trustee, steward, and superintendent of the Sunday school.

JOHN W. KING, farmer, was born in Shamokin township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1846. His father, George King, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1822, of English parentage. He moved to Northumberland county with his father, John King, and was there married to Sarah Swank. With her he came to Lycoming county in 1847, and located in Muncy township. He learned the milling trade from his father, and for several years followed that occupation, being employed in the Haines mill and the Bryan mill for eleven years. He was also located at Antes Fort and at Fairfield Centre. He finally settled upon the farm where our subject now resides, where he died, June 30, 1880. Mr. King was a Republican, and filled various township offices. He was a member of Trinity Lutheran church and always took an active interest in church affairs. His widow, who survives him, resides on the homestead, and is the mother of four children, three of whom are living: John W.; Mary, and Sarah. The oldest of these, John W., was reared in Lycoming county, and received his education in the common schools and the Muncy Normal. He followed teaching school for twenty-four years. In 1865 he enlisted in Company K, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He is a Republican in politics and has filled the offices of assessor, auditor, and school director, being the present incumbent of the two last. He was the main organizer of the Allegheny Alliance of Mill Creek township, and has served as president of the same since its organization.

JOHN HARRIS, blacksmith, was born in Montoursville, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1850, son of Marshall and Catherine (Stryker) Harris, both of Scotch descent. His father was a carpenter by trade and died January 12, 1871. His mother died in 1870. The parents were both members of the Lutheran church and their children were as follows: Mary A., deceased, who married John A. Hunt; Hannah, who married John Rush; Peter, who married Elizabeth Lipp; Jane, who married Edward Bates, and John. The last named was reared in his native village and received his education in the public schools of that place. He learned the blacksmith trade and has always followed that occupation, locating in his present place in 1873. He was married in 1875 to Abigail A., daughter of William Gay, and to this union have been born four children: Marshall; William A.; Dean, and Lulu P. Mr. Harris is a Republican in politics and he and family are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Huntersville, in which he has served as superintendent of the Sunday school.

CHAPTER LII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BOROUGH OF JERSEY SHORE, AND PORTER, WATSON, MIFFLIN (INCLUDING SALLADASBURG), AND PIATT TOWNSHIPS.

JOHN A. GAMBLE was born in Centre (now Clinton county), Pennsylvania, March 4, 1799, son of James and Margaret (Armstrong) Gamble. When he was but four years old his parents removed to Lycoming county, and settled upon a farm a short distance from the borough of Jersey Shore. There the father died in 1824, and John A. assumed the full care of the family and discharged his duty with filial love and faithfulness. Through his assistance his younger brothers, James and Matthew, secured their education, and both attained honorable prominence. Mr. Gamble carried on the mercantile business in Jersey Shore for many years. Having learned surveying he became quite proficient in that science, and, as he had a taste for mathematics, he soon excelled in his profession. Not long after the death of his father he was appointed by the Governor assistant surveyor for Lycoming county, which at that time embraced a very large territory.

Through his taste for politics he soon became a man of prominence and influence in the Democratic party. In 1835 he was chosen a member of the legislature, and served acceptably until he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1837–38. He was appointed one of the canal commissioners of Pennsylvania in 1849, and subsequently was engaged in some extensive contracts on public works in various places. When serving as assistant surveyor he began to acquire real estate, and at the time of his death he owned a large amount of land, including many of the most valuable farms in Nippenose bottom. One of the largest operations in which he was ever interested was the sale of the canals to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which took place during his administration as canal commissioner. At this time he organized a company which bought the West Branch and Susquehanna divisions of the canal. Mr. Gamble was chosen president of the company, and after operating them very successfully for some time they sold out to the State. The transaction was a large one and enriched the parties concerned in it.

Mr. Gamble married Eleanor, daughter of Abraham Lawshe, in 1827. His wife survives him and resides in Jersey Shore. He died February 7, 1878, leaving no issue. He enjoyed the respect and confidence of many public men, the late Governor Packer being one with whom he was long identified in politics. The Governor had great regard for Mr. Gamble's judgment, and always consulted him on all important political matters. Mr. Gamble was prominent in church affairs and officiated as deacon in the Jersey Shore Presbyterian church continuously from 1850 to the close of his life. He was quiet and unostentatious, a pleasant

and genial companion, and gave much to the needy, but so quietly that few knew anything of his charities.

MATTHEW A. GAMBLE was born on the homestead farm near Jersey Shore, October 8, 1812, son of James and Margaret (Armstrong) Gamble. He was educated in the Jersey Shore Academy, became a civil engineer, and was employed as such for several years on the canals and railroads of Pennsylvania, and was considered very efficient in his profession. He commenced under James Harris of Centre county, who was regarded as one of the most competent engineers of his time in the State. Mr. Harris highly commended Mr. Gamble as one of his best and most trustworthy assistants, and if he had been blessed with good health he would undoubtedly have attained high distinction in his profession. For some time he was a member of the banking firm of Gambles, Humes & Whites. Mr. Gamble married Elizabeth, daughter of A. W. Sterling, and a granddaughter of the late William Sanderson, of Milton, and niece of Dr. Samuel Pollock of Williamsport. During the closing years of his life he resided on his farm, which adjoins the eastern limit of the borough of Jersey Shore. His residence was beautifully situated and surrounded by handsome and well-kept grounds. He died September 12, 1887, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. His wife survives him. Mr. Gamble was a Democrat in politics, and with his wife belonged to the Presbyterian church.

ABRAHAM LAWSHE was born in New Jersey, December 16, 1780, son of John and Eleanor (Chamberlin) Lawshe. His parents died in Derrstown, now known as Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, the father, February 7, 1832, and the mother, July 4, 1817. In the spring of 1786 his parents removed to Cumberland (now Perry) county, Pennsylvania, and in 1793 Abraham went to York county, Pennsylvania, where he served five years at the tanner's and currier's trade. From 1798 to 1800 he was employed as a journeyman in the same tannery. He then went to Canada, where he remained for one year, returning in May, 1801, and locating at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, whither his parents had removed. In April, 1803, he came to Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, and purchased a small tannery of Thomas Edmond, which business he carried on about forty years. He also engaged in farming, and was one of the leading business men of that locality. In November, 1806, he married Elizabeth Bailey, born August 20, 1786, daughter of John and Hannah Bailey of Jersey Shore. Their children were: Hannah, who died young; Eleanor, widow of John A. Gamble; Lucretia A., deceased wife of George Quiggle; Rebecca B., deceased wife of John Crist; Elizabeth, widow of Isaac Bodine, and Sarah C., deceased wife of Allison White. Mrs. Lawshe died, June 19, 1823, and July 1, 1824, he married Anna H. Hamilton, born August 5, 1798, daughter of Robert and Anna H. Hamilton of Pine Creek township, Clinton county, who bore him two sons and three daughters, as follows: Robert H., of Jersey Shore; John, of Williamsport; Anna A., wife of Thomas McCurdy of Jersey Shore; Priscilla H., wife of J. Appleton Wilson of Lock Haven, and M. Elcy, wife of Robert Wilson of Jersey Shore. Mr. Lawshe was a man of good business ability, and accumulated a handsome competence. He was upright and straightforward in all his affairs, and was an elder in the Presbyterian church for many years. Politically he was a Democrat, and at one time filled the office of justice of the peace. He lived in harmony with his neighbors, and died, February 10, 1862, at the ripe old age of over eighty-one years. His wife survived him until October 24, 1884.

R. H. Sheets

Robert H. Lawshe, eldest son of Abraham and Anna H. (Hamilton) Lawshe, was born in Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1825. He received a common school education and worked in his father's tannery until attaining his majority, when he, in connection with the Messrs. Gamble, erected a large tannery on Larry's creek, where he remained until 1856. He then sold his interest, and removed to Jersey Shore, where he began contracting, and subsequently was engaged in farming for a few years. He was appointed superintendent of the West Branch and Susquehanna canal in 1863, and filled that position until the company sold to the Pennsylvania Canal Company. His next position was in charge of the lumber interests of the Moshannon Land and Lumber Company, with which he was connected about ten years, afterwards returning to Jersey Shore, where he has since resided. Mr. Lawshe was identified with the building of the Pine Creek railroad, as superintendent of construction, and also assisted in building the Beech Creek railroad. He was married in 1852, to Margaret P., daughter of John Bennett, who was once sheriff of this county. He is a Democrat, and in 1868 represented the district, composed of Lycoming, Union, and Snyder counties, in the State legislature for one term, and is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of the county.

George Tomb was one of the best known citizens of Jersey Shore from the time of his settlement in that borough up to his death, January 31, 1870. He was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1791, and was, therefore, in his eighty-ninth year when he died. His father, Jacob Tomb, came from Cumberland county in November, 1791, and settled on Pine creek, Lycoming county, George being then only three months old. Here his boyhood days were passed working on the farm and in the mills and distillery operated by his father. Soon after reaching his majority he engaged in the lumber business, on what was for that day quite an extensive scale, and thus laid the foundation of his future success. Subsequently he became a large operator on government contracts. He took the contract to make the Kanawha river navigable for steamboats from Charleston, Virginia, to the Ohio river; also for clearing a channel in the Susquehanna, from Columbia, Pennsylvania, to Port Deposit, Maryland, for rafts and arks descending the stream. He was next engaged in the construction of the Pennsylvania canal, and afterwards on the Tide Water canal, between Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Havre-de-Grace, Maryland. In all of these enterprises he exhibited that wise foresight, great energy, and strong common sense, which were the leading traits of his business character.

In the meantime Mr. Tomb married Jane H. Humes, a daughter of John Humes of Milton, Pennsylvania, and settled in Jersey Shore, which remained his permanent home the balance of his life. Mrs. Tomb was born May 27, 1807, and died in Jersey Shore June 8, 1888. Of the children born to this union, eight grew to maturity, as follows: Mary, wife of Charles Stockham of Camden, New Jersey; Martha, deceased; John S., of Jersey Shore; George, deceased; Louisa, wife of D. G. Bush of Bellefonte; Amanda; Rachel, wife of Dr. William H. Malin of Philadelphia, and Laura, wife of H. E. Moulton of the same city.

Besides the enterprises mentioned, Mr. Tomb was also engaged in the mercantile business for several years in Jersey Shore, and opened a branch of the Cecil Bank of Port Deposit, which proved a great convenience to the community. He was a director and stockholder in the West Branch Bank of Williamsport, and his

views on financial matters were highly respected by his associates. In youth he obtained a very limited education, but he possessed fine natural abilities, and gathered through the passing years a wide knowledge of men and affairs. Politically he was first a Whig, and subsequently a Republican; but he had a strong antipathy to secret societies, and was an anti-Mason during the anti-Masonic period. Both he and wife were members of the Presbyterian church of Jersey Shore. Through his several successful business operations and shrewd investments, Mr. Tomb became one of the wealthy men of Lycoming county, and was widely known as a man of original ideas and much force of character.

Samuel Humes was born June 23, 1801, in Milton, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. He was the third of six children born to John and Mary (Duncan) Humes, as follows: Mary; Martha; Samuel; Jane; Elizabeth, and John. He was educated at the old Milton Academy, and clerked in a store for some time at Milton. About 1824 he formed a partnership with Samuel Lloyd, and carried on a general mercantile business at Jersey Shore for three years. Mr. Humes then became sole proprietor, and conducted the business alone until 1848, when his son, John Harvey Humes, was admitted to a full partnership, which existed until the death of Mr. Humes, in 1859. The business was closed out in 1865. Mr. Humes was a director in the Jersey Shore National Bank from its organization to the time of his death. He was also a director and stockholder in the Jersey Shore and Lewisburg Turnpike and Bridge Company, afterwards known as the Jersey Shore Bridge Company. He was a Whig in politics, and served as postmaster of Jersey Shore for several years. He was an active and consistent member of the Presbyterian church and served as trustee in that organization. Mr. Humes was a self-made man in the strictest sense of the term, and was highly respected by the community in which he so long resided. He was twice married, first to Ann, daughter of John Bailey, of which union, John Harvey, now a resident of Philadelphia, was the only child who grew to maturity. His second wife was Rachel B. Humes; of this union Hamilton B., of Jersey Shore, is the only survivor.

Hamilton B. Humes was born May 5, 1844, at Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, and was educated at the West Branch High School, in his native borough, and in the Agricultural College, Centre county, Pennsylvannia. He afterwards attended the Columbia Law School, New York City, and was there admitted to the bar in 1865. He soon after returned home, and for some time was engaged in settling up his father's estate. He was subsequently employed for one year in the Jersey Shore National Bank. In 1869 the banking house of Gambles, Humes & Whites was established at Jersey Shore, and Mr. Humes gave his services to that institution. In 1878 Mr. John A. Gamble died, and the name was changed to the Jersey Shore Banking Company, which was incorporated in 1886. Mr. Humes has been president of that institution since 1878, at which time the Gambles' and Whites' interests were withdrawn. Mr. Humes married Flora S., daughter of John Sebring. He is a Republican in politics, has filled the office of burgess, and other minor positions, and is a member of the Presbyterian church.

James Huston Hepburn, son of Andrew D. Hepburn, a pioneer of Williamsport, was born September 11, 1803, at Youngman's Fort, in what is now Union county, Pennsylvania. He received a good education, and after reading law with Judge

Thomson at Chambersburg, he was admitted to the bar of Franklin county. He began practice at Kittanning, Armstrong county. October 1, 1829, he was married to Mary McClellan of Strausburg, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. They removed from Kittanning to Jersey Shore, where Mr. Hepburn was engaged in the mercantile business until his death, July 30, 1853. Mrs. Hepburn died in 1873; they were the parents of five children: George McClellan; Andrew D.; McClellan P.; Martha, and Lydia. James Hepburn was one of the organizers, and a director and treasurer of the Jersey Shore and Lewisburg Turnpike Company, subsequently known as the Jersey Shore Bridge Company. He was a Whig in politics, and belonged to the Presbyterian church. Mr. Hepburn was a man of more than ordinary ability and contributed many articles to agricultural papers. He was interested in farming, and to him is due the credit for having introduced Durham cattle into Lycoming county. He was quite successful in business and always contributed to everything which tended to build up the community in which he resided.

McClellan P. Hepburn was born July 31, 1835, and was educated at Jersey Shore. He clerked for several years in his father's store. He studied dentistry and practiced for two years in Williamsport with Dr. Bennett. He is now engaged in farming. He is a Democrat, and has served as school director. He married Nancy Hays, and both he and wife belong to the Presbyterian church of Jersey Shore.

Maj. Robert S. Bailey was born in Jersey Shore in 1806. His father at one time was the owner of the island which lies in the river opposite that town, and which is noted for its richness and fertility. When quite a young man Major Bailey engaged in the mercantile business in Jersey Shore, but not meeting with the success he expected, he relinquished the business and moved to Virginia, where he undertook some canal contracts in which he was also unfortunate. He then removed to Indiana, where he was enabled through the profits derived from his mail contracts in that State faithfully to discharge a large indebtedness. For the last ten years of his life he confined his operations to Pennsylvania, and at his death he had mail routes branching out in all directions from Williamsport. He died April 24, 1851. Major Bailey was a man who was always pleasant, generous, noble, and true. A local writer, in describing the funeral services, closed with these words: "We doubt if a stouter heart moulders beneath the sod of our valley, or a nobler one beats above its surface." Major Bailey married in January, 1833, Isabella White, eldest and only daughter of Col. Hugh White, one of the earliest settlers on Pine creek. He left several sons and daughters, all of whom are dead except Robert S.; Harvey, and Mrs. John Lawshe. Mrs. Bailey is now the wife of Col. James S. Allen of Jersey Shore, and is the only survivor of Colonel White's family.

Col. James S. Allen, who may now be classed among the oldest residents of Jersey Shore, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, June 24, 1814. His father, Capt. Samuel Allen, and mother, Abigail Hill, were both born in Boston in 1778. Captain Allen was a tanner by trade and was engaged in dressing goat and seal skins in Boston from 1806 to 1810, when he removed to Norwich, where the subject of this sketch was born. In 1822 he went on a farm, where he remained until 1830. During the winter months he attended school. Returning home he worked at the tanning business for some time with his father. In 1831 he went into a shoe store, where he remained nearly four years and learned to make women's fine shoes. Some time in

1835 he left the place of his nativity for New York. While staying in the city he visited the office of Aaron Burr, who was then engaged in conducting a lawsuit for the claimants of the ground on which Trinity church stands; he also witnessed the raising of the roof of the Astor House. Leaving New York he proceeded to Albany by boat, thence by canal to Buffalo, where he arrived after a toilsome journey of six days. He soon returned to Lockport, where he spent the fall and winter with his brother George, who was engaged in business there. In the summer of 1836 he traveled through several counties of western New York and Canada, reaching Cleveland in the fall. When he came to pay his hotel bill in the morning he found that all the money he had was a five dollar bill on a broken Michigan bank. A broker gave him $2.50 for it, and when he paid his bill he had $1.25 left. Finding business dull he went into the country and worked a short time on a farm. In the winter he returned to the city and found employment with Seaman & Smith, shoe and leather dealers, with whom he remained until 1840. A portion of this time he traveled through part of Michigan and Canada with a friend who was collecting bills for clocks. Owing to the financial crisis they found all the banks, with the exception of those in Detroit, broken. He was one of the many Americans who sympathized with the Canadians in their brave effort to throw off the English yoke, in 1837–38, and crossed the Detroit river in the latter year with a small force under General Bierce of Ohio to assist that cause. They met the enemy but were defeated with a great loss, and then retreated to the American side.

Returning to Cleveland, he soon after went into the country and secured employment at a hotel; he also dealt in fat cattle and sheep. During the campaign of 1840 he visited Erie with a Democratic club and attended a great mass meeting. There he met John A. Gamble, W. F. Packer, Allison White, and James Burnsides, from this section of the country. He went back to Ohio, and that fall cast his vote for Van Buren. Soon afterwards he left Cleveland for Jersey Shore to visit his brother Samuel, whom he had not seen for fifteen years. He remained with him until February, and assisted at the hotel, when he returned to Cleveland. In the meantime all the banks had broken, and having a certificate of deposit for $200, he sold it for fifty *per cent.* discount, and left for Lockport greatly disgusted. A few weeks afterwards he returned to Jersey Shore through rain and mud, and "broke" for the second time. Finding his brother busy in the midst of the rafting season, and needing help, he turned in and assisted him. That spring he started to peddle a patent bee-hive, and met with good success in Lycoming and Clinton counties, notwithstanding he was badly stung several times!

In the spring of 1844 he and J. B. Torbert concluded to bid for several horse mail routes in this State and Ohio. Leaving Jersey Shore on a raft for Columbia, he made his way from there to Washington to look after their bids. No contracts, however, were obtained, other bidders being lower.

At this time Tyler politics ran very high. Meeting General Hall, of Philadelphia, the latter told him if he was for Tyler he could get an appointment for him. Allen said he did not care for an office, but thought Torbert would accept. They went to the department and met the Postmaster General, who, on learning their business, said complaints had reached him from Jersey Shore about the mail being thrown off the stage at the door of the postoffice and not taken in promptly. On

telling him such was the fact the Postmaster General said: "Allen, that is sufficient; call here tomorrow." When he called Torbert's appointment was made out. "Now," said the Postmaster General, "you must get up a Tyler meeting at Jersey Shore, and send me the proceedings and I will have them published in the *Madisonian*, the Tyler organ." The meeting was never held, but the proceedings were written out, forwarded, and published.

The next day Allen called on the President, also on John C. Calhoun, who had been appointed Secretary of State a short time before, in place of Daniel Webster, resigned.

Returning to Jersey Shore he presented the appointment to Major Torbert, who was very much surprised. On being informed how it was obtained he said: "Allen, you must take charge of the office; I can not leave my clerkship in Crane's store to attend to it." Allen was then made assistant postmaster and took charge of the office until 1845, when Torbert was elected register and recorder. He then went to Lockport to assist his brother George in the hotel business, where he remained until 1847, when the latter died. Coming back to Jersey Shore he found that his brother Samuel had sold his hotel, when they entered into the mercantile business under the firm name of S. G. & J. S. Allen, which they successfully conducted until 1856, when they dissolved. In 1848 he was appointed postmaster of Jersey Shore, but resigned in 1849, when S. G. Allen was appointed.

In 1853 he was appointed an aide on Governor Bigler's staff with the rank of lieutenant colonel. After the dissolution of partnership Colonel Allen embarked in the mercantile business alone, which he conducted until 1861. In 1863 he was elected secretary, treasurer, and general manager of the Jersey Shore Gas Company, in which position he continued until 1876. He was chosen secretary of La Belle Valley Lodge, F. and A. M., No. 232, in 1863, and held the office until 1879; was collector of taxes for Jersey Shore borough in 1857–59; treasurer of the Plank Road Company in 1859; county auditor from 1864 to 1867; assessor for Jersey Shore in 1863–65, and mercantile appraiser for Lycoming county in 1870 and 1874. Colonel Allen was also a member of the borough council six years, and five of the six he was borough treasurer, and collector of county tax for the borough in 1867 and 1870. He was elected assessor for the borough in 1884–86. When Lodge No. 101, I. O. O. F., was constituted in 1844 he was one of the five petitioners and the first secretary, and now the only surviving charter member.

Colonel Allen was a Democratic candidate for the nomination for county commissioner in 1869; also for revenue collector for this district under President Johnson, and a candidate for the nomination for the legislature in 1881. Since 1864 Colonel Allen has been engaged in the cultivation of tobacco, his annual crop ranging from three to six acres. He has been a standing arbitrator and road viewer for twenty years, during which time he has served on nearly one hundred cases of arbitration, road views, and appraisements. He was elected assessor of the Second ward of Jersey Shore, February 16, 1892, for three years. About 1860 he united with the Presbyterian church of Jersey Shore. Colonel Allen is noted for his cheerful disposition, and his fund of anecdote, which seems almost inexhaustible. He always looks on the sunny side of life and makes everyone happy around him. He married Mrs. Isabella W. Bailey, widow of Robert S. Bailey, October 12, 1853.

She is a daughter of Col. Hugh White, a soldier of the Revolution, and the only survivor of his family. They have one daughter, Belle W. Allen, now the wife of T. C. Hipple, Esq., one of the leading members of the Clinton county bar.

Rev. Joseph Stevens, D. D., late pastor of the Presbyterian church of Jersey Shore, is a brother of Rev. Dr. Abel Stevens, known as the "Historian of the M. E. church." He graduated at Lafayette College in 1842, finished his theological studies at the Princeton Theological Seminary, New Jersey, in 1845, and soon after leaving the seminary was invited, on the recommendation of the late Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander, one of the professors in the seminary, by the trustees of Oakland College—a college belonging to and controlled by the Synod of Mississippi—to the professorship of mathematics in that college, in which position he continued till the spring of 1851. His health having become impaired by the severity of the climate, he returned to his native State, Pennsylvania, and in August of that year was called to the pastorate of the church of Jersey Shore. In 1857 he married Miss Leah A., third daughter of the late John Pfouts of Jersey Shore. The fruits of this marriage were five children, of whom only two, a son and daughter, survive. After a long pastorate of nearly thirty-six years, attended with large results to both the benefit of the church and of the community at large, he gave up the active work of the pastorate, and is now living in comfortable retirement. Dr. Stevens was born in Philadelphia on the 27th of October, 1817. His father, Samuel Stevens, was born and reared at West Needham, Massachusetts, came to Philadelphia when he attained his majority, and established himself in business there. He married Mary Hochenmiller, a lady of great force of character, and a native of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. To this union were born three children: Abel, Joseph, and Mary; the last mentioned died some years ago.

Col. Samuel S. Seely, the late veteran editor and publisher, was born in Cambria county, Pennsylvania, and at the age of seventeen he established the *Mountain Echo* at Ebensburg. He afterward came to Jersey Shore, and in January, 1846, established the *Republican*, which he published until 1852, excepting the interval between October, 1850, and June, 1851, when the paper was suspended because of destruction of the office by fire on the former date. In connection with John F. Meginness he established the *News Letter* in June, 1854, and published it a few years. From 1858 to 1861 he was identified with the *Watchman* at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, and in the latter year was appointed to a government position in Washington, D. C. Returning to Jersey Shore at the end of his official term, he was made assistant manager of the Lycoming *Gazette* of Williamsport. Later he purchased the Jersey Shore *Herald*, which he published until his death, September 5, 1879. He married Rebecca Reed, who survives him and resides in Jersey Shore.

Charles B. Seely, editor of the Jersey Shore *Herald*, was born May 4, 1854, in that borough, and is a son of Col. Samuel S. Seely. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at the age of twelve years entered his father's printing office, where he learned the art of typesetting. When sixteen years old he was placed in charge of the office and held that position for two years and then became local editor. At twenty-one he was admitted to a partnership, and at the death of his father he became sole proprietor and publisher. In 1886 he was appointed mercantile appraiser for Lycoming county. In 1889 he was elected on the Demo-

cratic ticket to the legislature, and served in the sessions of 1891-92, so acceptably that he was renominated in August, 1892, and will no doubt be elected for another term (1892). Mr. Seely was married June 6, 1876, to Helen E., daughter of Allen H. and Mary J. Thomas, and has four children: Samuel A.; Mary W.; Reba R., and Charles B. In his religious faith he is a Methodist and is one of the trustees of the Jersey Shore Methodist Episcopal church.

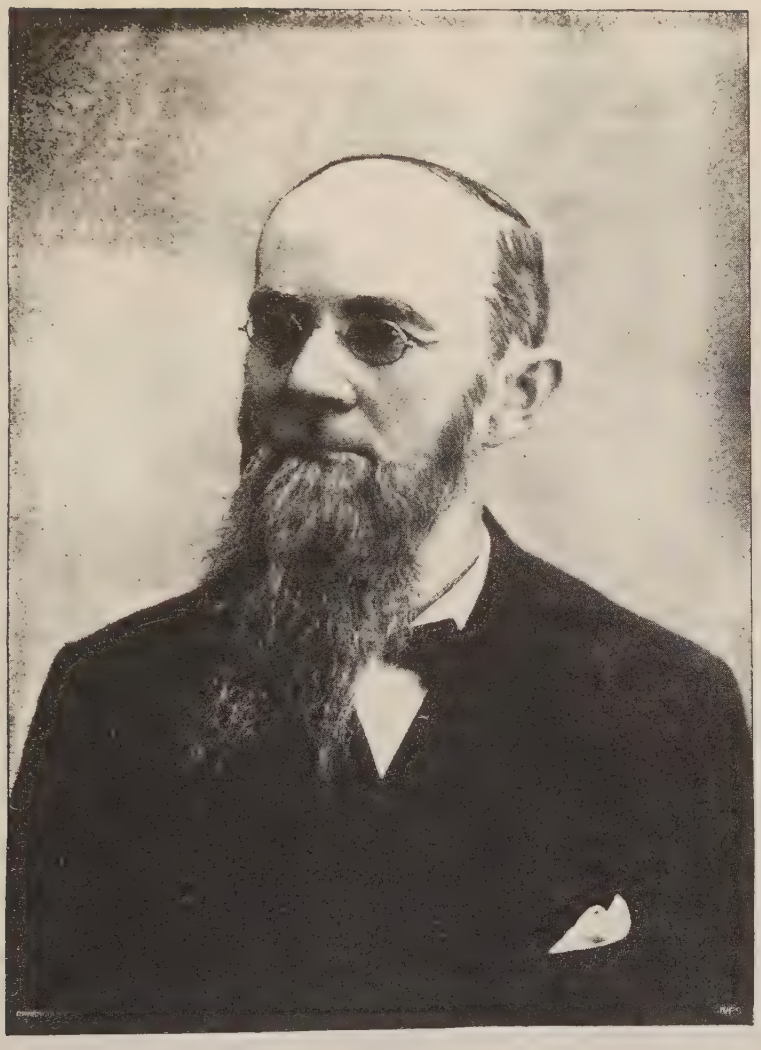
Alexander H. McHenry was born in Allegany county, New York, July 20, 1810. In early life he evinced a strong inclination for reading and the study of history, national, geographical, and military; in more mature youth, mathematical. When he was fifteen years old he was chosen captain of artillery by the comrades of his youth, serving two years, a reminiscence which gave him great satisfaction. About the time he was twenty-one he adopted Pennsylvania as his home, attending for a brief period the school held in the octagon-shaped building yet remaining on Third street in Williamsport. He was connected with an engineer corps in 1833 and in 1834 on the public improvements of the State and finished a mathematical course in 1835. While he made field surveys as early as 1826, it was not until the spring of 1836 that he began his life business—field surveying, which he followed continuously to within a short time of his death, thus covering a period of fifty-five years. He was one of the best informed men on land titles, and location of surveys on the ground, in northern Pensylvania. May 18, 1839, he was appointed deputy surveyor of the district then composed of Sullivan, Lycoming, and Clinton counties and part of Cameron county. He was also appointed one of the commissioners to re-survey and establish lines between the counties of Union, Clinton, Lycoming, Potter, and Tioga. He was one of the corporators of the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek, and State Line Railroad Company (now Fall Brook Coal Company's railways). In 1856 he was one of the commissioners to organize the Jersey Shore Bank. In the same year he rendered important service in furnishing statistical materials to John F. Meginness, who was then engaged on his History of the West Branch Valley. In 1857 he was one of the corporators of the Jersey Shore Gas Company. At the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted, and as captain of Company G, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, did active service in the field from August, 1862, to November, 1864, when he was discharged on a surgeon's certificate of disability. He was a member of Major Keenan Post, No. 349, G. A. R. Mr. McHenry was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church from his youth. He was an honorable, upright citizen, and died March 2, 1892, at his home in Jersey Shore.

James Williamson, eldest son of Gideon and Lydia Williamson, was born June 17, 1812, in Buffalo valley, Union county, and came with his parents to Lycoming county in 1824. He was reared in Anthony township, and attended school in the old log buildings of pioneer days. He lived at home until he was twenty years of age, and then purchased a small piece of land in Old Lycoming township. He subsequently worked on the construction of the West Branch canal. In 1850 he located where his son Charles Wesley now lives, and owned and controlled the land for six miles on each side of Larry's creek. He erected and operated three saw mills on that stream, and for forty years was extensively engaged in the lumber business. He also established a store at Salladasburg, which he carried on for twenty years, and conducted a similar business at English Centre. In 1865 he removed to Jersey

Shore, and engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed several years. Mr. Williamson was one of the organizers and original stockholders in the first bank established at Jersey Shore. He built one-half of the Larry's Creek plank road, and was one of the stockholders in that improvement. He was a prominent Democrat, filled the office of justice of the peace for many years, and took an active part in public affairs. When a young man he united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and gave liberally of his means towards the support of that denomination. He filled the offices of trustee and class-leader. Mr. Williamson was married, December 22, 1831, to Margaret, daughter of John Robinson, and they were the parents of thirteen children, viz: Lydia, deceased; James A., of Clearfield, Pennsylvania; Margaret J., wife of William Thomas; Edward, deceased; Mary, wife of Dr. Cline of Jersey Shore; Sarah, wife of Evan Russell of Williamsport; Charles W.; Irvin T., a merchant of Jersey Shore; Anson G.; Alice, wife of D. A. Bingman, of Jersey Shore; John R., of Jersey Shore; Clayton E., of the same borough, and Ellen, wife of William Schwer, of Jersey Shore. Mr. Williamson died at Jersey Shore, June 10, 1881. His widow survives, and is a resident of that borough.

Edward D. Trump, proprietor of the Jersey Shore Water Works, was born December 12, 1814, in Newport, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he received a common school education and worked in his father's mill until about twenty two years of age. He then began merchandising and buying and selling grain at Penningtonville, now known as Atglen. He shipped his grain over the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, on cars which were built for himself. At first these cars had but four wheels and were drawn by horses. Later the railroad company furnished engine power and the cars were constructed with eight wheels. Mr. Trump remained at Penningtonville for ten years, and then removed to Philadelphia where he engaged in the commission lumber business on his own account, remaining there until the year 1853, when he came to Lycoming county, and located on Pine creek, about two miles from Jersey Shore. There he went into the manufacture of lumber on what was considered a very large scale at that time, and continued in that business until 1884. About 1856, Mr. Trump was instrumental in forming a company for the purpose of lighting the town of Jersey Shore by gas. Some time after the plant was in operation, it was burned and Mr. Trump never took any stock in the enterprise thereafter. In 1884 he, at his own expense, introduced a water supply into the town, of which he is still sole owner and proprietor. Mr. Trump is the only surviving son of Michael and Tacy (Thomas) Trump, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He was married in 1842 to Mary A., daughter of Joseph and Phœbe Cloud, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and to this union have been born nine children, of whom four are living: Frank; Henry C.; Emma, and Edward. Mr. Trump was born a Quaker, but has affiliated with his family in the Presbyterian church, and in politics is a stanch Republican. He served as school director for twelve years, and is one of the respected and enterprising citizens of the county.

Joseph Wood, son of James and Mary (Caldwell) Wood, was born March 28, 1835, in Yorkshire, England, and emigrated to America with his parents. They settled in Wilmington, Delaware, where our subject received a part of his education. The family removed to Cogan House township, Lycoming county, where he completed his schooling. He was engaged with his father in the lumber business until



Joseph Wood

he was twenty-three years old. At this time the firm of R. & J. Wood was formed and manufactured lumber until 1863, when Mr. Wood began contracting stocking logs for Matthias Eder, of Williamsport, in Cameron county, Pennsylvania. This he continued until 1866, when he accepted the position of superintendent for Martin, Wood & Childs. In 1869 he purchased Martin's interest and carried on the business of manufacturing lumber at Jersey Shore until 1889. At this time Wood & Childs located at Utceter, on Pine creek, where their mill is now located. Mr. Wood was married September 9, 1858, to Mary, daughter of Benjamin Quimby, of Cogan House township; they are the parents of the following children: Emma A., wife of Fred H. Freeborn; Walter C., who married Lizzie Reining, and Grace L. Mr. Wood has filled the office of school director for the borough of Jersey Shore for eighteen years, and served one term as burgess. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, having united with that organization thirty-eight years ago. He is one of the leading citizens of Jersey Shore.

Isaac Bodine was born March 15, 1808, near Jersey Shore, son of Isaac and Catherine (Casper) Bodine, who were the parents of nine children: Ann; Sarah; Ellis; Frederick; Margaret; Isaac; Mollie; John T., and Richard. Our subject was educated at Jersey Shore, and followed farming all of his business life. He was married February 1, 1838, to Elizabeth E., daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Bailey) Lawshe; to this union were born eight children, six of whom are living: Sarah C., who married Ira E. Reynolds; Lewis L.; Isaac R.; George A.; Ann Elizabeth, who married Andrew G. McMullen, and Harvey H. In May, 1838, Mr. and Mrs. Bodine removed to Michigan. They settled on a farm near Battle Creek, where they remained until 1851, when they went to Canal township, Venango county, Pennsylvania. There Mr. Bodine died in April, 1861. Mrs. Bodine remained on the farm until 1878, when she returned to Jersey Shore. Mr. Bodine was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his widow is a Presbyterian.

Gideon Breneman, son of Henry and Mary Ann (Strickler) Breneman, was born November 24, 1837, in Columbia, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he received his education. His mother died in 1851 and he soon after began clerking in a store in his native town. In the fall of 1858 he came to Jersey Shore, where he was employed by John Sebring in his store until 1863, when in partnership with John A. Gamble, Jr., he purchased the store from Mr. Sebring. Subsequently they erected a business room where Thomas Stevenson now resides. About 1870 Mr. Breneman sold his interest to Mr. Gamble, and engaged in the lumber business on Larry's creek. A few years later J. G. Calvert became his partner and remained such until the death of Mr. Breneman, October 17, 1877. Our subject served as burgess of Jersey Shore for several years and also as secretary of the Larry's Creek Plank Road Company for a number of years. He was married November 10, 1864, to Anna R. Quiggle, daughter of George and Lucretia A. (Lawshe) Quiggle. Her father came to Jersey Shore while a single man, was married there in 1838, and was a merchant and tanner. Mr. and Mrs. Quiggle had the following children: A. Lawshe; Anna R.; Julia E., and Ellen G., who married Frank Hays and is the mother of two children: S. Minus, and Florence. Mr. Breneman served in the State militia during the late war. He was a Democrat, and both he and wife belonged to the Presbyterian church. He was a man highly respected by all who knew him.

Robert M. McCullough, farmer and proprietor of a tannery at Salladasburg, is the eldest of a family of five living children born to William J. and Mary McCullough, of Kingston, Ulster county, New York. He was born December 18, 1843, in the State of New York, and attended the public schools of his native State. After leaving school he went west, where he was employed for three years on a farm. After returning to New York from the West, in 1862, he began working at the tannery business, and in 1867 went to Gouldsboro, Pennsylvania, where he was foreman in a tannery. From there he came to Salladasburg in 1874, and purchased the tannery owned by the Gamble Brothers, which he has continued to operate ever since. The output from this tannery is from 80,000 to 90,000 sides per year, and it gives employment to about seventy-five men. He was married in 1867, to Helen Bortle, daughter of Harrison and Catherine Bortle, of Delaware county, New York, and to this union have been born three children: Clinton; Harry, and Catherine. Mr. McCullough belongs to the F. and A. M., and he and family are members of the Presbyterian church. He is president of the Larry's Creek Plank Road Company, and is a director of the Jersey Shore Banking Company.

J. Frank Torbert was born in Gallagherville, Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1853, son of William L. and Hester (Blatchford) Torbert. His parents subsequently settled at Girard Manor, Schuylkill county, where our subject was reared, and received his early education in the common schools and at Pottstown Academy, and also the State Normal School at Millersville. He was employed by his father, who was one of the original lumbermen of Schuylkill county, until he located in Centre county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a number of tracts of timber land and engaged in the lumber business, and in furnishing prop timber for coal mining operators. In 1885 he came to Williamsport and continued his lumber operations in the counties of Centre, Clinton, and Lycoming, until 1888, when he removed to Jersey Shore, where he has since resided. He is also engaged in farming 270 acres in Centre county, 190 acres in Lycoming county, and 104 within the borough limits of Jersey Shore. Mr. Torbert was married, December 25, 1880, to Sarah, daughter of James Burnett, of Norristown, Pennsylvania; they are the parents of five children, four of whom are living: James Burnett; Jay Frank; Will L., and Amilla Clare; William Lawrence is dead. Politically Mr. Torbert is a Democrat. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is connected with the F. and A. M.

John W. Grier, publisher of the Jersey Shore *Vidette*, was born June 29, 1856, at McEwensville, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. He is a son of Dr. J. H. and Amanda (Quiggle) Grier. His early education was obtained in the common schools, and the State Normal School at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1883. He afterwards taught in the public schools of Clinton county for about eight years. In 1875 he entered the office of the Columbia *Herald*, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and learned the printer's trade. In 1887 he located at Jersey Shore, where he purchased the *Vidette*, which he has since published with good success. Mr. Grier is a Republican in politics, and is well and favorably known among the newspaper fraternity.

John Nevins, M. D., was born in Oil City, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1853, son of

Dr. John and Esther (Brown) Nevins. His father was one of the early physicians of Oil City, and removed to Montoursville, Lycoming county, in 1865. Our subject received his education in the common schools, and at the Normal School of Montoursville. He commenced the study of medicine with his father, and completed the same with Dr. H. G. McCormick, of Williamsport. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of New York City in 1883, and began the practice of his profession the same year at Antes Fort. After remaining two years at that place he located at Jersey Shore, where he has since continued in active and successful practice. He married Susan Lowman, of Elmira, New York; they are the parents of three children, one of whom is living, George. Dr. Nevins filled the office of secretary of the school board of Jersey Shore one year, and is now treasurer. He is a Republican in politics, is a member of the K. of G. E., and belongs to the West Branch and Lycoming Medical Societies.

Henry C. Fuller, physician and surgeon, was born in Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and is the third son of Charles D. and Harriet (Harris) Fuller. He attended the public and high schools of his native county, afterwards going to college at New Haven, Connecticut, where he took a scientific course. He then began the study of medicine, and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in the spring of 1885. He immediately commenced practice at Plymouth, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1885, when the typhoid fever epidemic raged so extensively in that part of the State. He came to Jersey Shore in the fall of the same year and has since built up a lucrative business. The Doctor has four brothers and two sisters, all of whom are residents of Pennsylvania. He is a Master Mason in good standing, a member of La Belle Valley Lodge, No. 232, A. Y. M., and also a member of Lodge No. 101, I. O. O. F. He is a Republican in politics, and attends the Presbyterian church.

S. Ellsworth Bickell, M. D., was born May 25, 1864, son of Matthias and Elizabeth (Cohick) Bickell. He was reared in Piatt township and educated in the common schools, the Jersey Shore Academy, and the Muncy Normal. He began the study of medicine and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, April 4, 1888. He commenced practice at Jersey Shore, where he has since continued in the active duties of his profession. Dr. Bickell was married in 1891 to Florence Burke, of Baltimore. Politically he is a Republican, and holds the position of surgeon and physician for the Beech Creek railroad, and examining physician for the Prudential Insurance Company, the Penn Mutual Insurance Company, and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Isaac P. Raup, proprietor of the Jersey Shore Gas Works, was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1836, son of Leonard and Nancy (Petit) Raup, of the same county. In early years our subject received only such advantages for an education as the country school of that time afforded. He was reared on a farm, and after arriving at manhood, his father having removed to Northumberland county, he spent about eighteen years in repairing and constructing railroads. He then took charge of the works for the Shamokin Gas Company, Shamokin, Pennsylvania, and remained in the service of this company for over thirteen years. May 1, 1888, he removed to Jersey Shore, and purchased the plant of the gas works, which he remodeled and increased in general capacity, and extended the mains several hundred feet throughout the town. He was enrolled in the State militia in 1863, in

Company K, Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, in General Couch's division. He volunteered for service in the beginning of March, 1865, was assigned to the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, and proceeded to the front under command of Col. Theophilus Kephart; he was at Bermuda when Vicksburg and Petersburg surrendered, and was mustered out August 25, 1865, at Portsmouth, Virginia, and finally discharged in Philadelphia shortly afterwards, and returned to his home in Shamokin. He was married in 1861, to Rebecca, daughter of J. L. and Susannah (Boughner) Gilger, of Shamokin, and to this union have been born seven children, five of whom are living: Anna A., who married William F. Frederick, of Shamokin; Kimber C., who lives in Altoona, where he is manager of the Telephone Exchange of that place; William S., who is manager of the Telephone Exchange of Shamokin; Edward B., and Charles R., who are with their parents. Mr. Raup and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a Republican.

The Brown Family.—Among the early and prominent families of Jersey Shore were the Browns. Four brothers and two sisters, natives of County Tyrone, Ireland, emigrated and settled in that borough. George came in 1814; Alexander, in 1840; Andrew, in 1847; William, in 1848; Mrs. Fanny Stevenson with her husband, in 1842. William Brown was the eldest son and was born in 1774. He married in Ireland in 1828, and was the father of six children: Mary, who married Smith Baird; George A.; William; Alexander W.; Sarah, who married Hiram Waters, and James R. The last mentioned was the youngest son and enlisted in Company D, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, at the breaking out of the war; he served until Lee surrendered, losing his right arm at the battle of Fredericksburg. On his return from the war he located in Wichita, Kansas, and was the first Democrat ever elected to the office of recorder of deeds in Sedgwick county. After William Brown settled in Jersey Shore he purchased a lot on what is now Allegheny street, opposite the Dunkle Hotel, where he built himself a home, and where he resided until his death in 1854. His wife survived him and died in 1864.

Alexander W. Brown, third son of William Brown, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, March 11, 1836. He emigrated to America with his brother George in 1847. He received a common school education and learned the trade of a shoemaker. In 1856 he established a boot and shoe business in Jersey Shore, and carried on that business until 1889, when he turned it over to his sons, Ernest A. and Wilbur B. In addition to his shoe business he engaged in the livery business in 1863, which he still continues. During the same year he began cultivating tobacco and is the broker for many of the large tobacco companies of New York and Philadelphia. In 1882 he purchased the Maggs farm in Piatt township, and is extensively engaged in farming and raising tobacco. In 1859 Mr. Brown was married to Harriet, daughter of William Musgrave, and to this union have been born five children: Clarence, deceased; Ernest E.; Wilbur B.; Hattie, and Annie. He is a Democrat, and has served in the borough council for three years, and filled the office of overseer of the poor for five years. He is a member of La Belle Valley Lodge, No. 232, F. and A. M., and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1854, and trustee of the same for twenty-five years.

Jonathan Dalley was born in Turvey, Bedfordshire, England, only child of William and Maria (White) Dalley. His father died when he was about five years

old and his mother when he was eleven years old. In the spring of 1857, at the age of thirteen years, he emigrated to America, and was seven weeks in crossing the Atlantic ocean. He came to Jersey Shore upon one of the old packet boats in use at that time. Here he joined his uncle, Jonathan White. He subsequently went to the White Deer Woolen Mills in Union county, where he learned the trade of weaver and finisher, and then found employment in Massachusetts at his trade, where he remained two years. In 1867 he returned to Lycoming county and engaged in the lumber business and various other occupations for some time. He then entered the employ of Auble & Artman, woolen manufacturers on Larry's creek, where he remained fourteen years, afterwards purchasing his present property and establishing his business of carpet weaver and fancy dyer. In October, 1861, Mr. Dalley enlisted in Company H, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers. At the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, he received a gun-shot wound, the ball entering at the lower corner of the first short rib and coming out alongside of backbone or spine. He was consequently discharged March 6, 1863, from Armory Square Hospital, Washington, D. C., after eighteen months' service. Mr. Dalley is serving his third term as overseer of the poor for Jersey Shore. He is a Republican Prohibitionist in politics, and is a member of Major Keenan Post, No. 349, G. A. R. He was married, January 2, 1868, to Agnes C. Keyser, daughter of the late Aaron and Mary Keyser; to this union have been born two children: Mary D., wife of G. S. Corson, and William A. Mr. Dalley has been a member of the Baptist church since 1865, and has filled the office of treasurer for a number of years, and is now one of the trustees and a deacon and has also been superintendent of the Sunday school.

David Antes Cochran, proprietor of the Gamble House, was born near Lewisburg, Union county, Pennsylvania, January 13, 1842, son of John S. and Maria (Clark) Cochran. His father was a native of Buffalo valley, and his mother was a daughter of William Clark, a well remembered tavern keeper of Nippenose valley, Lycoming county, where he conducted that business at the foot of White Deer mountain, one mile east of Collomsville. His parents lived for a time in Union county, whence they removed to Collomsville, Lycoming county, and thence to a farm on Pine run, northwest of Linden, where they resided until death. They reared eight children, out of a family of twelve born to them. The father was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his wife a Presbyterian. Our subject lived with his parents until early manhood, and then went to Jersey Shore, where he worked until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company G, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. In 1863 he was promoted to hospital steward, and served in that capacity until mustered out of service July 14, 1865. He participated in all the skirmishes and battles of his regiment. He returned to Jersey Shore, but soon after engaged in keeping a hotel at Pine Station, Clinton county, where he conducted the business until August, 1882, and then removed to Lock Haven. He carried on a hotel in the latter place until April, 1885, and the following September he purchased the Exchange Hotel in Jersey Shore, which he conducted until July, 1889. In October 1889, he bought the Gamble House, which under his management has since been the leading hotel in the borough. Mr. Cochran was married, May 30, 1866, to Rebecca M., daughter of George Quiggle, of Wayne township,

Clinton county, who has borne him two daughters: Letitia M., who died in infancy, and Bertha Kate, wife of George C. Tomb of Jersey Shore. Politically he is a Democrat, is a member of Major Keenan Post, G. A. R., and is connected with the Masonic order and the K. of G. E.

Col. Hugh White was born in Lancaster (now Dauphin) county, Pennsylvania, in 1737, and was a son of Hugh White, a pioneer of that portion of the State. Prior to the Revolution Colonel White came to the West Branch valley and settled west of the mouth of Pine creek, in what is now Clinton county. On the 19th of April, 1775, he was commissioned "Captain of a company of foot in the First Battalion of Associators in the county of Northumberland." This commission is still in the possession of his descendants in Williamsport. In 1776 he was appointed as one of the Committee of Safety for Pine Creek township by the Council of Northumberland county. He proved himself a faithful and valuable officer, and in 1778 he was promoted to the rank of colonel, in which capacity he served for some time as commissary, and was untiring in his efforts to provide supplies for Washington's army. He was colonel of a regiment from this part of the State in the war of 1812, and was stationed at Black Rock, on the Niagara river, until discharged from the service. Colonel White also took an active part in civil and religious affairs. In 1795, 1796, 1803, and 1804 he represented this district in the legislature. He was one of the elders of Pine Creek Presbyterian church, to which office he was chosen in 1795–96. He was twice married; first to Margaret, daughter of John and Ann Allison of Lancaster county, who bore him a family of six sons and one daughter, all of whom are dead. His second wife was Mrs. Charlotte White *nee* Weitzel, daughter of John and Tabitha (Morris) Weitzel. She was the widow of James White, a pioneer hotel keeper of Trevorton, Northumberland county, and afterwards the owner of White's island in the Susquehanna, near Georgetown. He lived on the east side of the river opposite the island, and was killed in 1812 by being thrown from his wagon. By his second marriage Colonel White reared a family of one daughter and three sons, as follows: Isabella, born February 13, 1815, who has been twice married, first in January, 1833, to Robert S. Bailey of Jersey Shore, who died April 24, 1851, and October 12, 1853, to Col. James S. Allen of Jersey Shore, where they still reside; and George, John, and Henry, all of whom are well remembered citizens of Williamsport. Colonel White was killed on his farm in 1822, by being thrown from his horse, and was interred in the old Pine Creek graveyard. Mrs. Allen of Jersey Shore is the only survivor of his family, but his descendants are numerous and prominent in the West Branch valley.

Samuel H. Bailey, farmer, oldest living son of Harvey and Eleanor (Hays) Bailey, was born February 2, 1822. Harvey Bailey was born March 20, 1793, and died October 23, 1880. He married Eleanor, daughter of Patrick Hays, of Dauphin county, who died November 6, 1873; they were the parents of six children. Samuel H. moved to Porter township with his parents when between four and five years of age, received a common school education, was brought up on a farm, and has always followed that occupation. He was married November 10, 1853, to Catherine, daughter of James and Sarah (Gellingher) Dunlap, of Pine Creek township, Clinton county, Pennsylvania. Her father, James Dunlap, died September 27, 1849, and her mother, Sarah Dunlap, July 17, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are the parents of

one daughter, Hannah Eleanor, who married H. H. Mercer, an attorney of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania. They are members of the Lutheran church.

Samuel H. Bardo, farmer, is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Auld) Bardo, natives of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, who became residents of Lycoming county about the year 1835, where they died, the former in 1850, and the latter in 1887. Our subject received his education in the public schools and was brought up at farm labor. When he was about twenty-five years old he went to Nippenose township, where he followed farming for twenty years, afterwards returning to Porter township, where he has remained ever since, and has served as overseer of the poor of his township. He was married in 1854 to Henrietta, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Aughanbaugh of Lycoming county, and to this union have been born the following children: Jacob; Harry; George; Girard; Wilber; Alvin; Ira, and Robert. Mr. Bardo is a Republican, and with his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

David K. Ott, farmer, is a son of Nicholas and Margaret (Kergseeker) Ott, and was born January 20, 1817, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. His father was born in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and died when David K. was but thirteen years old; his mother was a native of Cumberland county, and died when he was six years old. In early life he had but little chance to obtain an education, being apprenticed to learn the carriage and wagonmaker's trade, at which he worked for fourteen years, afterwards working in Philadelphia, Camden, New Jersey, Delaware, Chester, and Montgomery counties, Pennsylvania, and one winter in Cumberland county. At the time of the Mexican war he came to Harrisburg and helped to build a steam saw mill for Leander Nichols and Jacob Dock, after which he went to Pittsburg, and in company with Columbus Wers and Robert Clarke, carried on the carriage making business for about one year. Leaving Pittsburg he went to Camden, New Jersey, where he acted as overseer of a mill yard for his brother and nephew for three years, coming, in 1852, to Cummings township, Lycoming county, where he superintended a saw mill for his brother George. He afterwards, in company with George Nice, purchased the mill and carried on the business until the flood of 1865, the mill being destroyed by fire in that year. He then went to lumbering and continued at it until 1871, removing at that time to the farm owned by James Gamble, on Pine creek, thence to Porter township, where he has remained ever since. He was married in 1857 to Mary Cecelia, daughter of Nathaniel W. and Elizabeth (Earl) Denniston, and to this union have been born four children: Leander Nicholas, who is married and lives in Clinton county, Pennsylvania; Elizabeth, who married Albert Wers, a miller at Pine Creek, Clinton county; Eliza, who married Jacob Wolf of Porter township, and Margaret J. Mr. Ott is a Republican, and the family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

Robert W. Ferguson, farmer and tobacco grower, was born March 25, 1858, in Porter township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, son of James G. and Eleanor (McGuire) Ferguson. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and removed to Porter township, Lycoming county, from Clinton county, about the year 1843, where they resided until their death. His father died March 29, 1886, and his mother March 13, 1888. Their living children are as follows: Andrew, of Porter township; Margaret A., who married Thomas G. Caldwell, of Watsontown, Pennsylvania; Robert W., and J. Woods, both residents of Porter township. The

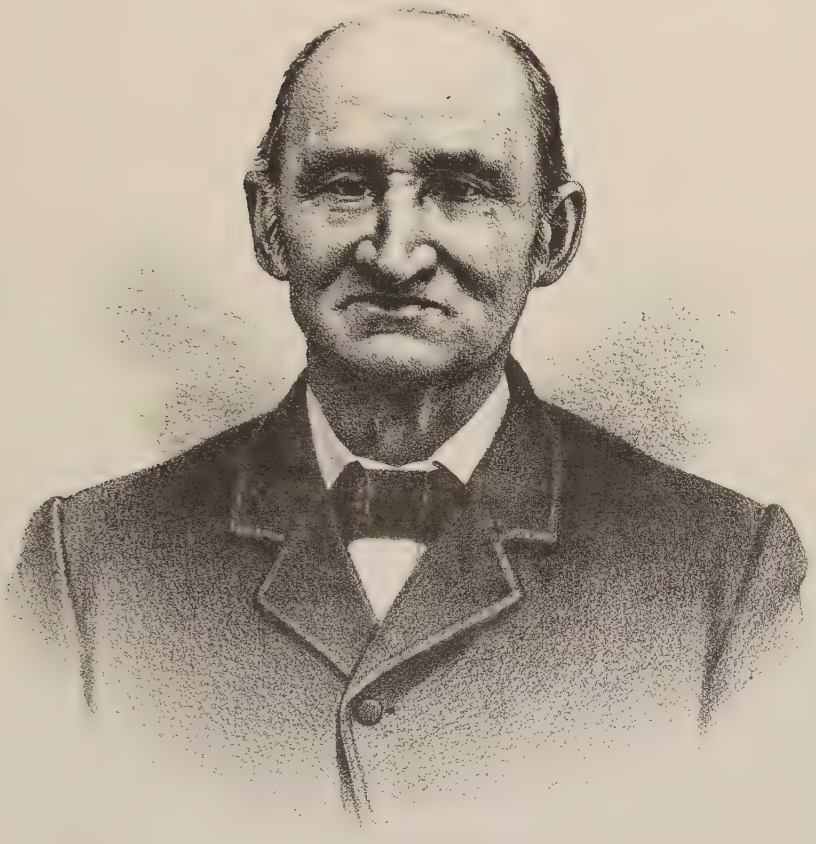
subject of this sketch attended school in his native township and at Jersey Shore until he was twenty years old, when he took a special course at Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania. He then went to Philadelphia and learned the machinist's trade, whence he returned home and assumed charge of the homestead farm in the spring of 1889, upon which he has since resided.

J. Woods Ferguson, farmer, is the youngest of the four surviving children of James G. and Eleanor (McGuire) Ferguson. He was educated in the township schools until he was eighteen years old, when he went to New Jersey and attended a preparatory school for one year, and afterwards Bryant and Stratton's Commercial College. On his return home from the latter institution, he began farming, which he has followed ever since with excellent success. He was married December 6, 1879, to Lillie, daughter of John and Caroline Borden, of Bridgeton, New Jersey, and to this union have been born four children, all of whom are living: James Graham; Nellie; Robert B., and Lillie. Mr. Ferguson is a Republican in politics, is a member of Jersey Shore Lodge, No. 101, I. O. O. F., and is one of the most successful and enterprising farmers of Porter township.

J. G. Fisher was born March 27, 1838, in Tioga county, Pennsylvania. He is a son of Charles and Nancy (Gaylor) Fisher; when he was sixteen years of age his parents moved to Lycoming county, settling in Porter township, where our subject now resides. Mr. Fisher received a common school education and lived upon the homestead farm until 1862, when he enlisted in Company G, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He served until the close of the war, and participated in the following engagements: Fisher's Hill, Hatcher's Run, Ream's Station, Winchester, Charles City Cross Roads, Deep Bottom, Boylan Plank Road, Traverton Station, and Charlottesville. At the close of the rebellion he returned to Lycoming county, and in 1871 engaged in the business of burning lime, which he has continued until the present time. Mr. Fisher was married in 1862 to Hester Shadle, of Nippenose valley; to this union have been born nine children, six of whom are living: Margaret, wife of Loren English; Sherman; Mary A.; Frank; Jeannette, and Martin. Politically he is a Republican, and is a member of the German Lutheran church of Clinton county. He is also a member of Major Keenan Post, G. A. R.

Abraham H. Sheesley, farmer, was born April 21, 1829. His parents, Henry and Eunice (Harris) Sheesley, are residents of Lycoming county, and the parents of six children: Abraham H.; Andrew I.; Margaret Ann; Sarah Jane, who married Jacob Weber; Emma, and Fannie Elizabeth, who married Thomas Stephenson. Mr. Sheesley received a common school education, and has followed farming and lumbering as an occupation. His parents lived upon his grandfather's farm, which was situated near Jersey Mills, for a few years after his birth, removing thence to the island, and from there to Porter township, where he has resided for about forty-seven years. His father was the first settler on the old furnace tract of 2,100 acres.

George W. Buffington, farmer and dairyman, son of S. S. and Catherine Buffington, was born July 29, 1847, in Limestone township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and received a common school education. He was reared on a farm and has followed farming as a business all his life. He removed to his present homestead in 1881. He was married May 15, 1876, to Laura J., daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Ilgen) Burrell, and to this union have been born three children:



John Pynearson

Mabel Catherine, born September 11, 1878; Volula L., August 6, 1881, and Frederick B., July 18, 1885. Mr. Buffington is a Democrat in politics, and with his family belongs to the Lutheran church.

E. Wentz, miller, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1839, son of John and Susannah (Kredler) Wentz. He received a common school education, and was reared on a farm. At the age of twenty-two years he embarked in the mercantile business at Hanover, Pennsylvania and continued there for two years. He afterwards followed the same business in Adams county for three years. He then settled in DuBoistown, Lycoming county, where he carried on a store for some time, and subsequently removed to Clinton county, and leased a grist mill, which he operated for two and a half years. He then purchased his present mill, which he has since conducted quite successfully. Mr. Wentz was married in 1862 to Eliza Matthias, of Maryland, and to this union have been born seven children, four of whom are living: Albert F., who married Elizabeth Ott; Emma, who married C. T. Cable; Elmer, and Minnie. Mr. Wentz is a Republican in politics, and has filled the office of school director. He is one of the successful business men of the community in which he resides. His grist mill is just over the line in Clinton county, and is well adapted for doing custom and general work.

Jacob Tomb, a native of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, and of German extraction, settled in Northumberland county about the year 1786. Six months later he was driven out by the Indians and went to Cumberland county, where he remained two or three years. In November, 1791, he came to Pine creek, to what is now Slate Run. The trip was made up the Susquehanna river on a keel-boat, thence up Pine creek to Slate Run in canoes. He immediately commenced the erection of a saw and grist mill, which was finished in March, 1792, and operated for a number of years. Subsequently he removed to what is now known as Tomb's Run, and erected a distillery, which he operated until his death, about 1818. He was buried in the old graveyard on the farm where Jacob Gamble now resides. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Tomb was married twice. The name of his first wife is not known. Her children were as follows: Jacob; John, and Philip. The children by his second wife were: George; Benjamin; Henry; Elizabeth, wife of Andrew Gamble, and Catherine, who married James Gamble, all of whom are dead.

Henry Tomb, third son of Jacob Tomb, by his second wife, was born in 1797, at Slate Run, where he was reared and educated. He was engaged with his father in the distilling business until the death of the latter. He then engaged in the lumber business, and also farmed, owning about 1,100 acres. He was an old-line Whig, and filled many of the township offices. He was a tide-water pilot for many years. Mr. Tomb died in 1882, a member of the Jersey Shore Presbyterian church, in which he filled the office of deacon. He married Ann Blackwell, a native of England, and to them were born the following children: George; Mary; Hannah; Matilda; Jane; Sarah; Philip; Enoch B.; Rachel; Harriet, and Henry. Mrs. Tomb died in 1864, and Mr. Tomb was again married, to Mrs. Lydia Flock, who survives him.

Enoch B. Tomb, son of Henry Tomb, was born August 8, 1834. He was educated in the common schools and reared on the farm. He is now engaged in farm-

ing about 100 acres of land, and also in lumbering. He was elected county commissioner in 1882, and has served as school director for many years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Tomb was married to Melvina, daughter of Alexander Forsyth, of Maryland, and to them have been born four children: Luellen; Harry; William, and Laura.

Henry Rorabaugh was born November 7, 1800, in Berks county, Pennsylvania, son of Simon Rorabaugh, who emigrated from Germany to Berks county at an early date. The latter married Mary, daughter of Hugh Pugh of England, and to this union eight children were born, of whom Henry, the subject of this sketch, was the eldest. Subsequently he removed to Steuben county, New York. Henry was reared in his native county and learned the molding trade. About 1821 he settled in what is now Watson township, Lycoming county, where he was employed in the old Safe Harbor Forge, and also in other furnaces in that vicinity. In 1827 he married Harriet Cook, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Cook, who were natives of New Jersey, and of English parentage, and at that time residents of Steuben county, New York. In 1833 he removed to Waterville and in partnership with Joseph Kelton operated a saw mill, which was finally destroyed by a flood with a total loss of stock and lumber. He then went to farming, purchased 100 acres of land, and later 600 acres of timber land, cleared up a farm, and followed agricultural pursuits in connection with lumbering. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he served as class-leader and Sunday school superintendent for many years, and his house was a home for the weary itinerant preacher; he was highly respected by all, and especially kind to the poor. In politics he was a Democrat, and was school director for many years. To Henry and Harriet Rorabaugh were born six children: Samuel, deceased; Mary J., widow of Allen H. Thomas; Francis C.; Joseph H.; Sarah T., and Emily N. Mrs. Rorabaugh died May 6, 1855; her husband survived her until August 26, 1884.

Joseph H. Rorabaugh was born December 11, 1842, and was educated in the common schools, and brought up at farming. At the death of his father he purchased the homestead, where he still resides. In 1878 he was married to Jennie M., daughter of John R. Hays, and to them have been born two children: Clyde and Guy. Mr. Rorabaugh is a Democrat and has filled the offices of mercantile appraiser, assessor, clerk, and school director, and secretary of the board for many years.

John L. Brown, farmer, was born in the house where he now resides, in Watson township, Lycoming county, November 4, 1831. His parents, Thomas and Priscilla (Ferguson) Brown, died in 1874, and February 25, 1834, respectively. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom are living: John L.; Barbara; Priscilla, who married William Crawford, and Emma, who married Graffis Stewart. John L. received a common school education, and was brought up at agricultural pursuits, which he has since continued to follow. He was married March 13, 1861, to Angeline, daughter of William and Elizabeth Wilhelm, of Muncy township, and to this union have been born two children: Olive, a graduate of the Maryland Institute Schools of Art and Design, Baltimore, Maryland, and Thomas Allison, a graduate of Sadler's Bryant and Stratton's Business College, of the same city. Mr. Brown is a Democrat, and he and family are connected with the Baptist church.

Jacob Harer, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, emigrated to this country about

1825. He first located at Block House, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased 100 acres of land and lived until 1841. During this year he bought 100 acres in Mifflin township, Lycoming county, where Mrs. Catharine Harer now lives. This he cleared and improved, and afterward purchased another tract of ninety-five acres, upon which he built a saw mill. He conducted the business of manufacturing lumber and farming for a number of years. He died in 1890. He donated a large portion of the lumber used in the erection of Frieden Evangelical church, to which he belonged, and was a class-leader in the same for many years. During his early life he was a Whig, but afterwards became a Democrat. Mr. Harer married Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Zinck, of Block House, Pennsylvania, and to them were born the following children: Jacob; Mary, wife of Lewis Humm; George; Leonard; Elizabeth, wife of William Ulmer, and Phœbe, wife of Adam Fisher. Mrs. Harer died in 1879.

George Harer, the second son of Jacob Harer, was born March 26, 1832, at Block House, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. He was reared in Mifflin township, and educated in the common schools. He remained upon the homestead farm until he was twenty-seven, when he engaged in farming and operating a saw mill. After leasing the homestead for three years, he, in 1852, purchased his present farm of 105 acres, which he has cleared and improved. Mr. Harer was married to Lovina, daughter of Rev. John Young. She died in 1862, leaving one daughter, Lovina, wife of William Bardo. He was again married to Hannah Boger, and to this union were born ten children: Reuben; Daniel; Aaron; Susan; David; Hiram; Myron; Jacob; Mary E., and Sarah S. Mr Harer has filled the offices of supervisor, auditor, and school director for fifteen years, also tax collector. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a member and trustee of Mount Pleasant Evangelical church.

Andrew Siegel was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, who came to the United States in July, 1854. He settled in Philadelphia, where he worked at his trade, that of a blacksmith, for six months. He then removed to Burlington county, New Jersey, where he farmed for two years, after which he located in Mifflin township, Lycoming county, where he purchased sixteen acres of land, built a shop, and engaged in the blacksmith business. There he resided until his death in June, 1887. Mr. Siegel was a Democrat, and a member of the Lutheran church. He married Christiana Leibold, of Wurtemberg, and to them were born the following children: John; Christian; William; Catherine; Frederick; Conrad; Solomon, and Abraham.

Solomon Siegel, the sixth son of Andrew Siegel, was born December 22, 1846, in Wurtemberg, Germany. He was principally reared in Mifflin township, and educated in the common schools. September 1, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and saw service until the close of the war, participating in the battles of Fort Fisher, Wilmington, North Carolina, and Raleigh, the same State. At the close of the war he returned to Mifflin township, and in 1871 he purchased his present farm which he has since cleared and improved, and is engaged in general farming and lumbering. He is a Republican in politics, and has held the office of school director. Mr. Siegel was married in 1868 to Rachel, daughter of Joseph Losch, and to this union have been born eight children: Olive; Maggie; Chrissy; Kate; John; Charles; May, and Rachel, deceased. He is a member of Tomb's Run Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is class-leader.

J. L. Guldin, miller, was born May 31, 1825, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, son of Samuel and Catherine (Ludwick) Guldin, of French and English extraction. He had the advantage of a common school education, which he paid for out of his own earnings, and until the age of twenty-one years he worked on a farm. At this time he began learning the milling business, which he has continued ever since, at the present time having the management of a grist mill owned by Simon Wallace. He was married in 1846, to Catherine, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth Cleaver, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and to this union have been born six children, five of whom are living: Jonathan; Samuel; Elizabeth, who married Philip Myers; Melinda, who married Newton Carpenter, and Yorder, who married Margy Clark, a daughter of William Clark. Mr. Guldin was a Republican for a number of years, but is now a Prohibitionist. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

James H. Lentz, farmer, was born July 19, 1854, in Nippenose valley, Lycoming county, and is a son of John and Catherine Lentz, who were the parents of thirteen children, as follows: Margaret, who married Henry Shadel; William; Mary, who married Hugh Purcell; Elizabeth, who married Vernon Mitchell; Julia, who married Jacob Everett; George; Rebecca, who married Paul Hayes; Emma, deceased wife of William Lininger; John Pierce; James H.; Robert; Alfred, and Miles. Mrs. Lentz died in 1874, and Mr. Lentz in 1882. The subject of this sketch received a common school education. He was brought up on a farm and has always followed that occupation. He was married in March, 1883, to Sarah, daughter of Jackson and Abbie Dougherty, of Pine creek, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, and to this union have been born four children: Olive; Pearl; Frank, and Onieta. Mr. and Mrs. Lentz are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

Joseph Hartranft, farmer, is a son of Andrew and Mary M. (Frankenberger) Hartranft. Andrew Hartranft, who was of German extraction, died in October, 1833, in Delaware township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. He married Mary M. Frankenberger, who died in the same house January 24, 1856. They were the parents of ten children: Henry, born June 14, 1810; Conrad, born in 1812; Mary, who married John Moyer, born in 1814; John, born November 21, 1816; William, born March 15, 1819; Samuel, born April 3, 1821; Elizabeth, born November 5, 1823; Joseph, born March 19, 1826; Andrew Jackson, born August 12, 1828, and died July 13, 1890, and George, born July 16, 1832. Joseph received his education at the common schools of his native township, and was brought up on a farm. He learned the trade of a blacksmith, which he followed for thirty years, principally in Lycoming county. He is now engaged in farming. He volunteered in the war, in 1864, and was assigned to the Two Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Regiment, under command of Colonel Moore, and was in the engagement at Fort Fisher. He was mustered out at Raleigh, North Carolina, and arrived home in July of that year. He was married January 9, 1851, to Jane E., daughter of Henry and Ann (Blackwell) Tomb, and to this union have been born eleven children: Harriett T., born September 27, 1851, died July 23, 1852; Andrew Judson, born December 7, 1852; Ann Mary, born August 13, 1853, died April 14, 1855; Emma H., born July 21, 1856, died August 25, 1865; Enoch B., born December 24, 1857, died March 14, 1858; William Henry, born February 23, 1859; Joseph Arthur, born April 7, 1861;

Daniel Moyer, born March 27, 1863, died August 19, 1865; Charles Bertram, born April 22, 1865, died September 29, 1869; Anna May, born March 23, 1867, and Eden T., born April 29, 1871. Mr. Hartranft is a Republican, and with his wife belongs to the Baptist church.

JOHN THOMAS was born in England, July 25, 1770, and came to the United States in boyhood and settled in Philadelphia. He learned the cutler's trade, and after he had completed his apprenticeship, he came to Piatt township, Lycoming county, in company with his brothers, George, Jesse, Thomas, Samuel, and William. They purchased the old iron furnace on Larry's creek about 1798, which they operated for some years, and then sold to Tomb & Slonaker. He afterwards farmed for Slonaker & Kreps for several years, and then purchased 180 acres of land, where Samuel Thomas now lives. He cleared and improved his farm until his death, which occurred February 20, 1843, by being thrown from a sleigh. Mr. Thomas married December 24, 1797, Mary, daughter of John Murphy of Larry's creek, a soldier of the Revolution, in which he served seven years. She was born July 25, 1781, and was the mother of fourteen children, as follows: George W.; Rebecca; Samuel; Elizabeth, who married Charles Baird; Charles; Maria, who married Anthony Pepperman; Margaret, who married Robert Baker; John; Sarah, who married Harvey Hetherlin; Juliann; Ellen, who married Thomas Cooley; Gideon D.; Jane K., who married Jacob Fessler, and Martha, who was twice married, first to David Bussler, and after his death to Jacob Hart. All of these are dead except Mrs. Fessler and Gideon D. Mr. Thomas was a Democrat, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN THOMAS, JR., son of John and Mary (Murphy) Thomas, was born at the Forge on Larry's creek, June 11, 1811. He received a limited education, and lived with his parents until he was eighteen years old, and then began working in Manning Stevenson's saw mill in Loyalsock township, where he remained five years, and assisted in paying for the homestead farm, where Samuel Thomas now lives. He then returned home and took possession of a part of the farm, and followed farming and lumbering on Larry's creek. He subsequently embarked in the mercantile business at Salladasburg, where he continued for over thirty years, and died February 18, 1891. He married Mary Ann, daughter of Isaac Coudrick, who survives him and resides in Newberry. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for over sixty years, and was a steward, class-leader, and superintendent of the Sunday school, and a trustee of the same for a period of twenty-five years. He was a Democrat all his life. Mr. Thomas was the father of eleven children, eight of whom are living: Samuel P.; William W.; Manning S.; Charles A.; Sylvester C.; Mary E., who married W. K. McCormick; Sarah E., who married R. W. McClaren, and Ida C., who married A. S. Williamson. Those deceased are: H. Amanda, who married H. J. Clinger; Martha Jane, who married W. K. McCormick, and John Franklin.

SAMUEL P. THOMAS was born in Fairfield township, January 16, 1837, and is the eldest son of John and Mary A. Thomas. He was reared in Mifflin township, received a common school education, and has always lived upon the old homestead. He was married in 1857, to Kate E. T., daughter of Henry Pepperman, who died in 1870, and left two children: Manning E., and Cora E., wife of H. W. Losch.

Mr. Thomas was again married in 1872, to Anna M., daughter of Henry Bumgardner. She died in 1880, leaving one child, Wilson T. His third wife was Susan C., daughter of Henry Pepperman, who has borne him two children: Royal C. C., and Margaret G. Politically he is a Democrat, and is a member of the Salladasburg Methodist Episcopal church, in which body he has filled the offices of steward and superintendent of the Sunday school.

Gideon D. Thomas, youngest son of John and Mary (Murphy) Thomas, was born at the Forge, on Larry's creek, August 3, 1818. He attended the pioneer subscription schools, and remained with his parents until he was twenty-three years old, when he rented a farm on Pine creek, Watson township, and remained there ten years. He then purchased a farm on Hoagland run, in Anthony township, where he lived fifteen years. In 1866 he bought his present homestead of 214 acres, upon which he has since resided. Mr. Thomas was married October 17, 1841, to Mary, daughter of Thomas Ramsey, who is the mother of six children: Josephine, deceased; Eliza, deceased wife of W. Harris; Sarah J., deceased; Mary E., deceased wife of L. W. Ginter; William, and Martha A., wife of John W. Douglass. He is a Democrat, and has filled several local offices in his township. He is a steward, trustee, and class-leader in the Methodist Episcopal church, and has been superintendent of the Sunday school.

Anthony Pepperman, only son of Anthony Pepperman, was born in Virginia, and grew to manhood in York county, Pennsylvania. His father was a native of Germany, and immigrated with his mother before the Revolutionary war, and settled in either Pennsylvania or Virginia. He served in the Revolution under General Wayne, and after the war closed he located in Virginia, subsequently removing to Hopewell township, York county, Pennsylvania. He married a Mrs. Foulk, a widow, who bore him two children: Anthony, and Hannah, who became the wife of Patrick McKinney, of York county. He resided in York county for many years, where his wife died in 1810. He afterwards came to Clinton county, and died at the home of his son Anthony. In 1814 our subject located in Clinton county, close to the Lycoming county line, where he lived for twelve years, and then removed to Dunstable township, in the same county, where he spent the same period. About this time he purchased a farm of 320 acres in Mifflin township, Lycoming county, where Isaac H. Pepperman now lives. He built a saw mill upon this tract, and engaged in the lumber business, which he carried on in connection with farming. Mr. Pepperman was agent for Ellis & Harris, also for Forkman & Bidell, for two large tracts of land, which he disposed of for these companies. He was a Republican, and filled many of the local offices of his township. He was reared in the Lutheran faith, but subsequently became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he was a trustee, class-leader, and local preacher for many years. He died in 1861, his wife surviving him until April 27, 1864. He married Mary Clayton of Maryland, and they were the parents of the following children: Joseph, deceased; Jacob, deceased; Hannah, deceased wife of John Brierton; Anthony, deceased; John, deceased; Henry, of Mifflin township; Adam, deceased; Polly, wife of Charles Rosencrantz; Isaac, and Jesse, both of whom are dead, and Rachel, wife of Jacob Cline.

Henry Pepperman, the only surviving son of Anthony Pepperman, Jr., was born

in York county, Pennsylvania, in 1808. He removed with his parents to Clinton county in 1814, where he grew to manhood. He was married December 11, 1834, to Margaret, daughter of William Tackaberry, who bore him the following children: Lucinda, deceased wife of John Emery; Catharine, deceased wife of Samuel Thomas; Margaret, wife of John Cline; Jennie; William; Mrs. Susan Thomas, and Alice, wife of T. A. Sloat. Mrs. Pepperman died in 1877. After his marriage he settled on his present farm of 221 acres, and has been engaged in farming and lumbering all his life. He is a steward and class leader in the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics is a Republican.

Isaac Pepperman, the seventh son of Anthony Pepperman, Jr., was born September 28, 1814, in Clinton county, Pennsylvania, and came with his father to Lycoming county. He purchased the homestead farm and saw mill, and succeeded to his father's business, which he followed up to his death. He was married June 8, 1837, to Sarah, daughter of Matthew Marshall, to whom were born the following children: Matthew, deceased; John K.; Anthony C.; Jennie M., wife of E. W. Muzzy; Annie P., wife of S. C. Thomas; Sophia C., wife of C. A. Thomas; Isaac H., and Charles M. He was a Republican, and filled the office of school director in his township thirty years. Both he and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and died October 21, 1890, and June 14, 1888, respectively.

Isaac H. Pepperman, fourth son of Isaac and Sarah Pepperman, was born December 16, 1857, on his present homestead farm, where he has ever since resided. He purchased the homestead, containing 200 acres, and has been engaged in general farming since reaching manhood. He was married in 1881, to Alice M., daughter of Robert Maffet, and has four children: Olive E.; Matie R.; Harry M., and Sarah A. Mr. Pepperman is a Republican and has filled several minor offices in his township. He is a member of Lodge No. 751, I. O. O. F., of Salladasburg.

George Cline, a native of Mercer county, New Jersey, settled in Mifflin township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, about 1800, purchasing a tract of 106 acres, where Abraham Losch now lives. He resided upon this farm until his death, in 1854. He was the father of the following children: James; Jacob; William; Maria, who married William Crow; Mrs. John Nable; Mrs. George Johnson, and Mrs. Fanny Rosencrans. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics an adherent of the Democratic party.

James Cline, eldest son of George Cline, was born in Mifflin township, Lycoming county, in 1810. After attaining his majority, he settled where his son Jeremiah now lives, and engaged in farming and lumbering. He spent the balance of his life on that farm. He married Margaret, daughter of William English, who survives him and resides with her son Winfield S., at Larry's Creek. They were the parents of ten children: Sarah J., who married Archie Stradley; Maggie A., wife of Jacob Good; Caroline, wife of William Toner; William; John R.; James, and Henry of Kansas; Jeremiah; George, and Winfield S. Mr. Cline was a Democrat in politics, and in religion a Methodist.

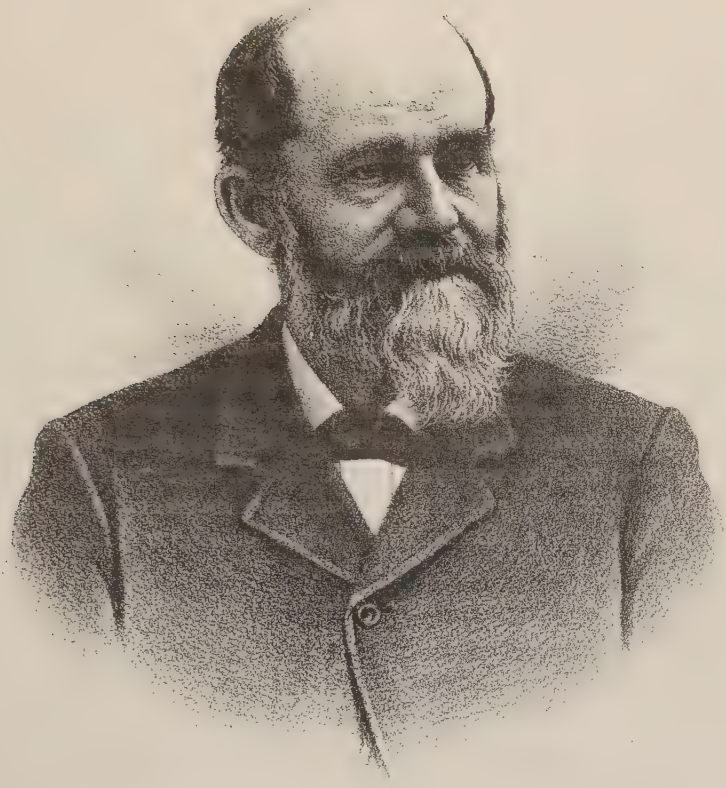
John R. Cline, second son of James and Margaret Cline, was born in Mifflin township, Lycoming county, February 28, 1842. He received a common school education, and throughout his early manhood he followed farming and lumbering. In 1864 he enlisted in Company G, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volun-

teers, and participated in the battles of Fort Stedman and Petersburg. At the close of the war he purchased his present homestead of seventy acres, upon which he has since lived. He was married in 1869, to Elizabeth Shone, of Blooming Grove, Lycoming county, and has a family of nine children: Charles E.; Amanda; Annie; Emma M.; Cora E.; Maude L.; Harry D.; William, and Lawrence R. Mr. Cline is a member of Mount Pleasant Evangelical church, and has served as school director for three years.

Peter Moyer was a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Lewis township, (now Gamble), Lycoming county, in 1808. He afterwards removed to Jackson township, and purchased a tract of 100 acres, which he cleared and improved. He was a cabinet maker by trade, and lived upon his farm about thirty years. He also kept hotel at Block House, Jackson township, Lycoming county, for several years, and then bought a farm in Mifflin township, upon which he died. He married Katie Gundrum of Berks county, Pennsylvania, who became the mother of the following children: Susan, who married a Mr. Zimmerley; John; Kate, who married John Miller, and Peter. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and donated the ground for the Moyer Lutheran church of Jackson township.

John Moyer, eldest son of Peter Moyer, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1805. He came with his parents to Lycoming county, and was reared in Jackson township. He is well remembered as one of the noted hunters of pioneer days. When he was twenty years old he purchased a farm in Jackson township, whence he removed to Mifflin township, and bought 140 acres of land, whereon his son Charles now lives. He built a saw mill, and was engaged in the lumber business until 1867. He then retired from active business life, and died upon his farm in May, 1879. He owned 220 acres of land where his son Charles lives, sixty acres where John Siegel lives, and 100 acres where E. Thomas resides, all of which he cleared and improved. He was a prominent Democrat of his locality, but never accepted office. He was one of the organizers of the Lutheran church in Salladasburg, and gave liberally of his means towards the erection of the church building. He subsequently joined the German Baptist church, in which faith he died. Mr. Moyer married Charlotte, daughter of Jeremiah Maneval of Tioga county, and was the father of the following children: Charles D.; Jacob; Peter; Harriet, who first married Lewis Bowman, and afterward Henry Newcome; John, and Charlotte, wife of Isaiah Hays.

Charles D. Moyer was born in Jackson township, Lycoming county, June 5, 1824, and is the eldest son of John Moyer. He received a common school education, and removed with his father to Mifflin township, with whom he was engaged in the lumber business. At the age of twenty-three he engaged in boating on the West Branch canal for two years, and then followed farming for a number of years. He afterwards located in Cogan House township, and embarked in the lumber business, which he followed four years. Returning to the homestead in Mifflin township, he purchased it, and has since been engaged in farming and lumbering. Mr. Moyer has been twice married. In 1850 he married Anna, daughter of John Soffel of Snyder county, Pennsylvania, who bore him the following children: Mary; John; William H., and James M., all of whom are residents of Kansas; Charles K.; Char-



Daniel H. Foust

lotte, and Jacob I. His second wife was Mrs. Rosanna Kohler, daughter of Jacob Kissinger, who is the mother of five children, as follows: Samuel S.; Rilla, wife of Henry Fellman; Clarence F., deceased; Lewis L., and Sadie A. Mr. Moyer is a Democrat, and has filled several minor offices in his township. He is a member of the Evangelical church, and has been a class-leader for many years in that organization.

John George Heyd, originally Haid, was born in Pfullingen, Ober-Ampt, Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1776. In 1805 he immigrated to Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and in 1807 he settled in Hepburn township, Lycoming county, where he resided until his death, in 1824. He owned a farm of 200 acres, which he partly cleared and improved. He was married in Germany, to Anna Maria Mutchler, and they were the parents of the following children: George; John; Catherine, wife of George Eckert; Margaret, wife of Joseph Lœsch, and Mary, who married Leonard Schambacher. He was married a second time, to Mary Sholl, who became the mother of seven children: David; Matthew; Phœbe; Barbara; Ursula; Rosanna, and Christina. Mr. Heyd was a Democrat in politics, and a Lutheran in religion.

John Heyd, second son of John George and Anna Maria Heyd, was born in Germany, January 26, 1803. He came with his parents to this country, and grew to manhood on the homestead farm in Hepburn township, Lycoming county. He rented a farm until he was twenty-eight years of age, and then purchased eighty acres of land in Hepburn township, upon which he lived six years. He afterwards purchased 200 acres in Mifflin township, to which he added 160 acres more, where he lived thirty years, and removed to Delaware in 1867. He purchased a farm of 198 acres in that State, upon which both he and wife died in February, 1889. He married Dorothea, daughter of Michael Eckert of Hepburn township, and they were the parents of eleven children, as follows: Michael; Mary, wife of Jacob Metzger; Kate, who was twice married, first to Hartley Elluanger, and then to Chris Singer; Margaret, wife of Charles Elluanger; George; Phœbe, wife of Charles Zinck; Lizzie, wife of Jacob Ginter; David, of Delaware; Rosa, wife of Frederick Friedel; John, of Delaware, and Jacob, of Philadelphia.

Michael Heyd, eldest son of John and Dorothea Heyd, was born in Hepburn township, Lycoming county, April 17, 1832. He was reared in Mifflin township, and attended the German schools of his neighborhood. In 1860 he settled on his present farm of 100 acres, where he has since resided. Mr. Heyd was married in 1860, to Rosanna, daughter of David Manavel, who has borne him eight children: Edward; Charles; Lizzie, wife of John Young; Adeline; Annie; Ellen; James, and Nelson. He is a Democrat, and has filled the offices of school director, assessor, etc., many years. He is a member of Mt. Pleasant Evangelical church, and a trustee in that body.

George Heyd, son of John and Dorothea Heyd, was born on the old homestead, February 4, 1839, where he now resides. He received a common school education, and has always been engaged in farming. At the age of twenty-eight he rented the old homestead farm for three years, then purchased it, and is now the owner of 360 acres. Mr. Heyd was married in 1867, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Linck. She died June 9, 1883, leaving four children: Henry; Annie; Irwin.

and William. He was again married, February 4, 1886, to Clara J., daughter of Jacob Stahl of Nippenose valley. Mr. Heyd is a Democrat, and has filled the positions of school director and auditor in his township. He is a steward and trustee in Frieden Evangelical church, and is one of the representative citizens of that part of the county.

Christopher Frederick Losch was a native of Pfullingen, Ober-Ampt, Reutlingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to Pennsylvania in 1830, and settled at Blooming Grove, Lycoming county. He purchased 400 acres of land, cleared and improved a farm, and died thereon in 1842. He married Dorothea Seitz, a native of the same place, who survived him, and died January 15, 1869. Their children are as follows: Joseph F., deceased; John; Catharine, widow of Henry Schneider; Jacob, deceased; Rachel, wife of Jacob Barnhart, and Mrs. Elizabeth Henny. Mr. Losch was a life-long member of the Lutheran church.

Joseph F. Losch, son of Christopher F. and Dorothea Losch, was born November 11, 1811, in Germany, and came with his parents to Lycoming county in 1830. He purchased a tract of land in Mifflin township, where his sons, Frederick and Jacob, now reside, and cleared up a farm. He was engaged in farming, and also erected many houses in Williamsport. He married Margaret, daughter of John George Heyd, of Hepburn township, and was the father of the following children: Catharine, widow of Albert Miller; Frederick; Dorothea, wife of Michael Bulach; Rachel, deceased wife of Solomon Siegel; Jacob, and John. Mr. Losch was an attendant of the Evangelical church, to which his wife belonged. They died in 1874 and 1867, respectively. Politically he was a Republican.

Frederick Losch was born in Mifflin township, Lycoming county, November 9, 1835, and is a son of Joseph F. and Margaret (Heyd) Losch. He received a common school education, and has always been engaged in farming upon the old homestead. He was married in 1866, to Catharine Willott, who died in 1867, leaving one child, since deceased. He married for his second wife Henrietta, daughter of John Durwachter, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1868, who has borne him the following children: John; Solomon; Jacob A.; William F.; Charles W.; George W.; Margaret B.; Katie S.; Norah H.; Edward E., and Mattie E. Mr. Losch has always taken a great interest in the public schools of his township, and has filled the office of school director several years. Politically he is a Democrat, and is an adherent of the Evangelical church.

Jacob Losch, son of Joseph F. and Margaret Losch, was born on the old homestead in Mifflin township in 1842. He received a common school education, and has been always engaged in farming, in partnership with his brother Frederick. They own a well improved farm of 270 acres. He attends the Evangelical church, and in politics is a Republican.

John Losch is the third son of Joseph F. and Margaret Losch, and was born in Mifflin township, May 27, 1844. He was educated in the common schools, and settled in Watson township, on a farm of 187 acres. In the spring of 1882 he purchased his present homestead in Piatt township, which contains 150 acres. Mr. Losch was married in 1870, to Caroline, daughter of Henry Kuhn, of Mifflin township, and they are the parents of three children: William H.; Mary M., and Aaron A. Politically he is a Republican, and has filled the office of school director

in Watson township. Mr. Losch is one of the representative farmers of that part of the county.

Jacob Gohl was born near Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1803, and immigrated to Philadelphia in May, 1830. He came to Hepburn township, Lycoming county, the same year, and in 1831 he purchased the farm where Charles Marshall now resides. It contains 107 acres, and he cleared and improved it, and lived upon it up to within two years of his death, which occurred at the home of his son, John, in 1879. Mr. Gohl was twice married. His first wife was Jane A. Eckert, who became the mother of the following children: John; William; Jacob F.; Frederick; Elizabeth, wife of William Cohick; Christian; Catherine, wife of Lewis Stephens, and Rosa, wife of William Thomas. Mrs. Gohl died in 1857, and he afterwards married Mrs. Jane Stonesifer, who is also deceased. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Baptist church.

John Gohl, eldest son of Jacob and Jane A. (Eckert) Gohl, was born in Hepburn township, Lycoming county, May 25, 1831. He was educated in the German schools of his neighborhood, and grew to manhood under the parental roof. In 1863 he purchased his present farm, upon which he has since resided. Mr. Gohl was married in 1855, to Mary F., daughter of Valentine Smith, of Mifflin township. Their children are: William V.; Henry F.; James E.; Norah L., and Oscar M. S. Politically he is a Republican, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is also connected with the I. O. O. F., and Mifflin Grange, No. 250. During the war he enlisted in Company M, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was in the battles of Petersburg and Fort Stedman.

William Gohl is a son of Jacob Gohl, and was born upon the homestead, July 10, 1834. He received a common school education, in the old log school house erected on the Gohl homestead, which he assisted in building. He resided with his parents until he was twenty-four years of age, and then worked four years at the lumber business. He afterwards purchased his present farm of 100 acres, which he has since cleared and improved. During the war he enlisted in Company M, Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, and participated in the battles of Petersburg and Fort Stedman. Mr. Gohl was married in 1861, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Marshall, of Anthony township, who has borne him ten children: Clara B.; William A.; John F.; Maggie; Elijah; Lydia; Katie; George; Joseph, and Bertha. Politically he is a Democrat, and is a member of Mifflin Grange, No. 250, P. of H.

Jacob Friedel was born in Rhinepaltz, Germany, in May, 1787, grew to manhood in his native land, and there learned the shoemaker's trade. In 1831 he immigrated to New York City, where he lived two years, and then removed to Colebrook township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, and worked at his trade for five years. In the spring of 1840 he came to Lycoming county, and settled upon the land in Mifflin township where his son Frederick now lives. He purchased a small tract, which he farmed, at the same time following his trade. He afterwards bought more land and finally owned 300 acres. He purchased a saw mill in 1842 on the first fork of Larry's creek, and engaged in the lumber business, which he followed a number of years. His wife was Mary Smith, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, who bore him the following children: Frederick; Jacob; Charles;

Catharine, who married Daniel Russie; Mary, who married Henry Evegood; Louisa, who was twice married, first to Lewis Marks, and then to William Hoyer. Mr. Friedel was a Democrat, and in early life was a member of the Presbyterian church, but afterward joined the Evangelical denomination. His wife died in January, 1868; he survived her until January 1, 1875.

Frederick Friedel, eldest son of Jacob and Mary Friedel, was born at Rhinepaltz, Germany, December 16, 1820, and came with his parents to the United States in 1831. He learned the shoemaker's trade with his father, and worked for him in New York City and Berks county, Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1839 the family came to Lycoming county, where he worked at his trade for Col. Jacob Sallade six months. He afterwards worked for his father for the same period, and then engaged in the lumber business with his father, which he followed for ten years. At this time he purchased a tract of land adjoining his father's homestead, which he has since cleared and improved. He was one of the prominent lumbermen of his vicinity during the time he was engaged in that business. He has always taken a great interest in public matters, and has been a life-long adherent of the Democratic party. He is a member of Frieden Evangelical church, and is connected with the I. O. O. F. society. He married Catherine, daughter of George Fisher, and has the following children: Rebecca, wife of J. H. Hetner; George W. and Aaron, merchants of Lock Haven; Elizabeth, wife of J. B. Dinsworth; Susanna, and Annie.

John B. Robinson was born on the State road, on the line of Anthony and Lycoming townships, Lycoming county, July 24, 1814, son of John and Mary (Baker) Robinson, and was reared upon the old homestead. He received a common school education, and remained at home until he was twenty-seven years old. He then purchased 100 acres of land in Anthony township, upon which he lived several years, and afterwards bought the adjoining 100 acres, and resided upon it until 1865. In that year he removed to Salladasburg, and bought seventy-five acres close to that village, where he still resides. He also purchased the mercantile busines of John Cline, which he carried on for ten years. He at one time owned a large amount of property in Salladasburg, and erected many houses in that village. Politically he is a Democrat, and has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and has filled the office of justice of the peace for twenty years. In 1841 he married Catherine, daughter of John Johnson of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, of which union the following children were born: Jasper; Mary J., wife of William King, and Adeline, wife of Samuel Boynton. His second wife was Catherine, daughter of Stephen Smith of Linden, who bore him three children: James, a merchant of Salladasburg; William, of Denver, Colorado, and Franklin, of Cogan valley. Mr. Robinson subsequently married Mrs. Ellen Lambert, daughter of James Wheeler, who is the mother of six children, as follows: Grant, deceased; Rosie, wife of James Persun; Ira; Mildred; Jesse, and Hattie.

Aaron C. Williamson, son of John and Lydia Williamson, was born on the homestead in Lycoming township, April 5, 1833; he was educated in the public schools and learned the carpenter's trade and afterwards engaged in that business in connection with the millwright's trade, and built several new mills, barns, and houses. In 1860 he located on his present farm of eighty-five acres in Mifflin

township, which he cleared and improved. In 1883 he was appointed storekeeper and gauger in the Twelfth district of Pennsylvania. In 1885 the Democratic administration removed him, but in 1889 he was reappointed to the same office, which position he has since occupied. Mr. Williamson married in 1855, Phœbe, daughter of John Watts of Mifflin township, to whom have been born the following children: Ellen, wife of Luke Olmstead; Scott J. and John C., both deceased; Doan L.; Ann, wife of Sidney Harman; Maria, wife of W. B. Straub; Warren and Abraham, twins, the latter deceased. Politically he is a Republican, has been prominent in local affairs, and has filled most of the township offices. He joined the order of Odd Fellows in 1867, and is a charter member of Salladasburg Lodge, No. 751, I. O. O. F., and also a member of the Mifflin Grange, No. 250, P. of H. He is connected with the Christian church, and takes a commendable interest in its progress.

John Watts was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of James and Sophia Watts. His father was of Scotch-Irish extraction, and was a sergeant in Captain Taggart's company of Col. James Murray's Battalion in the Revolution. He was killed at Fort Freeland on the 28th of July, 1779, being caught by the Indians just outside the fort, and tomahawked. The subject of this sketch was born in 1793, on Warrior run, and on the breaking out of the war of 1812, he ran away from home and joined the Warrior Run Rifle Company, commanded by Capt. William McGuire of Northumberland county, and served throughout that war. In April, 1829, he settled on Larry's creek, in Mifflin township, Lycoming county, where Jacob Reichard now lives. In 1840 he purchased 100 acres of land, where John S. Williamson lives, which he partly cleared and improved. In 1844 he moved to Indiana, and settled near Elkhart City, where he died. Mr. Watts married Maria, daughter of Samuel Chestnutwood of Mifflin county, who bore him twelve children: Samuel, and James, both deceased; Samuel C.; Thomas J.; Maria J., deceased wife of Samuel Mallory; John A.; Marjorie; David J.; Phœbe T., wife of A. C. Williamson; Hannah E., who was twice married, first to William Yost, and afterwards to David Hollingshead; Eli M., and Jonathan W. Mrs. Watts survived her husband and died in Mifflin township, October 22, 1879. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Thomas J. Watts was born December 3, 1825, in Turbut township, Northumberland county, son of John and Maria Watts. He received a common school education, and early in life engaged in lumbering. In 1844 he and his brother purchased the old homestead from Samuel Humes, and lived there until 1852. He then bought his present farm of ninety two acres, which he has since cleared and improved. He was married in 1848, to Lydia, daughter of John and Lydia Williamson, and has had four children: Samuel I., who married Susan Knight; Hannah M., wife of David Losch; John F., who married Georgianna Vandenberg, and Mary Ann, who died in her fourth year. Mr. Watts is a Republican, and was elected a justice of the peace in 1884, and re-elected in 1889. He is a member of the Salladasburg Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has been a trustee for fifteen years, and is also a class-leader and Sunday school superintendent in that organization. He is a member of Mifflin Grange, No. 250, P. of H.

George Fisher was born on the River Rhine, in Germany, in 1810. In 1828, with his brother Adam, he came to the United States and settled in Lewis township,

Lycoming county, where they took up a tract of 300 acres. Adam died there, and George subsequently purchased a farm in Anthony township, where George Fisher now lives, and resided there six years. He then purchased the present homestead of his son, J. J. Fisher, containing 130 acres, upon which he resided until his death, in January, 1875. Mr. Fisher married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Metzger, and their children were as follows: Catharine, wife of Frederick Friedel; Jacob J.; Elizabeth, deceased wife of Abram Waltz; Matilda, wife of William Waltz; Adam, of Watson township; Charles, of Iowa; John; Rebecca, wife of Henry Russie; Peter, and Sarah, wife of James Fink. Mrs. Fisher survives her husband, and resides with her son Jacob J. Politically he was a Democrat, and always took an interest in the improvement of his township, and laid out many of the early roads. He was a member of the Evangelical church, and gave liberally towards the erection of the church on Market street, in Williamsport, also to Frieden church, of Mifflin township, and the Warrensville church.

Jacob J. Fisher, son of George and Elizabeth Fisher, was born in Lewis township, Lycoming county, February 29, 1836. He received a common school education, and has always been engaged in farming. At the age of twenty-four he settled in Mifflin township, and farmed on shares for seven years, and afterwards five years in Hepburn, and two years in Lycoming township. He then returned to the homestead, which he subsequently purchased, and now carries on the dairy business in connection with farming, establishing the former in 1890. Mr. Fisher married in 1858, Mary, daughter of Rev. John Young, and has the following children: Emma, wife of Edward Heyd; Sarah E., wife of H. F. Harer; Avlin D.: Ida, wife of S. O. Harer; George A.; Floyd E., and Mary T. Mr. Fisher is a Republican, and an ardent temperance advocate. He is a member of the Evangelical church, has been a steward for twenty years, and is a trustee in that organization.

Gottlieb Ginter was the son of German parents, and was born in the United States in 1806, soon after the coming of his parents to this country. They settled in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where our subject grew to maturity. In 1849 he came to Lycoming county, and purchased seventy-five acres of land in Mifflin township, where John Cline now lives. He cleared and improved this farm, and died thereon in 1859. He was a tailor by trade, and followed that business before coming to this county. He married Mary A. Steiger, who bore him the following children: George; John M.; Caroline, wife of James Patton; Margaret, wife of George Gohl; Jacob; William; Lewis; Henry, and Joseph. Mr. Ginter was a class-leader in the Methodist Episcopal church for many years. He was a Democrat, but took no active part in political matters. His widow survived him until 1891.

Jacob Ginter, son of Gottlieb and Mary A. Ginter, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1836. He received a common school education, and remained with his parents until he reached manhood. He then worked for different parties at lumbering and farming until 1865, when he purchased his present homestead of 130 acres, which he has since cleared and improved. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Heyd, of Mifflin township, who has had four children: Anna M., deceased; Rosa M.; Charles A., and Nellie V. Mr. Ginter is a Republican in politics, and is a steward and trustee in the Methodist Episcopal church.

JOHN G. SIEGEL was born July 8, 1832, in Wurtemberg, Germany, and grew to manhood in his native land. In 1854 he immigrated to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and found employment at the shoemaker's trade, which business he had learned in Germany. In 1856 he came to Williamsport, and worked at his trade until 1861. He then enlisted in Company E, Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until 1863, when he was discharged for disability. He participated in the marches and battles in which his regiment was engaged, and took part in the Seven Days' campaign before Richmond, and the Second Battle of Bull Run. Returning to Lycoming county he located at Salladasburg, and engaged in merchandising in connection with shoemaking, which he followed eleven years at that village. In 1879 he purchased his present farm of sixty acres, on which he established a distillery, and has since conducted that business quite successfully. Mr. Siegel was married in 1865, to Mary A., daughter of Leonard Kiess, who has borne him a family of eight children: Jennie; Andrew; Fred; John; Margaret; Samuel; Thomas, deceased, and Clare, deceased. Politically Mr. Siegel was originally a Republican, but subsequently joined the Democratic party, and is still connected with that organization. He has filled the offices of jury commissioner, auditor, assessor, constable, and school director, and has been quite active in the public affairs of his township. He is a member of the Lutheran church.

C. B. BASTIAN, M. D., was born in White Deer valley, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, May 18, 1861, and is a son of Dr. J. C. Bastian of Elimsport. He was educated in the common schools, and at Wood's Commercial College, Williamsport, and was bookkeeper for the Standard Nail and Iron Company five years. He read medicine with Dr. W. B. Konkle of Montoursville, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in the spring of 1889. Dr. Bastian commenced practice at Salladasburg in April, 1889, where he has since continued in the active duties of his profession. He was married, September 16, 1886, to Emma J., daughter of Jacob Schuck, and has three children: Jeanette R.; Carrie E., and Harold J. Politically he is a Democrat, and is an adherent of the Lutheran church. He is a member of the Lycoming County and West Branch Medical Societies, and has built up a good practice since locating at Salladasburg.

JAMES CARPENTER was one of the pioneers of Lycoming county. He was a son of Thomas Carpenter, a native of Nottingham, England, who came to America during the Revolution and served in that war for Independence. Soon after the close of that struggle for liberty, James Carpenter came to the West Branch valley and took up 700 acres of land on what is now the line of Anthony and Woodward townships, Lycoming county, upon which he spent the balance of his life. He never obtained his patent for this land, but it was afterwards obtained by his grandsons, Jesse B. and David J. Carpenter. His children were: William, and Samuel, both of whom removed to Indiana; John; James; Polly, who married John Cohick; and Mary, who married George Bennett, all of whom are dead.

JOHN CARPENTER, third son of James Carpenter, was born on the homestead farm in this county in 1788. He grew to manhood and cleared up a portion of the land upon which he afterward resided. He married Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth Campbell, of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1806. She died August 6, 1847; he survived her until 1865. Their family consisted of the

following children: Elizabeth, deceased wife of Andrew Marshall; David, of Jersey Shore, who was twice married, first to Mary Ware, and afterwards to Rachael Mitcheltree; Priscilla, deceased wife of John Pepperman, deceased; Jesse B.; Nancy, who died in infancy; Susan A., deceased wife of Levi Tate, deceased; Sophia, wife of Jonas Newcome; Mary A., deceased wife of J. L. Rank; John J., of Iowa, who married Mary Marshall; William, who died in infancy, and Rebecca, deceased. In early life Mr. Carpenter was a Whig, and subsequently a Republican.

Jesse B. Carpenter, second son of John and Mary Carpenter, was born October 10, 1813, in Woodward township, Lycoming county. He was reared upon the old homestead, and received such an education as the common schools of that period afforded. After he grew to manhood he and his brother secured the patent for the tract entered by his grandfather, a portion of which is still owned by members of the family. In 1866 he purchased his present home of 125 acres in Piatt township, where he has since resided. Mr. Carpenter was married May 20, 1847, to Phebe Ann, daughter of Joseph and Hannah Carpenter of Eldred township. Four children are the fruits of this union: Joseph R.; William B., deceased; John W., and Asher M. Mr. Carpenter is one of the leading farmers of his township, and is a trustee and steward of the Methodist Episcopal church of his neighborhood. Throughout his life-long residence in Lycoming county he has been recognized as an industrious and honorable citizen, a man whose character is above reproach, and whose success has been attained by a conscientious performance of duty. He is a kind and charitable neighbor, and ever ready to help the needy and afflicted. Politically, he has always been a stanch Democrat, and is also a firm advocate of the temperance cause. Both he and wife are now spending their declining years in the mutual love and respect of home and family, and in the enjoyment of the comforts which their industrious and economical habits have won.

William Riddell was one of the prominent and worthy citizens of this part of Lycoming county. He became a resident of Piatt township in 1817, where he resided the remainder of his life, with the exception of one and one-half years which were spent in Jersey Shore. He married Mary Berryhill, who survived him three years. He was elected county commissioner in 1836, and served one term; was elected sheriff in 1844, and after the close of his term of service in that office, he was foreman on the canal for several years, and was afterwards elected county commissioner for a second term. He died April 8, 1879, and his widow, February 20, 1892. Mr. Riddell was a leading Democrat, and both he and wife were Presbyterians.

C. B. Riddell was born September 7, 1840, on his present homestead in Piatt township, Lycoming county, and is a son of William and Mary (Berryhill) Riddell. He received a public school education, and has worked on a farm the greater part of his life. In 1863 he enlisted in an independent company under General Couch, and was mustered out and discharged during that same year at Harrisburg. He was appointed postmaster at Larry's Creek by the Cleveland administration, and still holds that position. He became station agent at Larry's Creek for the Fall Brook railroad, June 12, 1883, was the first station master, and is the only one remaining on the Pine Creek division of the original appointees. He was married April 12, 1876, to Mary, daughter of William and Lydia Marshall, natives of Lycom-

J. B. Carpenter.

ing county, and residing at the time in Piatt township. To this union have been born six children: William B., born September 7, 1867; John B., born July 9, 1869; Lydia M., born October 24, 1872; George W., born April 24, 1874; Charles B., born October 2, 1878, and Ralph B., born July 7, 1881. Politically he is a Democrat, belongs to the Masonic order, and is a member of the G. A. R.

Edward H. Russell was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1806, and was a son of Evan Russell, who commanded a company under Washington in the Revolutionary war. Evan Russell removed from Lancaster county to Centre county, where he died at the Curtin Iron Works in 1838. He was a forge carpenter, and was superintendent in the erection of those works. Edward learned the trade of an iron worker, and about 1824 he came to Lycoming county. He operated a mill on Larry's creek for many years. In early life he was a Whig, and afterwards a Republican. He served one term as county commissioner, and was a justice of the peace for many years. He was also a candidate for the legislature at one time, but was defeated. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and it was largely through his exertions that Mt. Zion church, of Piatt township, was erected in 1845. Mr. Russell married Jane, daughter of John Knox, who came to this county from Maryland. Three sons and four daughters were born to them, as follows: John, who crossed the plains in the expedition against the Mormons in 1857, and started for Pike's Peak in the spring of 1858, and perished in the mountains; Evan, of Williamsport; Edward H., who went west in 1877, and died in Kansas; Lucinda, wife of Thomas Hughes, of Linden, Lycoming county; Elizabeth, widow of Anthony M. King, of Jersey Shore; Margaret, deceased wife of Frank Bowers, and Julia, widow of A. P. Harris, of Jersey Shore. Mr. Russell died in 1866.

Robert King, son of John and Martha (Marshall) King, and grandson of Robert King, was born in July, 1823, on the homestead where he resided up to his recent death. He received a common school education, and grew to manhood under the parental roof. After his father's death, he and his brother, William R., purchased the homestead. In early life he engaged in the lumber business, which he followed in connection with farming. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William R. King, son of John and Martha (Marshall) King, was born upon the old homestead where he now lives, June 15, 1838. He received a common school education, and subsequently attended the Jersey Shore high school and Dickinson Seminary. He began teaching at the age of twenty-three, and taught during the winter seasons for ten years, and followed agricultural pursuits in connection therewith. On the death of his father he returned to the homestead, which he and his brother, Robert, purchased, and upon which he has resided since that time. Mr. King was married in 1867, to Mary J., daughter of J. B. Robinson of Salladasburg, who has borne him a family of nine children, as follows: Jennie M., wife of J. F. Sweeley; Addie B.; John F.; Edward; Franklin; William; Harry; Cynthia, and Artman. Mr. King has filled the offices of auditor, school director, and judge and inspector of elections in his township, and has been one of the assessors for a number of years. In politics he is a Republican, and is liberal in his religious opinions.

John Bickell was a native of Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany, and immigrated to the United States in 1830. He was a gardener by trade, and spent a short time

in several places before settling at Block House, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased forty acres of land, upon which he resided up to his death. Mr. Bickell was twice married, first to Dorothea Keltz, who bore him the following children: John; George, and Catharine, all of whom remained in Germany. His second wife was Elizabeth Snyder, who became the mother of eight children, as follows: John; Matthias; Andrew, deceased; Mary, deceased; Hannah, widow of James Moore; Susan, deceased; Rachel, of Ohio, and Sarah, deceased. John Bickell was one of the Great Napoleon's soldiers, and served in the disastrous Russian campaign. His regiment went out 1,200 strong, only six of whom ever returned alive. Mr. Bickell was a Lutheran, and a quiet, respected citizen.

Matthias Bickell, second son of John and Elizabeth Bickell, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, September 10, 1824. He came with his parents to Pennsylvania, and was reared in Tioga county. He learned the carpenter's trade, and followed that business at Blossburg and Block House, Pennsylvania, also in Ohio for many years. In 1885 he purchased a farm of 295 acres, which he improved by the erection of substantial buildings. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Cohick, who has borne him the following children: Lydia, wife of James Davidson; John, of Michigan; Montgomery, of Newberry; William, of Porter township; Elizabeth, deceased wife of E. Hemford; Joseph, of Jersey Shore; Elmer; McClellan; S. Ellsworth, a physician of Jersey Shore; Grant, and Gearie. Mr. Bickell is a Republican, is a member of the Christian church, and is connected with the I. O. O. F.

Samuel A. Barto was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1830, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Gillman) Barto. His grandfather, John Barto, was one of the pioneers of Union county. His father was a carpenter, which business he followed all his life. He reared seven children: Jonathan, of Illinois; William; Samuel A.; Sarah, wife of Henry Forney; Catharine, deceased wife of David McDaniel; Susan, wife of Samuel Lorman, and Ellen, wife of Frank Kneibler. Samuel, Sr., died in 1884. He was a Democrat in politics, and a Lutheran in religion. The subject of this sketch was reared in Danville, Pennsylvania, and received a public school education. At the age of eighteen he located at Jersey Shore, learned the carpenter's trade, and engaged in that business at Liberty, Tioga county. He remained there seven years, and two years later located on his present farm in Piatt township, where he carried on his trade in connection with farming. Mr. Barto was married in 1852, to Henrietta, daughter of William Dieffenbacher, and has had the following children: William D. and Abner A., both deceased; Frances, wife of Samuel C. Willitts; Elmer, and Sarah E., deceased. Elmer married Mary McLaughlin, and has three children: Weldon F.; William D., and Henrietta. Mr. Barto is a Republican, and has filled several of the local offices of his township. He is a class-leader in the Evangelical church, and is superintendent of the Sunday school in that organization.

Eli Stone was a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and came to Lycoming county towards the close of the last century, and settled on the Muncy Hills. He was twice married, first to Grace Kelly, who bore him three children: Ellen, who married Robert Ray; Ann, who became the wife of Thomas McKee, and George F. His second wife was Barbara Dimm, who had one child, Phœbe. He died at the home of his son-in-law, Thomas McKee.

GEORGE F. STONE, only son of Eli and Grace Stone, was born April 17, 1816. His mother died when he was an infant of four months, and he was reared by his uncle, Abraham Taylor. He received a common school education, learned the harness maker's trade, and carried on that business at Jersey Shore, in connection with Thomas Longen. He subsequently sold his interest to J. B. Gamble, and engaged in the livery and stage business, which he had already established, and ran it for twenty years. From 1863 to 1871 he carried on the Franklin House in Jersey Shore, and in the latter year removed to Mississippi and engaged in farming. He afterwards went to Arkansas, and thence to St. Louis, Missouri, where he followed the mercantile business seven years. He then returned to Lycoming county, retired from active business, and now resides with his son, T. B. Stone, of Piatt township. He was married in 1843, to Sarah A., daughter of the late Judge Solomon Bastress, and has one child, Tucker B. Mr. Stone is a Republican, and has filled several offices in Jersey Shore.

TUCKER B. STONE, only child of George F. and Sarah A. Stone, was born August 19, 1844. He received a public school education in Jersey Shore, and afterwards attended the West Branch High School. He engaged in the hotel business with his father, and was also connected with him in business in the South and West. In 1874 he located in St. Louis, and embarked in the wholesale notion business, under the firm name of J. R. Ern & Company, which he followed three years. He subsequently engaged in the manufacture of emory wheels for two years. Returning to Lycoming county, he located on his present farm of 100 acres, and has since followed agricultural pursuits. Mr. Stone was married in 1877 to Anna, daughter of John McLaughlin, and has two sons, John M. and Fred. He has been a school director for six years, and in politics is a Republican.

FREDERICK HARMAN was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1792, and immigrated with his two brothers, John and George, to the United States in 1808. John settled in Mifflin township, Lycoming county, and George in Hepburn township, and both spent their lives in their respective localities. Frederick was a shoemaker by trade, but worked on a farm for a Mr. Lowmiller, who lived near Williamsport, for a number of years. He then settled at Block House, Tioga county, and cleared up a farm of seventy-five acres. About 1852 he purchased seventy-seven acres of land near the head of Tomb's run, in Watson township, Lycoming county, where he lived until 1880, and then made his home with his son Samuel until his death, in 1885. He married Susanna Hartman, who died in 1862. She was a native of Block House, Tioga county, and bore him four children: Margaret, wife of Jacob Hair; Elizabeth, wife of Christ Yetley of Iowa; Samuel of Piatt township, and John of Anthony township. Mr. Harman was a Democrat, and was a member of the Evangelical church.

SAMUEL HARMAN, son of Frederick and Susanna Harman, was born in Mifflin township, Lycoming county, June 24, 1842. He was reared in Mifflin and Watson townships, and received a common school education. At the age of twenty-four he engaged in farming the homestead, where he remained until 1880, and then purchased his present place, which contains seventy-two acres. Mr. Harman was married in 1866, to Mary, daughter of Eli Fincher of Woodward township, and has two children, Charles E. and Minnie B. In September, 1864, he enlisted in Company G, Two

Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Fort Fisher and Deep Bottom, and also in the Carolina campaign. He is an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics is a Republican.

George T. Wolf was born in what is now Porter township, Lycoming county, and is a son of Henry M. and Mary (Gamble) Wolf. He was reared on the homestead at Jersey Mills, and received a common school education. He worked on the farm in the summer, and followed lumbering during the winter season. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served three years. He participated in the seven days' fight before Richmond, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, and other engagements, and was mustered out of service September 6, 1864. He was engaged in lumbering for his brothers, James and Michael, until 1878, and then embarked in farming in partnership with his father. In 1886 he purchased his present homestead of eighty-three acres, upon which he has since resided. Mr. Wolf was married in 1882, to Miss Addie De France, who has borne him two children: Mary E., deceased, and Harry H. He is an ardent Democrat, and is a member of the Baptist church of Jersey Shore.

Aaron B. Artman was born in what is now Lewis township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1817, and is now in his seventy-fifth year. His boyhood days were spent on the homestead farm, and he was nine years old before he began attending the old log school house of pioneer days, presided over by a pedagogue of "severe and forbidding countenance with a big rod." He attended school during the winter sessions of three months each until the age of nineteen; the balance of the time was spent on the farm and in the weave shop. At the age of nineteen he taught two terms of school at Hughesville, then taught at Turbutville and Warrior Run, and next at McEwensville for seven years in succession. He continued teaching until 1852, when he accepted the agency for several insurance companies, as traveling agent, and successfully continued in that business for ten years, after which he was engaged in farming and teaching school until his hearing became so impaired that he was compelled to bid a regretful good-bye to the school room. In 1878 he came to Lycoming county, and in 1889 he accepted the position of bookkeeper and salesman at the woolen mills of his brother, Capt. Daniel Artman, on Larry's creek, which he continued to fill until the mills were burned. Mr. Artman has been prominent in local politics since early manhood, when he was elected and commissioned a captain in the State militia. For fifteen years in succession he was either judge, inspector, or clerk of election, and was also assessor, and a justice of the peace ten years in Northumberland county. He is now serving his second term as justice of the peace in Lycoming county, and has been tax collector of Piatt township for six years in succession. He is toll keeper for the Larry's Creek Plank Road Company, and is one of the best known and most popular citizens in his township.

J. B. Stewart, son of William H. and Amanda (Cox) Stewart, was born February 21, 1855, and reared on the homestead in Woodward township, Lycoming county. He attended the public schools of his native township, and was reared a farmer. He resided upon the homestead until January 16, 1885, when he settled upon his present farm of seventy acres, and has since been engaged in general farming.

He was married June 5, 1886, to Belle, daughter of James Mahaffey, and has a family of three children: Charles E.; Amanda E., and Mary W. Mr. Stewart is a stanch Democrat, and takes an active interest in educational matters, being now a member of the school board of his district.

David Junod came to the United States in 1806. He settled in Jersey Shore, where he engaged in the blacksmith business. He died at the age of eighty years in 1863. He was married in France to Mary J. Uranie and to them were born twelve children: Ullalie; Charlotte; Zemmie; Elizabeth; Juliann; Malinda; Phenilla; Sarah J.; Andrew; Samuel H.; John, and Thomas. Mr. Junod was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for thirty years.

Samuel H. Junod, second son of David Junod, was born in Jersey Shore in 1822. He was educated in the common schools and learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed for eleven years. He was next engaged in the butcher business for nine years and subsequently followed farming at Level Corner for some time. He then purchased his present farm of 174 acres in Piatt township. Mr. Junod married Mary J. Martin, who died in 1855, leaving five children: Robert Mc.; Erie; Albert; Emma, and Vinely. His second wife was Nancy Hughes, who died in February, 1890; by this union there were three children: Samuel, born in 1861, who married Margery T. English, and has two children: Harry and Lincoln; Harry, deceased, and J. W., who was born July 7, 1868, and married Charlotte Hager.

Samuel Sheasly, miller, was born August 18, 1850, in Buffalo, New York, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Sherry) Sheasly. Jacob Sheasly was born in Buffalo, New York, and his wife was a native of West Buffalo, the same State. They resided the greater portion of their lives in West Buffalo, and are buried in Mackville cemetery, Clinton county, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of seven children: Phisiala; Henry; Mary A., who married George A. Shaw, of Illinois; Daniel, who resides in Green township, Clinton county; Charles, who lives at Antes Fort; Samuel, and George, who lives in Centre county. Samuel received a common school education, and in 1865 enlisted in a reserve company, and lay at Alexandria for two years, when he was mustered out and finally discharged at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; he also served five years in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, but previous to joining the National Guard, and after his discharge from the Reserves, he spent six months in learning bookkeeping, and afterwards learned the milling business in the Eagle Mills, Bald Eagle township, Clinton county, and has followed this occupation ever since. He was married July 12, 1874, to Elsie, daughter of Hamilton and Elizabeth More, of Flemington, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, and to this union have been born five children, all of whom are living: Clara G.; Edgar C.; Heary M.; George P., and Arthur W. Mr. Sheasly and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is identified with the Republican party.

John Wurster, owner and proprietor of a saw mill at Millville, Piatt township, was born in Montoursville, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1849, son of Christopher and Rose Wurster, natives of Germany, who came to America in 1848. They located on Wallis run, Lycoming county, where they resided until their death, which occurred in 1885, and 1887, respectively. John Wurster received a common school education and attended the normal school at Montoursville for a few terms. He has followed the saw mill business the greater portion of his life. He was married

in 1883, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Metzler, of Anthony township, and to this union have been born three children: Nora and Cora, twins, born December 19, 1884, and Maud, born June 8, 1886. Mr. Wurster is a Democrat in politics, and belongs to the Evangelical church; his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

CHAPTER LIII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BOROUGH OF MONTGOMERY, AND CLINTON, BRADY, ARMSTRONG (INCLUDING DUBOISTOWN), WASHINGTON, NIPPENOSE, LIMESTONE, BASTRESS, AND SUSQUEHANNA TOWNSHIPS.

Levi Houston, capitalist and manufacturer, was born in Enfield, New Hampshire, August 21, 1835, son of John and Judith (Cox) Houston, both natives of New Hampshire. He left his native town when he was twelve years old, moving with his parents to Manchester, New Hampshire. He received a common school education in the schools of Enfield and Manchester, after which he learned the machinist trade in the Amoskeag machine shops at the latter city. After having charge as foreman in a department of a machine shop in Lawrence, Massachussetts, for four years, he returned to Manchester and was in partnership with his father in a blacksmith shop for one year. He was then employed as superintendent of a department of the H. B. Smith's Wood Working Machine Works at Lowell, Massachusetts, for seven years, after which he was transferred to Shrevesville, afterwards known as Smithsville, Burlington county, New Jersey, where he worked for this party another seven years. In 1873 he came to Montgomery, Lycoming county, and started a foundry in a building 45x60 feet, and also a shop 45x100 feet. From that beginning his enterprise has grown to its present capacity; it is the largest individual plant of the kind in the United States, employing 250 men, and the products are shipped to all civilized countries on the globe. In 1888 he added a planing mill, 75x150 feet, two stories high, together with two drying kilns, 20x80 feet. The present borough of Montgomery owes its growth and prosperity to Mr. Houston, as he started his business in that place when there was scarcely any town at all. In 1890 he erected a new hotel at Montgomery, which is one of the finest in the county. He also established a mercantile house in that place in 1881, and has since done the leading business of the community, under the firm name of Houston & Company. Mr. Houston is a Republican in politics, but in late years he has taken no active interest in political matters. He was first married in 1858, to Miss Celia Fredericks, a native of Massachussetts, who died in 1866. To this union was born one son, Harry Houston, who was drowned at Montgomery in 1873, when he was seven years old. He was again married, in 1867, to Miss Louisa Mirick, a native of New Hampshire, and to this union have been born two children: Celia Mirick, and Pauline Mirick. Mr. Houston has a residence in Williamsport and also in Montgomery,

living alternately at these places, winter and summer. He is what may be termed a self-made man, beginning his business life with $2,500, which he had earned by diligent application at his trade; this amount has been judiciously invested and has grown to large proportions. He is the owner of much real estate, and is well known as one of the most philanthropic and liberal men in Lycoming county.—Since the foregoing was written, Mr. Houston has died, his death occurring on Wednesday morning, July 27, 1892.

D. W. Shollenberger, head clerk in the late Levi Houston's offices at Montgomery, was born July 26, 1857, in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, son of Willoughby and Sophia (Wiekley) Shollenberger. His parents came to Lycoming county in 1872. They settled in Limestone township in 1872, where they remained until 1877, when they removed to Montgomery. The father is a miller and is employed by L. C. Kinsey in his mill. Willoughby and Sophia Shollenberger are members of the Lutheran church and the parents of six children: D. W.; William L.; Valeria, who married E. W. Reed; Laura, who married William Davis; Lizzie, and Daniel A. When D. W. Shollenberger was large enough to work, he secured employment on the farm of William L. Walcott, and by this means secured money to defray his expenses at school. In the spring of 1877 he entered the normal school at Montoursville, and later attended the normal school at Muncy, subsequently teaching one term of school in Woodward, and four terms in Clinton township. In the spring of 1882 he went to Professor Wood's Business College, Williamsport, from which he was graduated the same year. He was then employed by Levi Houston as bookkeeper, and was later on promoted to his present position. In 1880 he was married to Hannah M., daughter of Joseph Heilman, and to this union have been born four children: Clara M., deceased; Edmund K.; Martha, and Alma. Mr. Shollenberger is a member of the Masonic order; has been connected with the school board as its secretary since the organization of the borough of Montgomery; is a director and treasurer of the Fairview Cemetery Association; is a member and treasurer of the building committee of the Lutheran church and deserves much credit for the good he has done for that organization, of which both he and wife are consistent members. Mr. Shollenberger is an active Republican, and a director and member of the executive committee of the Board of Trade of Montgomery. He has been a resident of Montgomery since 1874 and is a gentleman trustworthy in every respect and merits the respect of the community in which he resides.

Alexander Decker immigrated with his wife and family from Germany to America in 1834, and located in what is known as Mosquito valley, Armstrong township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, being one of the first settlers of that section. He married Elizabeth Herman, and to them were born eight children: Two deceased in infancy; Catherine, who married John Lehman; Elizabeth B., who is the widow of a Mr. Ritter of Vandalia, Illinois; Henrietta, deceased wife of Jacob Sweely, also deceased; Gottleib F., who married Miss Mary Fousel, and resides on the old homestead in Armstrong township; Henry, and John C., who married Julia Fousel. Alexander Decker died in March, 1878, and his wife in 1874. They were members of the Lutheran church.

Henry Decker, farmer, was born in Wittemberg, Germany, April 11, 1833, son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Herman) Decker. He was educated in the common

schools, and has devoted the greater part of his life to farming. . May 3, 1855, he was married to Miss Mary Herr, and to this union have been born twelve children: Henry; Rosanna, deceased; Catherine; Alexander; William; George; Mary; John; Frank; Edward; Albert, and Isaac. Mr. Decker and wife are members of the Lutheran church. When Henry Decker had grown to manhood he settled on a farm in Clinton township; and although he has lived there since 1856, he is very largely identified with the business interests of Montgomery. He is noted as a builder, and has invested more in local improvements than any other man, except Levi Houston. He owns more dwelling houses than any other person in the town, and leases them at a nominal rent in order to enable the occupants to acquire a home by purchase on easy terms. His farm in Clinton township is large and well kept. Mr. Decker is a Democrat and has served as school director, supervisor, and assessor, and as a delegate to county conventions. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran church in Brady township, in which he has been deacon.

William Decker, treasurer of the Montgomery Table Works, Limited, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, son of Henry and Mary (Herr) Decker. This establishment was chartered in January, 1889, by William Decker, H. M. Weller, and C. W. Fair, with a capital stock of $10,000. Messrs. Decker and Weller subsequently purchased the interest of C. W. Fair, and are now sole proprietors of this valuable enterprise, doing a business of $50,000 a year.

A. P. Hull, physician and surgeon, was born at Washingtonville, Montour county, Pennsylvania, December 7, 1849, son of Thomas R. and Elizabeth (McCormick) Hull. His father was born near Milton, Pennsylvania, and received his education at the old Milton Academy. About 1832 he entered Lafayette College, and subsequently read medicine under Doctors James S. Dougal and William McCleery, and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1838. He practiced medicine in Washingtonville until 1861, when he removed to Milton and continued the active duties of his profession until his death, May 25, 1886. He was a skillful, careful, and conscientious physician, and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He was a member of the electoral college which elected Lincoln to the presidency in 1860. He was also chief burgess of Milton two terms, and always took a deep interest in the public schools. When Dr. A. P. Hull was twelve years old his parents moved to Milton, where he attended the Milton Academy until 1864, when, at the age of sixteen, he enlisted in Company E, Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and saw service until the fall of 1865. In the spring of 1866 he entered the Tuscarora Academy in Juniata county, where he remained two and one half years. During the summer of 1868 he went to Yale College, where he prosecuted his studies until 1870. From 1870 to 1871 he was private tutor for the family of Mrs. Harriet Marr, who lived near Milton. He also read medicine during this year under his father. In the fall of 1871 he became a student at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in March, 1873. He commenced the practice of his profession at the borough of Montgomery, Lycoming county, during the same year in which he was graduated. He has devoted his whole time to his profession, and like all who love their occupation, has been very successful. Dr. Hull is a member of the Lycoming County Medical Society and served as its vice-president; he is also a member of the State Medical Society, and

A. P. Hull

the American Medical Association. He is surgeon for the Pennsylvania railroad, having been appointed in 1879. He was the first burgess of Montgomery and has always taken a deep interest in the municipal affairs of the town. He is president of the Board of Trade of Montgomery, and is president of the Montgomery branch of the Hagerstown Building and Loan Association. He is a director of the Milton Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and is a member of the planing mill firm of Henderson, Hull & Company, which he was instrumental in starting after it had been burned. In his political proclivities Dr. Hull is an active Republican, and served as a member of the county committee for many years.

William Menges, of the firm of Henderson, Hull & Company, was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1833, son of Solomon and Catherine (Barnhart) Menges. Solomon Menges was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and was a cooper by trade, but followed farming the greater part of his life. He was twice commissioned as captain of the Pennsylvania militia. He married Catherine Barnhart, and to them were born seven children: Elizabeth; John, deceased; Samuel B.; Solomon, deceased; Susan; Daniel, and William. Solomon Menges was a member of the Lutheran church, helped to build many of the churches in his neighborhood, and died in 1841, followed by his widow in 1864. William Menges was educated in the common schools, and learned the trade of a plasterer, which he followed for a short time in connection with lumbering and rafting. In 1883 he, in company with Henderson & Hull, erected their present planing mill at Montgomery, where he has since remained. In 1862 he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, was a non-commissioned officer, and was discharged in May, 1863. The following June he enlisted in Company B, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Militia, and was commissioned as first lieutenant. His brother, Samuel B., also served his country in time of need, and was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg. Mr. Menges was married in 1872 to Susan Mosteller, of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and to them has been born one child, Minnie. He is a member of D. L. Montgomery Post, No. 264, G. A. R.

Thomas E. Grady, editor of the Montgomery *Mirror*, was born, June 7, 1862, in England, son of Patrick and Catharine (Cain) Grady, also natives of that country. His father emigrated to America in 1864, and was followed by his wife and son, Thomas E., in 1868. The family located in Williamsport, where the father died and the mother is living. Their living children are: Thomas E.; Michael; Mary A.; John, and Kate. Our subject was educated in the common schools of Clinton township, and at the Muncy Normal. He learned telegraphy at Montoursville, and took the position of operator for the Philadelphia and Erie railroad at Montgomery in 1885, which position he has since filled. He became interested in the Montgomery *Mirror* in 1890. Mr. Grady married Margaret Berrigan of Williamsport, and to this union have been born four children: John; Thomas L.; Frank, and Paul. Mr. Grady is a Democrat and has served as treasurer and councilman of Montgomery, two terms in each office. He and wife belong to the Catholic church at Williamsport.

J. G. McCutcheon, one of the proprietors of the Montgomery *Mirror*, was born, November 24, 1866, in Scranton, Pennsylvania, son of James and Elizabeth

(Logan) McCutcheon. He was educated in the Milton public schools. At the age of eighteen years he began learning the printer's trade in the office of the *Miltonian*, and subsequently became foreman of that journal. He held that position until March, 1892, when he purchased a half-interest in the *Mirror* and has given his time to the interests of that paper ever since. He married Maggie P. Swartz and to them have been born three sons: John L.; James H., and Harold. Mr. McCutcheon belongs to the Sons of Veterans and the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and is a member of the Milton Military Band. He is a Republican in politics.

Rev. Samuel M. Mountz was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1858, son of Philip and Caroline (Snyder) Mountz. He was educated in the common schools and the Cumberland County Institute, at Mechanicsburg, his native county. After teaching school for two years, he took a theological course at New Berlin, Pennsylvania. At the age of twenty-one years, he accepted a charge at Leesburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained for three years. Following this was a service of one year at Millheim, Centre county, Pennsylvania, and four years at Thompsontown, Juniata county, Pennsylvania. He then came to Lairdsdville, in Franklin township, Lycoming county, where by earnest efforts he succeeded in completing a beautiful church edifice, and also built a Lutheran church at Gor den's Grove. The Lairdsville charge comprises the Lairdsville church, the Moreland Lutheran church, the Lutheran church of Muncy Hill, and Gorden's Grove Lutheran church—all constituting a membership of about 200. At the dedication of the Gorden's Grove church, December 14, 1890, it was not necessary to resort to the usual custom of raising money, as all bills were paid when the edifice was completed. Having been unanimously elected and urgently called to the pastorate of the Lutheran church at Montgomery, Pennsylvania, he accepted and moved there about February 15, 1892. Rev. Mountz was married, April 24, 1885, to Miss Abbie Strohm, of Leesburg, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.

John Kinsey is descended from a Mr. Kinsey who come to America with William Penn, his mother being of Scotch-Irish parentage. He removed from Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, to Lycoming county, in 1836, and embarked in the mercantile business at Clinton Mills, about one mile from the present site of the borough of Montgomery. In 1841 he returned to Luzerne county, where he remained three years, and then came back to this county, resuming his mercantile business and continuing the same until he died. He was treasurer of Lycoming county for one term. He married Mary B. Campbell and to them were born nine children: James and Milton, both of whom died in infancy; Panthea; Carolan John, deceased; Susan M.; Mary E., deceased; Emma H., deceased; Leonidas C., and Harriet A. John Kinsey died, August 15, 1879, and his widow, December 25, 1880.

L. C. Kinsey was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1844, son of John and Mary B. (Campbell) Kinsey. He was educated in the common schools and learned telegraphy, which he followed for eleven years; was train despatcher for three years, and was employed by the Treasury Department in Washington for one year. He then went to Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where he studied law under the tuition of Judge D. L. Rhone and John Lynch, was admitted to the bar in 1876, and practiced law until 1882. Early in 1880 he formed a part-

nership with H. L. Rhoads of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and under a contract with the American Bell Telephone Company of Boston, Massachusetts, introduced into the county of Luzerne the Bell telephone, connecting all the outlying towns of the county with Wilksbarre, besides erecting an extensive local exchange in the latter place. The whole system embraced a large number of telephone stations connected by many hundred miles of wire. The plant was in 1882 absorbed by the North Pennsylvania Telephone Company, a corporation doing business in Lackawanna and Luzerne counties. In 1882 he removed to Montgomery Station, the home of his childhood, where he has since resided engaging in farming and other pursuits. In 1887 he laid out "Kinsey's addition to the borough of Montgomery" and made some radical improvements therein, establishing streets, building houses, etc. This portion of the borough is enjoying a steady and permanent growth and is destined to be a fine portion of the town. In 1890, on the occasion of the burning of the flouring mill of Frank Porter in the village of Clinton Mills, adjacent to the borough, he purchased the mill site and erected thereon the present model milling plant which he continues to run.

Simon J. Bardo, justice of the peace, was born in Clinton township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1838, son of John L. and Elizabeth (Shoemaker) Bardo. He was educated in the common schools, learned the carpenter's trade, and followed the same in connection with the planing mill business for twenty-five years. In June, 1863, he enlisted in Company B, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered out of service in August of the same year. He is now serving his second term as a justice of the peace. In 1861 he was married to Mary A. Fowler, and to them were born six children: Annie; Olive, deceased; Lou M.; Cora, deceased; Bertha, and Thomas F. Mrs. Bardo died in 1880 of cancer and he was again married, to Maggie A. Shaffer in 1882. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Nathan D. Fowler, son of James Fowler, was graduated from the University at Lewisburg, and first entered his business life in a bank at Tamaqua, Pennsylvania. He afterwards owned and conducted a store at Tresckow, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, and in 1879 retired from business, removing to his farm near the borough of Montgomery, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. He moved to Montgomery from the farm in 1880, where he died in 1883. He was married to Mary E. Wilson, and to them were born three children: W. H.; T. Pierce, and Minnie E. Mr. Fowler's father was born in what is known as Black Hole valley, March 29, 1809, was a farmer by occupation, and the father of seven children: Nathan D., deceased; John; James P.; Rankin; Robert; Yoder, deceased, and Mary.

W. H. Fowler, merchant, was born in Beaver Meadows, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, in 1858, son of Nathan D. and Mary E. (Wilson) Fowler. He was educated at an academy and at the University of Lewisburg. He began his business career as a clerk in a store at Weatherly, Carbon county, where he remained one year, coming thence to Montgomery, where he has been manager of Levi Houston's store since 1880. He was married in 1884 to Miss Whylie Waltman, and to this union have been born three children, all of whom are deceased. Mr. Fowler is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the P. O. S. of A., and with his wife belongs to the Presbyterian church.

C. Benjamin Frontz, dentist, was born in Hughesville, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1869, son of George and S. Emma (Kistner) Frontz. His father was born in Hughesville, and is a brother of William Frontz, whose sketch appears in this work. George Frontz enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and after serving nine months returned and engaged in the mercantile business with his brother William in Hughesville, which he continued until his death, in July, 1880; his widow died in July, 1883, leaving five sons: Harry, who is studying dentistry under Dr. Reedy of Hughesville; C. Benjamin; Howard, who is a medical student at the University of Pennsylvania; Chalmers, who is a student at Missionary Institute, Selinsgrove, and Arthur. C. Benjamin Frontz was educated in the public schools of Hughesville and began the study of his profession under the tuition of Dr. W. T. Reedy, of Hughesville, and was graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery at Philadelphia, February 28, 1890. He began the practice of his profession at Montgomery, Pennsylvania, where he has built up a lucrative business. He was married, March 24, 1892, to R. Myra, daughter of Dr. J. C. Rutter, of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania.

Philip F. Hartranft, insurance and real estate agent, was born in Armstrong township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1858, son of George W. and Catherine (Fousel) Hartranft, who were the parents of eight children. Our subject was educated in the common schools and the Muncy Normal. After teaching three years in the public schools he purchased an interest in the Chillisquaque Flouring Mills, and operated the same for one and one-half years. He then worked at his trade, that of a machinist, until he went into the insurance business, in 1889. He is also engaged in the lumber business, in partnership with Frank Porter. He married Miss Susan L. Metzger, and to this union have been born two children: James, deceased, and George L. Mr. Hartranft is a member of White Deer Lodge, No. 399, I. O. O. F., and takes an active interest in the Democratic party.

W. H. Hartzell, proprietor of Hotel Houston, was born, April 15, 1847, in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Hartzell. The family migrated to Lycoming county in 1850, and settled in Washington township. In 1855 they removed to Montgomery, where Samuel engaged in the mercantile business until 1887. He was appointed postmaster in 1861 and has held the position ever since. He is the father of six children: W. H.; Mary; Emma; Robert; George, and John. The parents are Presbyterians. W. H. Hartzell was educated in the country schools. He acted as agent for the Philadelphia and Erie railroad at Montgomery for fifteen years. He afterwards kept the Montgomery House two years, and the Globe Hotel at Jersey Shore for six years. In 1890 he took charge of the Hotel Houston. Mr. Hartzell married Annie E. Ranels of Hagerstown, Maryland, and has one child, Claud. He is a member of White Deer Lodge, I. O. O. F., and is a Republican in politics.

John Jacob Metzger, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, emigrated to America about the year 1777. He was a farmer, and about 1810 located in Clinton township, Lycoming county, purchasing a farm of fifty acres on which he resided until his death in 1842. Of his eight children, George, Jacob, John, and Thomas grew to manhood, the other four, one son and three daughters, dying before reaching maturity. He was a Democrat, and with his wife belonged to the Lutheran church.

George Metzger, son of John Jacob Metzger, was born in what is now Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, in 1794, and came to Lycoming county with his parents. He married Susan, a daughter of Frederick Dietrick, and to this union were born twelve children: Catharine, who married Ezekiel Smith; Susan, who married Daniel Keller; Frederick; Elizabeth, who married Samuel Stahl; Margaret, who married William Strieby; Hannah, who married Edwin Derr; Abbie, who married Samuel Philips; Levina, who married Peter Follmer; Savilla, deceased; John J.; George W., and Elias, who lives on the old homestead. George Metzger died in 1879, followed by his widow in 1884. He was a Democrat, and with his wife belonged to the Lutheran church.

Isaac Bear married Christiana Hune, and removed from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, to Buffalo valley, Union county, about 1780. He was a son of Ephraim Bear who was the father of eight children: John; Benjamin; Henry; Ephraim; Jacob; Isaac; Anna, and Elizabeth. In 1789 he and wife removed to what is known as Black Hole valley, Clinton township, Lycoming county. They used a river boat for transportation and were accompanied by their two oldest children, Benjamin and Samuel. The following children were born to them in Lycoming county: Francis; Anna; Elizabeth; Esther; Jacob; Isaac, and Christiana, all of whom are dead. Benjamin Bear, the eldest son, was reared in Clinton township from the time he was two and a half years old. He married Sarah Worman, daughter of Hon. Ludwig Worman of Berks county, and to them were born seven children: Anna; Emma; John J.; Regina; Mary, deceased; Benjamin, and Rebecca, deceased. John J. Bear, the eldest son of Benjamin Bear, was born in 1830 on the farm where he now resides in Clinton township, Lycoming county. He was married in 1857 to Emily J., daughter of Dr. James Rankin of Muncy; to this union have been born five children: Mary H., deceased; Benjamin, deceased; James K.; Anna B., and Rebecca. Benjamin Bear died in 1862 and his widow died in 1888.

George Porter immigrated from northern Ireland to America in 1793, and settled where is now located Jersey Shore where his wife, who was Catharine Riddell, died. To them were born two children: Rachel, who married Charles Allen, and Robert. In 1796 Mr. Porter removed to Armstrong township, where he died in 1842.

Robert Porter, son of George Porter, married Miss Nancy Porter; though of the same name, these parties were previous to their marriage not related to each other. He remained with his father till his death, when he came to Clinton township and engaged in farming, which he continued until his death in 1880, aged ninety years. Mrs. Porter died in 1859, aged nearly sixty years. To them were born six children. George W., born in 1827, died from the results of a railroad accident in 1862. James, born in 1829, died of typhoid fever in 1858. Catharine, born in 1831, died in 1880, having married M. Sechler in 1859. Hannah, born in 1834, married Luke Eger, now deceased, in 1859. Franklin, born in 1836, married Charlotte Piatt, now deceased, in 1862. Rachel, born in 1839, died in 1872.

Michael Sechler was one of George Washington's body-guards during the Revolutionary war. His father immigrated from Germany to Chester county, Pennsylvania, where he reared a family, two of whom, Jacob and Michael, located

in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1798. Michael Sechler married Rebecca Lowe, and in 1802 they settled on a farm where the borough of Montgomery is now located. During the "Big Runaway" Rebecca Lowe was among those who escaped by canoes from their homes along the Susquehanna river, and found protection at Fort Augusta. Michael and Rebecca (Lowe) Sechler were the parents of eight children who grew up: William; Abraham; Antis; Rebecca; Mary; John; Catherine, and Olivia. Mr. Sechler was a potter by trade and manufactured crockery on his farm. He also served as a justice of the peace for many years. His second son, Abraham Sechler, was a farmer by occupation, and was a justice of the peace for Lycoming county several years. He married Sarah Bower, and to them were born twelve children: William; John, deceased; Michael; Elizabeth, deceased; Antis; Joseph, deceased; Rebecca, deceased; Mary; James; Abraham, deceased; Dallis, deceased, and Sarah. In 1854 Abraham Sechler removed with his family, excepting Michael, to White Rock, Illinois, where Abraham and his wife died in the Baptist faith.

Michael Sechler, farmer, was born near his present residence in Clinton township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, June 6, 1827, son of Abraham and Sarah (Bower) Sechler. He was educated in the common schools, and after teaching for three years he began clerking in a store, which he continued until 1852, when he engaged in the mercantile business at New Columbia. Three years later he sold his business at this place and again opened up a store near where he now resides, which he conducted for two years. In 1857 he was elected register and recorder for Lycoming county, which position he filled creditably for one term. He then engaged in farming until 1865, when he moved to Williamsport and built the foundry and machine shop now in possession of William P. Riley. Three years later he purchased the farm where he now lives. April 9, 1857, he married Kate Porter, and to this union have been born five children: Annie; Robert; Sallie; Nellie, deceased, and Lottie, deceased. Mrs. Sechler died, August 22, 1880. Mr. Sechler has always taken an active interest in the principles of the Democratic party, and has served as a justice of the peace for many years.

John Heilman, son of Michael Heilman, was one of the early residents of Clinton township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. His father, Michael Heilman, immigrated from Germany to America, and located in what is known as Frosty valley, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, where he reared a family of eight children: Jacob; Joseph; Daniel; Eli; John; Susan; Elizabeth, and Hannah. John Heilman was a mechanical genius, and made knives and forks with which to supply his poor neighbors when he was traveling in their community, threshing their wheat with a flail, the first occupation for himself. While he was thus engaged, his wife and three children arrived from Columbia county, Pennsylvania, in a two-horse wagon. This was in 1811, and the morning following their arrival he employed a number of men, who cut timber and built a house into which they moved the next day. He was the father of eleven children: Jacob, deceased; Philip, deceased; Samuel; Elizabeth, deceased; Daniel, deceased; Abraham; John; Joseph; Peter; Sarah, deceased, and Charles. Mr. Heilman died in 1866 aged eighty-three years, followed by his widow several years later, also aged eighty-three. He was of a modest disposition, moral in every sense, was never known to have uttered an

oath, was an enterprising man, and a great worker in the Reformed church, having been known to have frequently forded the river on horseback, in order to attend religious services.

ABRAHAM HEILMAN, farmer, was born in Clinton township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1819, son of John and Hannah (Rentz) Heilman. He was educated in the subscription schools of his neighborhood, having the benefit of only two years of free school. He was married, October 23, 1844, to Miss Sarah Buck, and to them were born three children: John W., who married Caroline App, by whom he had six children, only one of whom is living; Philip A., a Lutheran minister, who resides at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, and is married to Jane Bennett, by whom he has two living children, and one deceased; and Clara A., who married John W. Bailey. Mr. Heilman was one of the originators of the first Sunday school in the Lutheran church, of which he and wife are members.

JOSEPH HEILMAN, retired farmer, was born in Clinton township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1823, son of John and Hannah (Rentz) Heilman. He was educated in the common schools, and devoted his life to farming until 1885, since which time he has lived a retired life. In March, 1853, he was married to Miss Mary A. Dietrich, and to them were born seven children, three of whom died in infancy; those now living are: John E., who married Emma Berger, by whom he has four children: Le Roy; Joseph; Marion, and Ruth; Hannah M., who married D. W. Shollenberger; Ida M., who married W. L. Shollenberger, and Clara E., who married John Riale, a grocer of South Williamsport. Mrs. Heilman died in 1883, and Mr. Heilman was again married, to Kate Hart, daughter of Adam Hart. He takes an active interest in Democratic politics, and with his wife belongs to the Lutheran church, of which he has been deacon and elder.

JACOB HESS removed from Berks county, Pennsylvania, to Columbia county, the same State, where he was married, and in 1817 came to Lycoming county. He was a wagonmaker by trade, and carried on that business in connection with farming. He was the father of six sons and three daughters: Abbie, deceased; Reuben, deceased; Peter; Samuel, deceased; Joseph, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Susan, deceased; Frederick, and John. Jacob Hess died, May 5, 1843, followed by his widow in 1848.

PETER HESS, farmer, was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, in 1815, son of Jacob and Hannah (Knorr) Hess. He received his education in the common schools and learned the trade of a miller, which he has followed in connection with farming all his life. In 1840 he was married to Ellen Endy, and to them have been born five children: Three who died when young; Mary, and Hannah. Mrs. Hess died, September 25, 1851, and he was again married, in 1857, to Matilda Berger, and to them have been born seven children: Emily; Laura, deceased; Wilson, deceased; Ella; Carrie; Clinton, and Cora. Mr. Hess and wife are members of the Reformed church.

J. THEODORE HESS, farmer, was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1843, son of Reuben and Jane S. (Hart) Hess. Reuben Hess married Jane S. Hart, daughter of Adam Hart, and to them were born eight children: Three who died in infancy; J. Theodore; Thomas, a carpenter, who married Maggie McKinney, of Williamsport, and resides there; Samuel, who is a railroad engineer, and married

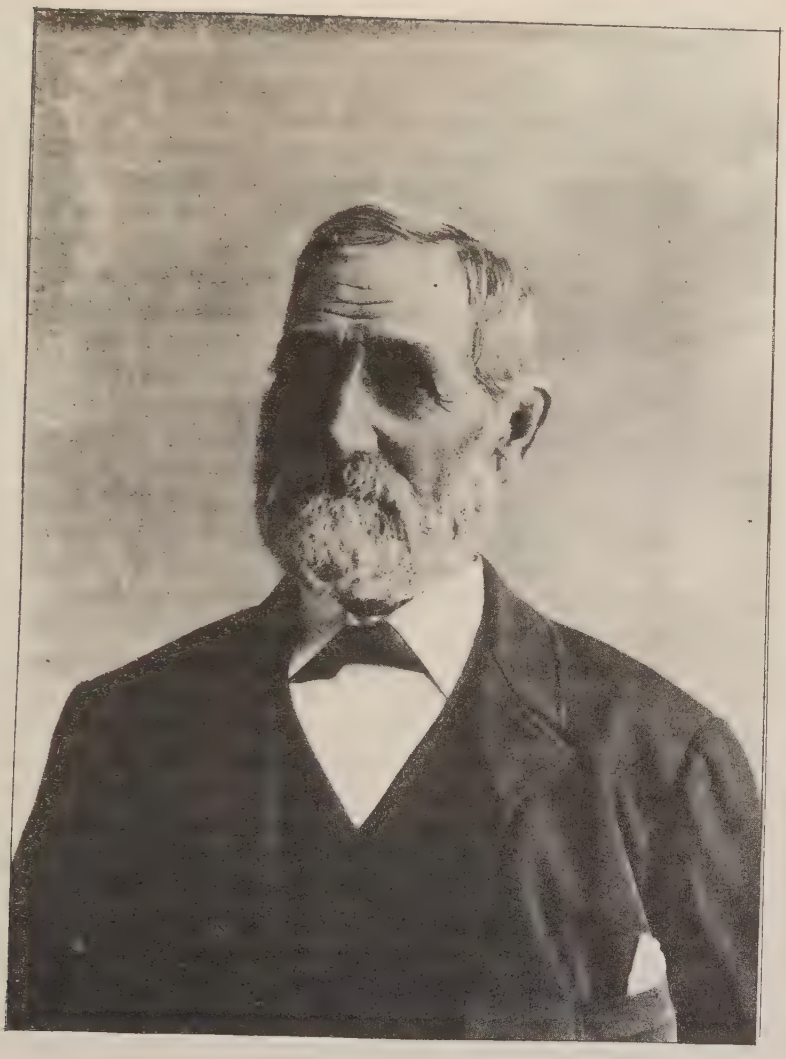
Gertrude Hasbrouck, of Kingston, New York, and is now living at New Durham, New Jersey; Lemuel B., who is a druggist and lives in Shamokin, and married Louisa Russell, of Muncy, Pennsylvania; and Anna E., who married John Rentz, and is living in Clinton township. Reuben Hess died, January 12, 1881, and his wife died in 1858. J. Theodore was educated in the common schools, at Missionary Institute, and at Dickinson Seminary. After teaching school for 101 months, he kept books for Levi Houston, at Montgomery, for seven years. He enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, for nine months, and then re-enlisted in Company B, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three months. He has three times been elected justice of the peace, and has served as township auditor for nine years. He has always taken an active part in the Democratic party. He was married to Sarah E. Harmon, and to them have been born five children: Two deceased in infancy; Emma J.; Bertha A., and Flora M. He is a member of David Montgomery Post, G. A. R., and is one of the well-to-do farmers of Clinton township. The first school house of Clinton township was located on the present site of Mr. Hess's dwelling, and the first school was taught by the "Yankee School Teacher."

Daniel Gross was born in what is now Snyder county, Pennsylvania, and educated at New Berlin. He married Susan App and soon after removed to Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, where he conducted a store in a hotel building. In 1845 he came to the farm where his son, Daniel Gross, now resides in Clinton township, Lycoming county, and followed farming and surveying the remainder of his life. He was the father of nine children: Zebulon, deceased; Mary A., deceased; Catherine, deceased; Jackson; Elizabeth, deceased; Soupharous; Satina; Sarah, and Daniel. Mr. Gross died in 1859, and his widow in March, 1886.

Daniel Gross, farmer, was born in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1843, son of Daniel and Susan (App) Gross. He was educated in the common schools, and in 1862 enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, from Snyder county, and served two years and nine months. He was married, December 25, 1866, to Lydia Wagner, and to them have been born eight children: Charles E.; Minnie V.; William H.; Luther W.; Anna; Lettena; Susan A., and D. Otto. Mr. Gross and family are members of the Lutheran church, and he also belongs to the Patrons of Husbandry.

Jacob B. Herbst was born, May 1, 1808, and came to Lycoming county in 1838. His father immigrated from Germany to America in the latter part of the last century, and settled on a farm in Buffalo valley, Union county, Pennsylvania, where he reared four sons and three daughters. March 2, 1837, Jacob B. Herbst was married to Abigail Hess, who died August 17, 1856. He was again married, June 17, 1858, to Mary Smith, and to them were born two children: Saloma, who died young, and Aaron B. Mr. Herbst served as a justice of the peace for eleven years, was an active and enthusiastic Republican, and died September 17, 1887, followed by his wife September 2, 1882.

Aaron B. Herbst, farmer, was born in Clinton township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1860, son of Jacob B. and Mary (Smith) Herbst. He was educated in the common schools and the Muncy Normal. He was married, September 28, 1882, to Ada E. Mensch, daughter of Harvey Mensch, and to this union have been



Peter Heed

born three children: Willie E.; Ralph A., deceased, and Harvey M. Mr. Herbst is an active and enthusiastic Republican.

Charles Thomas was a farmer and lumberman, and was a son of John Thomas, a sketch of whom will be found in this work. He married Elizabeth Tackenberry, and to them were born ten children: Allen, deceased; William; Charles W.; John M., deceased; Francis, deceased; George W.; Mary A.; Jane; Maggie, deceased, and Alice, deceased. Charles Thomas died in 1878, and his wife in 1875.

William Thomas, farmer, was born in Mifflin township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1829, son of Charles and Elizabeth (Tackenberry) Thomas. He was educated in the common schools and when at the age of twenty-three years he went to California, where he remained three years. Returning to his native county he engaged in the mill business at Millville, buying the mill property at that village, operating it for nine years, then selling it and purchasing the Montgomery Mills, which he conducted until 1885, when he sold them to his two sons: Charles H., and Allen E. In January, 1856, Mr. Thomas was married to Margaret J. Williamson, and to this union were born eight children: James E.; Allen E., who married Miss Elizabeth Koons, by whom he had four children: Royal, Mary, Miles, and Margaret; Charles H., who married Miss Sadie Rentz, by whom he had two children: Charles H., and Edith; Clinton L.; Harry H.; William W.; Maude, and Nellie.

J. A. Coppes was born in Susquehanna township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1857, son of John and Rachel (Bonnell) Coppes. He was educated in the common schools, and is a farmer and dairyman, residing in Clinton township. He was married, October 17, 1882, to Rachel Corson, and to this union have been born four children: Nellie; Reta; Mattie, deceased, and Storres.

Andrew Shaffer came to Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1785 from near Philadelphia. He purchased a farm of 400 acres. His brother, George Shaffer, came to this county a few years later and purchased Andrew's property, and from him have descended the Shaffers of Lycoming county. George Shaffer died about 1837, and was the father of ten children: Samuel; George; Adam; Andrew; John; Martin; Christian; Jacob; Sallie, and Elizabeth; of these children, Samuel, George, and John were soldiers in the war of 1812; and John and C. A. Shaffer, sons of Jacob Shaffer, saw service in the late war, the former dying in camp and the latter being a member of Company K, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry; he is serving at present as constable for Williamsport.

Samuel Shaffer, a son of George Shaffer, was a farmer and took an active part in securing the free school system; he was a Whig in politics, and married Elizabeth Eason, and to them were born four sons and three daughters: John; Robert; Samuel P.; William H., who enlisted as a private in Company K, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, in 1861, was promoted and filled the office of captain, was taken prisoner at Wilson's Cross Roads, June 28, 1863, and was exchanged in March, 1864, and served until the close of the war; Jane; Susannah, and Nancy E.

Samuel P. Shaffer, farmer, the third son of Samuel Shaffer, was born March 18, 1834. He was educated in the common schools and has always been engaged in farming as an occupation. In 1866 he was married to Margaret Scott, and to them were born two children: Harvey and Jennie. Mrs. Shaffer died, November 14, 1890. Mr. Shaffer enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Penn-

sylvania Volunteers, in October, 1862, was sergeant, and served nine months. In 1864 he re-enlisted in Company K, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He is a member of D. S. Montgomery Post, No. 264, G. A. R.; has served in several offices of trust, has been school director twenty-one years, and township committeeman ever since the war. In politics he is a Republican, always taking an active interest in that organization.

Charles Allen was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, September 24, 1791, son of Isaac Allen, who came to Lycoming county in 1800 and located at the "Long Reach." He subsequently became the owner of the Galloway tract, embracing the site of South Williamsport, and resided thereon until his death in 1844. Charles Allen was reared to manhood in this county, and after a brief term of service in the war of 1812 he located on the Galloway farm in 1816. He was an agriculturist all his life, and his farm was one of the best in the county. The old homestead on the South Side is one of the landmarks of the county, and many pleasant memories of early days cluster around it. Mr. Allen married Rachel, daughter of George Porter, and they were the parents of four children: George P., deceased; Sarah, who married John P. Beard, of McEwensville; Rachel, who became the wife of J. Walker Hays, of Williamsport, and Robert P., deceased. Mr. Allen died on the 1st of May, 1882; his wife, born February 26, 1793, died August 28, 1865.

John DuBois was one of the pioneer lumbermen of Lycoming county, and during the early development of that great industry he laid the foundation of a large fortune. He was a native of Tioga county, New York, and in 1838 came to this county and located on Lycoming creek, between Field's Station and Bodines. He purchased, with his brother Matthias, large tracts of pine and hemlock timber lands in Lewis and Cascade townships, erected a mill, and was engaged in the manufacture of lumber at that point some twelve years, under the firm name of J. Du Bois & Brother. About 1850 they took into partnership E. S. Lowe, then a prominent merchant of Williamsport, and the firm was changed to DuBois & Lowe. In the meantime Mr. Du Bois had become interested in building a boom in the Susquehanna river at Williamsport, and when the Susquehanna Boom Company was organized, he was elected its first president, and was the largest stockholder in that institution. He also made large purchases of timber lands in Clearfield county, which in future years proved a veritable bonanza. His brother Matthias having died, DuBois & Lowe bought several hundred acres of land on the river, including the site of DuBoistown, where they built a large saw mill with an annual capacity of from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 feet of lumber. In the spring of 1860 the flood carried away the boom, and many million feet of logs went down the river, some as far as Chesapeake bay. DuBois & Lowe bought the greater portion of the logs, built a saw mill at Havre-de-Grace, Maryland, to cut them into lumber, and established an extensive wholesale lumber yard at the same place. In 1863 Mr. DuBois bought the interest of his partner, and thenceforth conducted the business alone. In December, 1870, he sold his mill at DuBoistown to John G. Reading, William P. Emery, and others, and then built a large stone saw mill a short distance from the old one, which embraced a planing mill and sash and door factory. He continued to operate these mills until the celebrated "sawdust war" occurred, which so disgusted him that he abandoned his enterprises in this county and turned his sole atten-

tion to the development of his lands in Clearfield county, where he erected large mills and manufactories, and in fact founded the present town of DuBois. He dismantled his mills at DuBoistown, Lycoming county, and shipped the machinery, etc., to his new mills at DuBois, Clearfield county, where he continued to reside up to his death, May 5, 1886. Mr. DuBois was one of the most successful business men of his time in Pennsylvania, and left a fortune of between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 to his nephew, John E. DuBois, of DuBois, Clearfield county.

Warren Martin, justice of the peace, was born near Saratoga Springs, Saratoga county, New York, June 30, 1830, son of John and Eleanor (Clarke) Martin, natives of Vermont and early settlers of Saratoga county. He received a fair education in the public schools, and became an architect and mill-wright by trade. In 1856 he moved to Lycoming county, locating in Williamsport. His first work was on the old Dodge mills, which he repaired and rebuilt, and he has since made repairs on many of the mills in this city. In 1879 he became foreman and general manager of the Ten Eyck mill at DuBoistown, and conducted the same until 1883. In 1884 he operated the Brown, Clarke & Howe mill at Williamsport, after which he went to Caledonia, Elk county, Pennsylvania, and conducted a mill for J. E. Putnam for some years. He then went to Kentucky, where he erected a large iron saw mill for the Keyes Creek Lumber Company. In the fall of 1889 he built a large mill for Strong, Deemer & Company, at Sparrow's Point, Maryland, after which he again took charge of the Ten Eyck mill and conducted the same for two years. He is a member of the F. and A. M., and belongs to Baldwin II Commandery, and Lafayette Chapter of Lock Haven. He is also a member of the Scottish Rite Masonic organizations of Bloomsburg. For nearly eleven years he was a member of the lumber firm of Simpson & Martin, and Martin, Dunn & Company, of Lock Haven. Mr. Martin is a Democrat, and has filled the office of justice of the peace for many years; he has also served as school director. He was married at Glenn's Falls, New York, August, 18, 1853, to Cordelia, daughter of Ephraim and Asenath (Shaw) Manchester, of Addison county, Vermont. She was born at Lake George, Warren county, New York. Her ancestors were of the old patriotic stock, and rendered valuable service to their country. One of them served with Gen. George Washington during the war of the Revolution; another served at the same period with Gen. Richard Montgomery, and was present when he fell at Quebec. To Mr. and Mrs. Martin were born four children: Dudley A.; Elisabeth; Asenath, and Chloe. The eldest of these children was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1857, and was educated at Dickinson Seminary. He has always been identified with his father in the lumber-business, and has traveled quite extensively, during which time he has gathered a fine collection of war relics, and Indian antiquities illustrating the Stone Age of America.

Joseph C. Carson was born in Old Lycoming township, Lycoming county, January 4, 1834. He received his education in the public schools, and learned the trade of a wagonmaker, which occupation he followed for two years near Perryville. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves, as a private, and was chosen corporal September 20, 1861. He was wounded at Charles City Cross Roads June 30, 1862, and was discharged in the following October on account of disability. He was on guard duty on the Alexandria railroad and participated in the fights

at Fredericksburg, Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill, Charles City Cross Roads, and the Seven Days' Fight around Richmond. Since the war he has been engaged in counting lumber and in various duties about lumber mills. He is an active Republican and has filled the office of school director of Armstrong township and of the borough schools. He is now serving his fourth term as a justice of the peace. Mr. Carson is a member of Reno Post, G. A. R., of Williamsport, and is a charter member of Encampment No. 47, Union Veteran Legion. He was married December 13, 1866, to Barbara, daughter of Andrew Kauffman, and to this union have been born three children: William S.; James B., and John F.

Gottlieb F. Decker, farmer, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, January 9, 1831, son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Beeler) Decker. His parents came to America in 1835, and located on the farm where our subject now resides in Armstrong township. They were members and active workers in the Lutheran church. The father was a Democrat, and filled various township offices. He died, March 16, 1887. The mother died in 1884. They reared six children: Catherine, wife of John Lahman; Barbara, widow of George Schmohl; Henrietta, deceased wife of Jacob Sweely; Gottlieb F.; Henry, and John C. Our subject received a limited education in the township schools, and has lived on his present farm since he was four years old. He was married, October 4, 1855, to Mary Barbara, daughter of Philip Fousel, and to this union were born six children: Alexander G.; Albert P.; Annie Ross, deceased; Edward J.; Clara Amelia, wife of Harry Lampe, and an infant, deceased. Mr. Decker is a Democrat in politics, and has served as school director, supervisor, and auditor of his township.

John F. Blair, merchant, was born in Old Lycoming township, Lycoming county, June 9, 1844, son of John and Nancy (Carson) Blair. His father was a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and his mother of Ireland. The former removed to Lycoming county with his parents, who were among the pioneers of this county. Our subject was reared in his native township, and in 1858 he removed with his parents to DuBoistown. He received his education in the common schools, and worked in saw mills until 1872, when he was employed as a clerk in the store of Thomas Wheeler. There he remained for ten years, and in 1882 he engaged in the butcher business for a short time. He then became a partner of Mr. Wheeler in the general mercantile business, and did a thriving trade under the firm name of Wheeler & Blair, until their stock was destroyed by the flood of 1889. Since them Mr. Blair has conducted the business on his own responsibility, Mr. Wheeler having retired from the firm. In 1874 he was married to Mary, daughter of George Haist, of DuBoistown, and to this union have been born seven children: Maggie L.; George F.; Ella; Della; Myrtle; Jessie, and Floyd. Mr. Blair is a Republican, and has served as school director and burgess of DuBoistown. He was appointed postmaster by President Hayes and President Harrison.

C. F. Whitehead, merchant, was born in Williamsport, April 24, 1850, son of Charles and Elizabeth (Gable) Whitehead. He received his education in the public schools and by private tuition. He worked on the river and in lumber mills until 1879, when he engaged in the tobacco and cigar business in DuBoistown. From this he has gradually worked into the general grocery business, and has built up a good trade. Mr. Whitehead was married in 1871 to Mary L., daughter of John J. Miller,

of Williamsport, and to this union have been born five children: Howard, deceased; Beulah; Lenora, deceased; Nellie, and Margaret. Since 1889 he has carried the mail from Williamsport to DuBoistown; he served as postmaster of the latter place by appointment of President Arthur. He is a Republican in politics and is serving his second term as school director of his borough. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and belongs to Wildey Encampment, No. 3, of Williamsport. He is also a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and with his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church of DuBoistown.

Bernard Doherty was born at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in 1839. When he was a child his parents walked from Harper's Ferry to Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, carrying him in their arms. He received a common school education, and for the past twenty-five years he has been employed by the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, as night watchman and track walker. Ne served four years during the great civil war in the Fiftieth New York Volunteer Infantry, and is independent in his political proclivities. In 1867 he was married to Catherine Wurtz, of Clinton township, Lycoming county. She was one of four children: Margaret, who married a Mr. Miller; Samuel; Elizabeth, who married a Mr. Adams, and Isaac. Mr. and Mrs. Doherty have two children: Jacob, and Sarah, who married James Payn.

J. C. Bower, proprietor of the Valley House, was born in Limestone township, Lycoming county, May 4, 1861, son of Reuben and Elizabeth (Swoyer) Bower, natives of Berks county, Pennsylvania, and now residents of Nippenose township. He received his education in the public schools, and in 1884 engaged in the meat business in DuBoistown. In 1890 he became proprietor of the Valley House, and in 1892 he again engaged in the butchering business. Mr. Bower was married in 1884 to Catherine, daughter of Anthony Axman, of Bastress township, and to this union has been born one child, Helen May. He is a Democrat in politics, and with his wife belongs to the Catholic church.

The McCormick Family were among the earliest settlers in White Deer valley. In 1770 Hugh McCormick of Cumberland county purchased 1,300 acres of land on South creek within the present limits of Washington township, Lycoming county, upon which his sons—James, Thomas, and Seth—settled about five years later. Their father was a native of Ireland, and after immigrating to Pennsylvania he resided successively in Lancaster and Cumberland counties. He was one of the framers of the first Constitution of Pennsylvania, and a man of considerable local prominence during the Revolutionary period. James McCormick represented White Deer township in the Committee of Safety for Northumberland county in 1777. During the "Big Runaway" of 1778, the McCormicks took refuge at Fort Augusta. James afterward removed to Virginia. Thomas McCormick was born in 1754, and married Elizabeth Crockett; he died in Washington township on the 6th of October, 1826, and was buried at the Stone church. Seth McCormick was born in Paxtang township, Lancaster county, in 1756, and married Margaret Simmons, who bore him seven sons and three daughters, as follows: Robert; Samuel S.; Thomas; Seth; Hugh; John; Joseph; Sarah, who married Robert J. Foresman; Cynthia, who married Samuel Eason, and Susan, who married Matthew B. Hammond. Seth McCormick died on the 17th of January, 1835, and both he and his wife were buried at the old Stone church. Seth McCormick, fourth son of Seth, Sr., was born in Washing-

ton township in 1793 and died in December, 1821. He married Hannah Hammond, who survived him until 1869. They were the parents of the following children: James H.; Mary; Margaret, who married D. Watson Foresman; Seth T.; Elizabeth C., who married John Wilson, and Robert H., who resides at Watsontown and is the only survivor of the family. Numerous descendants of this pioneer family are residents of Lycoming county, and many of them are prominent in professional and business circles.

Robert Foresman was one of the earliest settlers of White Deer valley, where he located in August, 1794. He came here from Northampton county, Pennsylvania, whither his ancestors had emigrated from Ireland before the Revolution. He brought with him his wife and two children, and settled in what is now Washington township, Lycoming county, where the remaining years of his life were spent. He kept a hotel at the head of the valley for some years, and was one of the well known pioneers of that vicinity. He was a Democrat, and served as a justice of the peace. He reared a family of five sons and five daughters: Henry; Robert J.; John; George; D. Watson; Mrs. Nancy McCormick; Mrs. Susan Oaks; Mrs. Margaret Jordan; Mrs. Sarah Parks, and Mrs. Polly Piatt. The parents died in 1829 and in 1831, respectively, and were buried in the graveyard at the old Stone church. Their ten children have also passed away, but their descendants in the West Branch valley are very numerous.

John Foresman was born in Washington township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1800, and grew to manhood in this county. He was a farmer, and about 1849 he moved to Centre county, thence to Clinton county, and in 1858 he returned to Washington township, where he resided until his death. He was twice married. His first wife was a Miss Piatt, a sister of Judge Piatt, who bore him five children: Piatt, who died in Illinois; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Mackey, who also died in Illinois; Henry, who died at Beech Creek, Clinton county; Susan, wife of William H. Brown, of Lock Haven, and Sarah Jane, wife of Samuel Leather, of Centre county. His second wife was Maria B. Follmer, a native of Lycoming county, who bore him eight children, as follows: Daniel F., of White Deer valley; Robert S., of Nebraska; David R., of Williamsport; Mary T., widow of Matthias Eder; William B., of Williamsport; Martha C., wife of Matthew Oakes, of White Deer valley; Abner P., of Williamsport, and Oliver P., deceased. Mr. Foresman was a Democrat, and served as county commissioner three years. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church of Washington township. His widow survives, and is spending the latter years of her life with her children.

John Sedam was born in New Jersey, son of John Sedam, a native of Holland, who settled at Six Mill Run, New Jersey, prior to the Revolution. In company with his wife and one child, he came to Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, from whence they walked to what is now Brady township, Lycoming county, and settled on Penny Hill. He was married three times. His first wife was Jane Piatt, who bore him five children: Isaac; Sarah; Jane; John Piatt, and William. Jane died unmarried; all the others removed to Ohio, except William, who lived and died at the old homestead on Penny Hill. As his second wife he married Sally Rose, who died without issue. As his third wife he married Jane Tate, and five children were born to them: Robert; Maria; Fanny; Andrew, and Samuel T. Fanny died unmarried; the others

married and lived at various places in this State and the West. John Sedam was an elder in the Presbyterian church and superintendent of the Sunday school, and was considered by all an excellent man.

Samuel T. Sedam, son of John Sedam, was born in 1817 in what is now Brady township. After he grew to manhood he engaged in the construction of turnpike roads, and built many of the old roads in Lycoming and Centre counties. He purchased farms in Brady township and finally settled on the farm of 115 acres where his son Samuel now resides. There he died, December 9, 1888. He married Lydia Ann, daughter of John Piatt, who died October 27, 1889. To this union were born the following children: John; Henry; Robert; Joan, wife of A. L. Shreiby; Jane M., deceased; Kate; Betty, wife of John W. Piatt; James; Samuel, and Fanny. Mr. Sedam was a collector of taxes several years before the division of Brady and Washington townships, and also served as a justice of the peace for sixteen years, and school director for some time. He was a Democrat in politics and belonged to the Presbyterian church, in which he was an elder and trustee.

Samuel Sedam, the youngest son of Samuel T. Sedam, was born, July 27, 1857, in Washington (now Brady) township, Lycoming county. He received a common school education and was reared on the farm. Upon reaching his majority he took charge of the homestead and has ever since farmed the same. He was married, December 21, 1882, to Maggie O., daughter of Samuel Dunbar, and to this union were born four children: John Faries; Lester D.; Samuel T., and Frank M. Mr. Sedam has filled the office of township auditor, is a member of Elimsport Council, O. U. A. M., and belongs to Washington Alliance, No. 175.

William Schooly was a native of New Jersey and one of the family for which Schooly's Mountain, a famous summer resort in Mercer county, New Jersey, is named. He came to Lycoming county in the last decade of the last century. He settled about a mile and a half west of Allenwood, in the portion of Lycoming county now included in Union. This land is now owned by Dr. Truckenmiller. He married Elizabeth, a daughter of William Oaks, and to this union were born the following children: John; Samuel; William; Joseph; Andrew J.; Benjamin; Elizabeth; Margaret; Mary; Christiana; Lucy, and Hannah. Mr. Schooly took an active interest in public affairs, yet he would not accept public office. He was an old-line Whig and taught school for a number of years in White Deer valley. He died in 1856.

Samuel Schooly, the second son of William Schooly, was born in 1809 on the farm near Allenwood. While a young man he was engaged in boating on the West Branch canal between Dewart and Philadelphia for a number of years. In 1841 he purchased a farm where his son, William M., now resides, which he partially cleared and upon which he put improvements, and there resided until 1868. He then retired to Dewart, where he died in 1877. He married Alvina, daughter of William Moore, of Washington township, and to them were born the following children: James L.; William M.; John; Joseph; Samuel; Margaret, and Elizabeth. Mrs. Schooly died in 1890. In politics Mr. Schooly was a Republican and was a member of the Presbyterian church.

William M. Schooly, the second son of Samuel Schooly, was born on the homestead, April 22, 1845. He was educated in the common schools and at Milton

Academy. He was reared a farmer and has followed that occupation through life. At the death of his father he purchased the homestead farm on which he was born and where he now lives. He is also engaged in the sale of farming implements and fertilizers. Mr. Schooly married Verdelia, daughter of George Leamon, and to them have been born eleven children: George L.; Ella; Samuel; Letitia; Minnie L.; Lula M.; Edward; James B.; Amelia; Rebecca, and Irwin. Mr. Schooly has filled local offices and was appointed census enumerator in 1890 for the townships of Washington and Brady. Politically he is a Republican, and is a member of the Presbyterian church, of which he is trustee. He is also a charter member of Elimsport Council, No. 132, O. U. A. M.

James Dunbar was one of the early settlers of Washington township. He was a native of Scotland, and some time in the middle of the last century, he, in company with his parents, emigrated to this country. On the passage the father died and was buried at sea. James and his mother settled in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, where his early life was spent. He learned the trade of a blacksmith and subsequently settled in Columbia county. In the latter part of the last century he came to Elimsport, and purchased about five acres of land where the tannery and church now stand. Here he established the first blacksmith shop in that place and conducted the business for many years. He married Elizabeth Coan, and to them were born two sons and two daughters: Samuel; Robert; Ann, who married Joseph Graft, and Sallie, who married James Irwin. Mr. Dunbar died in 1849, near La Porte, Indiana. He served in the war of 1812, and was one of the early members of the White Deer Valley Baptist church. His wife died in 1846.

Robert Dunbar, the second son of James Dunbar, was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, in 1803. He learned the blacksmith trade, and after growing to manhood he carried on business in Washington township for a number of years. He also taught school and singing school. For a while he carried on business near Milton, Pennsylvania, and in Union county, Pennsylvania. He finally purchased a farm where his son James now lives in Washington township, where he followed his trade for fifteen years. He held the offices of school director and auditor. Mr. Dunbar was twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth Irwin, who died in 1875, the mother of ten children: Amanda, deceased wife of William Woodley; Samuel; Hiram I.; James M.; Elizabeth A., who married George Moore; Sarah M., who married Robert Foresman; Jennie, who married David D. Manville; Rebecca D., deceased; Emma, deceased, and Rella, wife of Charles Snoddy. The second wife was Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, *nee* Foster. Robert Dunbar died in 1881. He was one of the principal founders of the Elimsport Baptist church.

Samuel Dunbar, the eldest son of Robert and Elizabeth (Irwin) Dunbar, was born December 1, 1828, in Union county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the common schools, and remained on the homestead until he was twenty-seven years old, when he purchased his present farm of 100 acres upon which he has put improvements and lived ever since. He was married to Martha, daughter of Joseph Oaks, and to this union have been born eight children: Mary E., wife of G. L. Bailey; Maggie O., wife of Samuel Sedam; Josephine; an infant son; Flowrella; Carrie; Rebecca, and Sarilda. Mr. Dunbar has filled the office of school director nine years, tax collector two years, and supervisor. He is a Republican in politics and a mem-

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ber of the Baptist church. He also belongs to Elimsport Council, O. U. A. M., and Washington Alliance.

Hiram I. Dunbar, the second son of Robert, was born July 12, 1831. He received a common school education and in 1859 purchased the farm whereon he now lives. He married Emeline, daughter of James Galloway, and has three children: Jennie, wife of W. H. Pawling; Bettie, wife of J. N. Bryson, and Robert M., who married Jennie Pawling. Mr. Dunbar is a Republican, and is a member of the Baptist church of Williamsport, of which he has been treasurer and superintendent of the Sunday school. He is a member of Washington Alliance, No. 175.

James M. Dunbar, the third son of Robert and Elizabeth (Irwin) Dunbar, was born November 12, 1833, on the homestead where he now resides, which is supposed to be about one hundred years old. He was educated in the common schools, and after reaching manhood entered into partnership with others in the erection of a steam saw mill. In 1873 it was blown up, when Duncan Lockwro was instantly killed by the explosion. In 1883 the mill was rebuilt, but in 1887 it was destroyed by fire. In the latter year Mr. Dunbar entered into partnership with others in the erection of the mill now operated by his son Robert. Mr. Dunbar was married in 1860 to Cinderella, daughter of Daniel Flick, who died in 1875, leaving six children: Maggie E.; Catherine, wife of Emmet Lockwood; Robert; Martha, wife of William Van Buskirk; Mary, wife of Daniel Shollenberger, and Amanda. Mr. Dunbar was again married in 1877, to Marietta, daughter of John Fogleman, and to this union has been born one child, James C. Mr. Dunbar has filled the office of school director. He is a Republican in politics and belongs to the Baptist church. He is also a member of the Elimsport Council, O. U. A. M., and the Washington Alliance.

Joseph Deitrick, a native of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, settled in Clinton township, Lycoming county, on the land where Frederick Metzger now lives. He was a Democrat in politics and was one of the founders of the Lutheran church in that township. He married a Miss Rentz, and to them were born the following children: Joseph, deceased; Frederick, deceased; Charles, deceased; Susan, deceased wife of George Metzger; Abbie, deceased wife of Jacob Arnold; Catherine, deceased wife of David Fullmer, and Peggy, deceased wife of Christian Gosh. Joseph, the eldest son, was born in 1800, in Columbia county. He was educated in the subscription schools. During his early life he was engaged in teaming between Muncy and Philadelphia. He purchased 300 acres of land, which he cleared and improved and upon which he resided until his death in 1865. He filled the offices of school director and others in the township. He was a Democrat in politics, and belonged to the Lutheran church, of which he was elder and deacon. He married Rosanna, daughter of Adam Follmer, who died in 1886, the mother of ten children: Solomon; Joseph; Mary, deceased wife of Joseph Heilman; John; Samuel, deceased; Sarah, wife of J. A. Keiser; Simon, deceased; Daniel F.; Margaret S., and Rebecca, deceased wife of Jacob Keiser.

Daniel F. Deitrick, the youngest son of Joseph, was born March 13, 1841. He was educated in the common schools, and after the death of his father he took charge of the homestead farm, and is now engaged in general farming and dairying. He married Catherine, daughter of Asa Everitt, of Northumberland county, and has two children: Emma J., wife of G. A. De Wall, and Annie E. Mr. Deitrick was

elected a member of the State legislature in 1883 and was instrumental in getting the State appropriation to the Williamsport Hospital. He was elected a justice of the peace in 1882, re elected in 1889, and has filled the office of township auditor. He was one of the founders of the West Branch Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and has been a director since its organization. He also filled the office of treasurer and is one of the adjusting committee. He is a Democrat in politics and belongs to the Lutheran church, in which he has held the office of deacon and elder. He is a member of Elimsport Grange, No. 98, P. of. H., and the Washington Alliance.

Frederick Deitrick, the third son of Frederick Deitrick, was born in 1810, on the homestead farm in Clinton township. He was educated in the common schools, and after growing to manhood he purchased 120 acres of land in Washington township where John Bennage now lives. This he cleared, improved, and lived upon until his death, in 1854. He married Elizabeth Heilman, and to this union were born the following children: Levi; John H.; Frederick; Sarah, deceased wife of John Strieby; Joseph H.; Susan, deceased wife of George Wagner; Jacob, who was a soldier and died in a Southern prison; Hannah, wife of William Shuler; William; Laura A., deceased wife of John Wilson, and Heilman S. Mr. Deitrick was a Democrat in politics and belonged to the Lutheran church.

Joseph H. Deitrick, the fourth son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Heilman) Deitrick, was born November 9, 1840, on the homestead farm, in Clinton township. He was educated in the common schools and brought up at farm labor. In 1870 he purchased his present farm containing seventy acres and is engaged in general farming. He married Sarah E., daughter of Samuel Sunderland, and to them were born the following children: Robert; Bettie; Samuel S.; Joe; Clara A.; Delroy, and Elwood. Mr. Deitrick has held some of the minor township offices and is a Democrat in politics. He is a member of the Lutheran church and belongs to the Patrons of Husbandry.

McLees Family.—Among the early settlers of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, was a Mr. McLees. He was a native of Ireland and his business was that of a land jobber. He owned a large tract of land in what is now Lycoming county, and also a number of tracts on the north side of the Susquehanna river between Williamsport and Jersey Shore. He resided and died in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. His family consisted of six children: Samuel; James; William, and three daughters who married men by the names of Kirkpatrick, Worden, and Inghram. Samuel, his eldest son, was born in Northumberland county in 1777. He learned the trade of a saddler, and subsequently traveled through the country between Sunbury and Philadelphia, engaged in his business. Later in life he settled at Catawissa, where he followed his trade for some time. In 1826 he purchased a tract of 336 acres at the head of Spring creek, in Washington township. In the spring of 1827 he settled upon the same, and cleared up a farm and resided there until his death in 1860. He was a solder of the war of 1812, and served in a company raised in Catawissa. He was a prominent old-line Whig, and while not a member he was a consistent attendant of the White Deer Presbyterian church. He married Ann Winter, of Philadelphia, and to them were born seven children: James, deceased; Inghram, deceased; Mark, deceased; Wordon, deceased; William; Eliza, deceased, and Maria, deceased. His wife died in 1840 and he died December 29,

1859. William, his fifth son, was born at Catawissa, September 16, 1819. He was reared on the homestead farm in Washington township and was educated in the common schools. On reaching his majority he rented the home farm and subsequently purchased a part of it. He followed farming until 1871, when he retired from active business and settled in Elimsport where he now resides. He has held the office of supervisor, and while thus acting he built the road from Elimsport over the mountains to Williamsport. He is one of the organizers and original stockholders of the White Deer Bridge Company, and has been its president for ten years. He is a member of the White Deer Presbyterian church, and has been a trustee for several years. He is one of the prominent Republicans, and takes an active interest in the advancement of the party. He was married, November 9, 1843, to Catherine H., daughter of Thomas Comly, who died February 17, 1892. Mr. McLees is one of the leading citizens of Washington township, and enjoys the respect of his fellow-citizens. Always alive to matters of public interest, his advice and counsel have been sought by the people of his township.

Jacob Hess was born in Mifflinville, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, November 27, 1801. He learned the trade of a tanner and when a young man he built a tannery at Mifflinville, where he did business until 1836. During this year he purchased 124 acres of land in Washington township, Lycoming county, which he cleared, improved, and farmed until 1839. He then removed to Elimsport where he died, January 13, 1841. He was a major in the State militia, and was a prominent Democrat. During his early life he was a Lutheran, but after settling in Washington township, he became connected with the Evangelical church. He gave liberally to the support of churches, having contributed to the construction of the Methodist Episcopal church of Elimsport. Mr. Hess married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Knorr of Mifflinville, December 15, 1822, and to this union were born ten children: Elisha, deceased; an infant, deceased; Savilla; Elias, deceased; William, deceased; Whitney; Samuel, deceased; Silas, deceased; Jacob, and Mary, wife of George Forseman. Mrs. Hess died, December 31, 1878.

Whitney Hess, the fourth son of Jacob Hess, was born in Mifflinville, November 11, 1830. He removed with his parents to Lycoming county and was educated in the common schools. At the age of eighteen he went to Mifflinburg, where he learned the trade of tanning. After having been engaged in business for four years in partnership with John Reighard, he purchased the tannery of William Sechler of Elimsport, which he has ever since conducted. He was originally a Democrat but is now a Prohibitionist. He has served as township auditor, and has been elected twice a justice of the peace but would not serve. He has also been elected school director. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Elimsport, and is class-leader and secretary of the board of trustees. Mr. Hess was married in 1876 to Nancy, daughter of Robert F. and Isabella McCormick, and to this union have been born three children, two of whom are living: Ethel B. and Kate M. Mr. Hess is a member of the Elimsport Council, O. U. A. M., No. 232, and belongs to the Washington Alliance.

Samuel L. Pawling was a native of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, of English extraction, and a son of Benjamin Pawling, who emigrated from England and settled in Montgomery county. Samuel was taught the trade of a miller by his

father, and after reaching maturity he removed to Dauphin county, where he engaged in the mercantile business. About 1829 he settled in the White Deer valley, purchasing a farm where his son Samuel now resides. Here he died. He married Wilhelmina, daughter of Llewellyn Davis of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and to this union were born the following children: Zeikel D.; Lemuel; Samuel S.; Miranda; Harriet; Caroline, deceased, and Caroline, wife of Thompson Lemon. Mr. Pawling died in 1865 and his widow survived only a few months. He was an old line Whig and afterwards affiliated with the Republican party. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Samuel S. Pawling, youngest son of Samuel L. Pawling, was born January 18, 1821, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, and came with his parents to Lycoming county, where he received his education in the common schools. In 1850 he purchased seventy-two acres where his son William H. now lives. Upon this he resided for nineteen years and then bought the farm where he is now located, consisting of 140 acres. Mr. Pawling was formerly a Republican, is now a Prohibitionist, and has filled the offices of supervisor, school director, and overseer of the poor. He has also served as administrator, executor, and trustee. He gave $1,000 for a substitute in the late war. He is an original member of the Elimsport Baptist church and served for years as deacon of the same. Mr. Pawling was married in 1843 to Hannah, daughter of William Schooly, and to this union have been born the following children: Rev. Lemiel D., deceased in 1876; Elizabeth, deceased wife of John Fisher; Wilhelmina, deceased wife of James Flick; Mary F.; Lucy S.; William H., and Robert S.

John Canada, a native of Ireland, settled where William Deitrick now lives in Washington township at an early day. He was the father of six children: John; Christian; Jacob; William; Elizabeth, wife of George Breen, and Kate, wife of Henry Berger. William, the fourth son, was born in 1808 on the homestead, and was educated in the log cabin school houses of his neighborhood. He purchased a farm where his son Henry now lives and after clearing about 100 acres, he died in May, 1887. He married Elizabeth Farley, and to them were born the following children: Henry; Mary; Hiram; Harvey; Alma, wife of J. H. Presler; Annie; John; Sarah, and William. In politics Mr. Canada was a Democrat. Henry, the eldest son of William Canada, was born March 11, 1843, on the homestead farm. He received a common school education and was brought up at farm labor. He enlisted in Company H, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and saw service for nine months, participating in the battles of Petersburg and Fort Stedman. Returning from the war he resumed farming on the homestead, where he has since remained. In politics he is a Democrat, and is one of the progressive farmers of his native township.

Jacob Bastian, a native of Snyder county, Pennsylvania, and a soldier of the Revolutionary war, was an early settler at Newberry. He owned the grist mill now in possession of a Mr. Good. Here he operated a saw mill, a grist mill, and a carding mill. He also cultivated 300 acres of land which eventually passed into possession of John H. Cowden. Mr. Bastian died at what is now Nesbit. He was twice married, his first wife being a Miss Hartley, by whom he had the following children: Henry; George; John; Frank; Jacob; Samuel; Rosanna, who married

John Sloan; Kate M., who married Peter Hacker, and Hettie, who married John Epley. His second wife was a Miss Verline, to whom were born: Solomon; Betsy, and Peggy. Jacob Bastian was one of the leading men of his day. He gave the land for the Newberry cemetery and was a pushing and enterprising citizen.

Henry Bastian, the eldest son of Jacob, was born in Snyder county, and came with his father to Newberry. He lived upon a portion of his father's farm for thirty-five years. He then bought a tract of 400 acres in the Nippenose valley where he lived for twenty-five years. He afterwards purchased a farm in Upper Fairfield township situated on Loyalsock creek, and finally died at the home of his son George, aged eighty years. He married Mary Busler, and to them were born ten children: Harry; Jacob; Dr. John C.; George; Annie, wife of William Spangler; Lydia, deceased; Polly, wife of T. Cypher; Catherine, wife of P. Konkle; Amelia, wife of William Konkle, and Ellen, wife of John Konkle.

Dr. John C. Bastian, the third son of Henry Bastian, was born March 21, 1818, at Newberry, Lycoming county. He was educated at the subscription schools and attended the Williamsport Academy for seven years. At the age of seventeen he commenced working on the farm which he continued for three years, after which he served an apprenticeship with Daniel Newcome, and learned the shoemaker's trade. He followed that occupation for a number of years, and during his spare moments he studied medicine. In 1845 he began the active study of medicine with Dr. George Treon, of Muncy, with whom he remained one year. After spending another year with Dr. Pollock, of Williamsport, he attended a medical college at Philadelphia. He practiced for six months at Ralston, and in the spring of 1848 was graduated from the medical college at Philadelphia, after which he located at Block House, Tioga county, remaining there for three years. He removed thence to Hughesville, where he practiced seven years, and then settled on the old homestead in Upper Fairfield township. Seven years later he purchased a farm in Brady township and practiced his profession in that community for eight years. He then settled upon his present farm, where he has lived for seventeen years. He is now retired from active practice. Dr. Bastian was married January 3, 1850, to Catherine, daughter of Isaac Moore, of Block House, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, who died May 8, 1876, the mother of the following children: Sylvester; Maria, wife of Gird Felter; Francis A.; Harriet A., wife of Charles Baysore; Charles B. B., a physician at Salladasburg; C. P., who graduated at Missionary Institute, Selinsgrove, in 1892; William K., who graduated at the Muncy Normal School in the autumn of 1891; Ellen, and Margaret A.

Adam Bair, a native of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, came to Lycoming county in 1811. He settled on a farm near Montgomery, where he died about 1862. He was married in his native county and was the father of the following children: Daniel; Gideon; Eli; Samuel; Adam; Isaac; Lydia; Polly; Ann, and Leah. Eli, the third son of Adam Bair, was born in 1808. He was reared on a farm and settled on the land where his son Joseph now lives. He owned and cleared three farms in Washington township. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Waltman, who died in 1841. To this union were born: Joseph; John; Benjamin; Isaac; Levi; Harrison; William; Susan, wife of M. French; Savilla, deceased wife of W. B. Sheddy, and Margaret, wife of Jacob Derr. Eli Bair died in 1878, and was a Republican and a member of the Lutheran church.

Joseph Bair, the eldest son of Eli Bair, was born February 25, 1835. He was educated in the common schools and reared upon the farm. In 1867 he purchased a portion of the old homestead and erected his present buildings thereon. He was married three times. By his first wife, whose maiden name was Mary A. Myers, he had five children: William; John; Charles; Robert, and Emma. Catherine M. Shuler was his second wife, and died in 1884. His third wife was Mrs. Emily A. Deitrick, a daughter of Anthony Follmer. Mr. Bair has served as a member of the school board for seven years and has held other township offices. He is a Democrat in politics and belongs to the Lutheran church, in which he has been deacon and elder. He is also a member of the P. of H. and the Washington Alliance.

Michael Baysore came from Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, about 1819, to Lycoming county. It is thought that he was born in Easton and emigrated with his brother Jacob, who settled in Ohio. Michael first rented a farm with John Waltman in what is now Brady township, where he lived for two years. He and Henry Berger purchased a tract of 280 acres where his son now resides. Mr. Baysore retained 140 acres of this farm and Mr. Berger sold his portion to Peter Buck. Mr. Baysore was a Lutheran and was one of the organizers of the Lutheran church of Washington township. He filled the offices of deacon and elder, and was the leader of the choir of that organization for many years. He was married in Lebanon county, and was the father of one child, Lydia, who married Jacob Keeler of Northumberland county. Mr. Baysore was married a second time, to Mrs. Elizabeth Berger, also of Lebanon county, and to this union were born the following children: William; Daniel; John; Mary; Joseph, and Henry. Mr. Baysore died in 1870.

John Baysore, third son of Michael Baysore, was born, February 11, 1831, and was reared on the homestead farm. He was educated in the common schools, and in 1860 he and his brother Daniel purchased the homestead, which they subsequently divided. John was married to Hannah E., daughter of Charles Glass, of Brady township, and to this union have been born eight children, seven of whom are living: Charles; Wilson; Mary C.; Sadie, wife of Robert Bear; Henry C.; William, and Watson. Mr. Baysore is a Democrat in politics and has served as a member of the school board. He is a member of the Lutheran church and has been elder and deacon of the same, and also belongs to the P. of H.

Peter Buck was born in Clinton county, Pennsylvania, in 1812, and was a son of Peter Buck, a native of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, who settled in Black Hole valley, Clinton county, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, where he cleared a farm and died about 1855. His children were Peter; John; Susan, who married Jacob Heverly; Catherine, and Mrs. Samuel Eyre. About the year 1835 our subject settled in Washington township, Lycoming county, where he purchased 120 acres of land. He cleared the same, and lived thereon until his death, in 1877. He was a Democrat in politics, and belonged to the Lutheran church, and helped to build the old Stone church. He served as elder, deacon, and trustee in that organization. He married Sarah Baney, a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, and to this union were born the following children: John; William; Peter; Daniel; Margaret, wife of A. Keefer; Lydia, wife of Josiah Serles; Sarah, wife of William Bredering, and Susan, wife of Stephen Fry. Mrs. Buck died in 1881.

Peter Buck, Jr., son of Peter Buck, and grandson of Peter Buck, Sr., was born in 1847, in Washington township. He was educated in the public schools and reared on the old homestead. About the time of the death of his father he purchased his present farm, and is engaged in farming and burning lime. He has two lime-kilns, from which he produces about 2,000 bushels a year. Mr. Buck was married to Mary E., daughter of John Hoffman, of Brady township, and to them have been born six children: John; Otto; Charles; Cora; Annie M., and Blanche. Mr. Buck is a Democrat in politics, is a member of the Lutheran church, and belongs to Elimsport Council, O. U. A. M.

Jacob Bower was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1796, son of Michael Bower, a native of Germany, who settled in Berks county at an early day. Jacob lived in his native county until 1839, when he settled in Washington township, Lycoming county. There he purchased what is now the Koch farm of 115 acres. This he cleared and lived upon until his death in 1850. He married Mary Zimmerman, who died in Berks county in 1832, and was the mother of the following children: Benneville; Hettie, who married Abel White, and died in Michigan, and Sarah, who was twice married, first to William Oaks, and secondly to Jacob Henning. Jacob Bower was a Lutheran, and a member of the Old School Lutheran church, in which he was a deacon. He was a Democrat in politics. Benneville, his only son by the first marriage, was born in 1818, in Berks county, and came with his father to Lycoming county. In 1848 he settled upon a farm where William Deitrick now lives, which he rented for eleven years. He then purchased his present farm, which he has cleared and improved. He is a Democrat in politics, has filled some of the township offices, and belongs to the Lutheran church. He was married in 1847 to Susan, daughter of Jacob Kocher, of White Deer valley, and to this union were born eleven children, eight of whom grew to maturity: Albert, deceased; Jacob; Lucy; Wilson; Henry; Pierce; Levi, and Susan M., wife of George Kitchen. Jacob Bower married for his second wife Eliza Harner, by whom he had eleven children: Joseph; Mahlon; Catherine; Harriet; Harrison; Jacob; Richard J.; Mary; Rachel; Emma, and Maggie.

Richard J. Bower, the sixth son of Jacob Bower, was born September 22, 1842. He was educated in the common schools and worked on a farm until he was eighteen years old. He then learned the trade of miller with William Trump, which he followed for twelve years, operating mills for various persons. In 1873 he purchased his farm of eighty-three acres and has since followed farming. He was married to Louisa S., daughter of David Ramsey, of Union county, and to this union have been born three children: Annie J.; John S., deceased, and Harry C. Mr. Bower is a Democrat in politics and has served as school director for eleven years. He is a member of Elimsport Council, No. 232, O. U. A. M., and Washington Alliance. In his religious views he is an Old School Lutheran.

Jacob Baker, a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, born in 1812, a son of Joseph Baker, settled at Alvira, Union county, Pennsylvania, in 1837. He was a blacksmith by trade and established the first business of that kind at that place, which he carried on for twenty-eight years. He also purchased the farm on which he now resides. He married Dinah Rotharmel, and to this union were born the following children: Maria, wife of Rev. S. E. Davis; Sophia; Keziah, wife of Fran-

cis Fegley; Joel; Jacob; Ella; Henry C., and Charlotte, wife of J. H. Clarke. Mr. Baker is a Republican, and a member of the Evangelical church.

Joel Baker, the eldest son of Jacob Baker, was born, April 2, 1846, in Alvira, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the common schools and at New Berlin Seminary. He learned the blacksmith trade and carried on the business at Alvira for three years. After farming for nine years in Union county, he located on Red run, along the road from Alvira to Williamsport, where he carried on the blacksmith business for seven years. He then purchased his present farm and established the blacksmith business which he now conducts. He has always taken an active interest in the schools of his neighborhood, and has served as school director. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of Elimsport Camp, No. 463, P. O. S. of A. He was married in 1871 to Sarah C., daughter of Nathaniel Yoder, of New Berlin, and to this union have been born eight children: George H., deceased; Willis Y.; Mary E., deceased; Jacob N.; Annie D.; Emma C.; Joel R., and Sarah R.

Frederick Yarison was born in Mecklenburg, Prussia, in 1819, and emigrated to America in 1852. He first settled in Anthony township, Lycoming county, where he worked one year for Jacob Smole. He then purchased 100 acres of land in Washington township, to which he has added 300 acres, and cleared and improved them. He married in Prussia Mary Ahrent, by whom he has the following children: Charles; Frederick, deceased; Frederica, who married Henry Greenawalt; William; Jonathan and John, deceased, who were twins; George, now living in Texas; Elizabeth, deceased; Jacob; Catharine, who married William Greenawalt and resides at Williamsport; Caroline, who married Albert Douby, and resides near Elimsport, and Lewis, who is at home with his father. Mr. Yarison is a Democrat in politics, and is a member and elder in the Mount Union Lutheran church.

Charles F. Yarison, the eldest son of Frederick Yarison, was born in Prussia in 1842. He was educated in the public schools of his native country, and worked for various farmers until he was nineteen years old. He then took employment in saw mills for different companies for fourteen years, after which he engaged in farming. He purchased several small places until 1874, when he bought his present farm of eighty acres, upon which he erected his buildings. He was married to Catherine, daughter of George Swartz, of Union county, and to them have been born three children: Maggie, wife of Charles Bair; M. Luther, a teacher, and Abbie T. Mr. Yarison has filled the offices of overseer of the poor, school director, and supervisor. He is a member of the P. of H., the Washington Alliance, and belongs to the Lutheran church, in which he has been deacon and elder.

John P. Hagenbuch, a native of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, was born in 1812 and about 1839 he settled in Delaware township, Northumberland county, where he engaged in the hotel business for three years. He then located in Allenwood, Union county, where he kept hotel for eighteen years. From there he removed to the farm in Washington township, where J. B. Kitchen now resides. After remaining there for three years he went to Winchester, Virginia, remaining there for ten years. He again returned to Washington township and settled near Elimsport, where he died in 1891. He filled the office of county auditor, and was a delegate to the national Democratic convention of 1860. He was a prominent member of the Lutheran church. Mr. Hagenbuch was married to Barbara, daughter of

Samuel Boyan

Solomon Dentler, and to this union were born seven children: Solomon, who was killed before Petersburg, June 7, 1864, and was a member of Company H, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers; William, deceased; Samuel, who served in Company D, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry; Jacob F.; George E.; Henry E. and John. Mrs. Hagenbuch died in December, 1890.

George E. Hagenbuch, the fifth son of John P. and Barbara (Dentler) Hagenbuch, was born December 27, 1849, in Delaware township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. He was reared at Allenwood and educated in the common schools. In 1872 he located on his present farm, where he has ever since been engaged in farming. He is a Democrat in politics and has taken a deep interest in the schools of his neighborhood, having served as director for nine years. He is a member of Elimsport Council, No. 132, O. U. A. M., the Washington Alliance, and the Lutheran church. He was married December 21, 1871, to Rebecca, daughter of Jacob Gartner, who died in June, 1889, leaving three children: Frank; William, and Grace. November 26, 1891, he was again married, to Hettie, daughter of J. B. Kitchen.

Henry E. Hagenbuch, son of John P. Hagenbuch, was born, August 13, 1857, in Allenwood, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the common schools, and reared upon a farm. At the age of fifteen years he removed with his father to Virginia, where he was engaged in farming for six years. He then settled near Washington, D. C., and was engaged in trucking. In 1878 he returned to Washington township, where he followed farming with his brother, George E., for two years. After farming for one year in Iowa he returned to Lycoming county and farmed in different places until the spring of 1892, when he purchased his present place, known as the John Hoffman farm, of 114 acres, where he now resides. He was married in 1886 to Martha, daughter of John and Caroline Best, of Brady township. To this union have been born two children: Mary E. and Harry H. Mr. Hagenbuch is a Democrat in politics, and has served as auditor for three years and school director three years. He is a member of Elimsport Council, O. U. A. M., the Washington Alliance, and belongs to Zion Lutheran church.

Peter De Wall was born in 1818, and emigrated to the United States about the year 1823, settling in Schuylkill county, where he was employed as a miner for several years. He subsequently bought a farm in Nippenose valley, where he lived for some time, and in 1870 he bought a farm of eighty acres in Washington township, where his son Peter now resides, upon which he lived until he retired from active business. He settled finally in Allenwood, where he died. He was a Republican and a member of the Reformed church. He married Catherine Woatman, of Centralia, Pennsylvania, and to them were born eight children: Mary, wife of E. Kurtz; Sarah, deceased wife of O. Bropst; Crissy, wife of Fred Binger; William; Edward; Jennie; Peter P., and George.

Peter P. De Wall, farmer, son of Peter and Catherine (Woatman) De Wall, was born March 12, 1868, in Nippenose township. He was educated in the schools of Washington township. At the age of eighteen he located in Kansas City, where he was employed by J. D. Clapp as a clerk, and subsequently by Garrett Keith & Company, with whom he remained five years. He then returned to the homestead and took charge of the farm, where he has remained ever since. He was married in 1890 to Annie, daughter of William Everett, of Union county. In politics he is a Republican and belongs to the Reformed church.

Thomas G. Bubb, son of Thomas L. and Sarah (Scott) Bubb, was born December 27, 1863. He was reared in Fairfield and Susquehanna townships and educated in the common schools. In 1886 he settled upon his present place and is cultivating 142 acres. He was married to Mary, daughter of G. F. Brown of Susquehanna township, and to this union have been born three children: Bertie; Flora, and Edwin. He is a Republican in politics, and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian church.

George Crane was one of the pioneer settlers of Lycoming county. He was a native of County Antrim, Ireland, who immigrated to Pennsylvania and located on the Quiggle farm, on the south bank of the Susquehanna river, in what is now Wayne township, Clinton county, where he married Catherine Quiggle, a daughter of the gentleman with whom he lived. He afterwards purchased a farm of 300 acres in Nippenose township, Lycoming county, and moved into a log cabin which stood close to the river bank, where he resided until he built the stone house still occupied by his grandson, M. Q. Crane. Here he spent the remaining years of his life, and died December 25, 1819. He was buried in the old graveyard on the farm of Samuel Stewart, which joins the tract upon which he settled. To George and Catherine Crane were born two sons and two daughters: Michael, who married Maria Crownover, and inherited and settled on the upper part of the farm, but subsequently removed to the vicinity of Burlington, Illinois, where many of his descendants still live; George, who took possession of the old homestead; Maria, and Nancy. Mr. Crane was a Presbyterian, and one of the rugged, fearless pioneers of the West Branch valley.

George Crane, youngest son of George and Catherine (Quiggle) Crane, was born on the Quiggle plantation, in Wayne township, Clinton county, June 2, 1792. He was reared in Lycoming county, and attended the primitive pioneer schools of the Nippenose valley. He assisted in clearing up the homestead farm in Nippenose township, but finally becoming tired of farm life he began clerking in the store of George Bressler, at Eagle Mills, with whom he remained several years. On the 22d of February, 1816, he married Christiana, daughter of Robert Crownover, the celebrated Indian scout and veteran of the Revolution, and soon after removed to Liberty, where they lived three years. On the death of his father he returned to the old homestead, settled up the estate, and resided thereon the balance of his life. For several years he stored wheat in his grain house for the farmers and ran boats upon the river, in partnership with his brother Michael, carrying the grain and produce of his neighbors to market, and bringing back groceries and provisions for the merchants residing along the river. He finally purchased his brother's interest and also his farm, and thus became the owner of the whole of the original tract owned by his father. Eight children were born to him, as follows: Catherine, deceased wife of William C. Sanderson; Robert, deceased, who married Elizabeth M. Strickler; Mercy K., wife of J. J. Sanderson; George W., who married Emma A. Gouter; Creacie A., deceased wife of J. M. Strickler; Michael Q., who married Hannah C. Bailey; Richard M., who died young, and James V., deceased, who married Frances O. Bailey. Mrs. Crane died in 1849, and her husband subsequently removed to Jersey Shore where he died November 26, 1865.

Mr. Crane was one of the progressive, enterprising men of his time. He was

a contractor in the construction of the West Branch canal, and furnished the stone and cement for a portion of that work, erecting five kilns for the manufacture of cement. After the completion of the canal he was appointed by Governor Wolf superintendent and supervisor from Bellefonte to Northumberland, which position he filled fifteen years. He took great interest in public affairs, and was a firm friend of the public schools. He served as school director for several years, and also filled many other local offices. He was a life-long member of the Presbyterian church, and one of the pioneers of that denomination in Nippenose valley. He gave liberally towards the erection of the Presbyterian church in Jersey Shore, and was one of its trustees for many years. Politically he was a Democrat, and a local leader in his party.

Michael Q. Crane, third son of George and Christiana Crane, was born upon the old homestead in Nippenose township, February 7, 1823. He attended school until he was seventeen years old, and then began working on his father's boat, and is to-day the oldest pilot on the river. He has made the navigation of the West Branch his principal business through life, and has been engaged in piloting in every flood up to 1874. Mr. Crane piloted a raft from the head waters of the West Branch to tide water, a feat never accomplished before or since. At the death of his father he purchased the old homestead, where he has since resided, making the culture of tobacco a specialty. Mr. Crane was married in 1850, to Hannah C., daughter of Harvey Bailey, and has had a family of five children: Harvey B., of Wisconsin; George, a traveling salesman; Henry C., of Wisconsin; Edward Q., deceased, and Ella, wife of William Wagner of Nippenose township. When the West Branch canal was completed, Mr. Crane ran the first packet boat through it, and continued to run a boat for ten years. He also owned and ran the first boat to Nippono park. Politically he has been a life-long Democrat, and has filled the office of school director, and other minor positions. He is a member of Jersey Shore Presbyterian church, and one of the leading citizens of his township.

William Wagner was born December 31, 1854, son of George and Margaret (Billmyer) Wagner. His paternal grandfather, Michael Wagner, was a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Montour county about 1800. He purchased a tract of several hundred acres of land, and resided there until his death, in 1863. He was a member of the German Reformed church. His family consisted of nine children: Betsey; Peter; Daniel; Nathan; Jacob; Mrs. Polly Reynard; George; Rachel, and Abraham, all of whom are dead except Polly, George, and Abraham. George Wagner, the father of our subject, was born in 1817, and lives near Limestoneville, Montour county. He married Margaret Billmyer of Montour county, who bore him four children: William; Martin, deceased; Alice, deceased, and George. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and also attended Selinsgrove Lutheran Seminary, and the Bloomsburg State Normal School. In 1872 he entered the employ of Reighard Brothers of Mifflinburg, and in 1876 he engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed three years. He then purchased his present farm, and is engaged in the cultivation of tobacco. He was married in 1878, to Ella, daughter of Michael Q. Crane of Nippenose township, and has two children, George C. and Michael Q. Politically he is a Democrat, and is a member of the Presbyterian church of Jersey Shore.

John P. Bubb, farmer, is a son of John and Josephine W. (Bastian) Bubb, natives and old residents of the Nippenose valley, and was born April 15, 1848, in the old brick house near the canal in Pine Creek township, and just inside of the line of Clinton county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools of his native township, was reared on a farm, and has followed farming all of his life. Mr. Bubb was married in 1879 to Elmira P., daughter of Alfred and Abigail (Arnold) Caswell of Douglas, Massachusetts. Mrs. Bubb was born in Cheshire county, town of Sarrey, near Keene, New Hampshire. To this union have been born two children: Edwin C., born January 8, 1882, and Emma L., born September 22, 1886. Mrs. Bubb was reared and educated in Parkersburg, West Virginia, to which place her parents removed when she was quite young. Mr. Bubb is a stanch Republican and one of the representative citizens of Nippenose township.

G. P. Smith, farmer, was born January 12, 1832 at Pelham, Massachusetts, son of David and Maria (Cook) Smith. At an early age his father died, and he was reared by an uncle named Smith, of Orange county, New York. His early education was received there, and at the age of sixteen he returned to Massachusetts, entered Amherst Academy, and completed his education. He afterwards taught school for a short time, and then entered the employ of Sidney Dillon, contractor on the New Jersey Central railroad, as a clerk. Later he was employed by the same party in constructing the B., H. & E. railroad. In 1854 he came to Lycoming county as a clerk in the construction of a division of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad. He subsequently built five miles of the same road at St. Mary's, Pennsylvania, and after completing the same he took contracts upon the New Jersey Central, afterwards building the New York and Long Branch railroad, also the High-Bridge division of the New Jersey Central. In 1876 Mr. Smith returned to Lycoming county and settled upon his present farm in Nippenose township, where he is engaged in cultivating about 200 acres. He was married in April, 1856, to Kate, daughter of George Myers. She died in 1873, the mother of two children, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Smith was again married, to Mary E., daughter of Marcus Morton, of Leverett, Massachusetts, to which union have been born two daughters: Olivia, and Mary E. Mr. Smith is a Republican, and has filled the offices of school director and assessor for his township. He and his family attend the Presbyterian church of Jersey Shore.

H. C. Halfpenny, woolen manufacturer, was born in Laurelton, Union county, Pennsylvania, February 24, 1843, and was one of a family of six children, born to H. S. and Julia Ann (Buck) Halfpenny. His parents were both born in Lycoming county, and his father is now residing in Lewisburg, in his eighty-eighth year; his mother is dead, and is buried in Laurelton cemetery. Five of their children are still living: Celestia D., widow of De Witt Kennedy; Agnes B., who married Samuel Ruhl; H. C.; Jane D., who married Robert Watson, and William, a conductor on the Pennsylvania railroad, who resides in Harrisburg. Mr. Halfpenny received a good common school education, and after leaving school he taught for several winters in Union county, working in the woolen mill during the summer time. On his twenty-first birthday he enlisted in Battery F, Second Pennsylvania Artillery, which belonged to the Army of the Potomac, and was sent to the front and took part at once in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor. This was one of the first

commands that arrived at Petersburg, Virginia, in June, 1864, and participated in both the charge on the fortifications and siege of that city, remaining in the breastworks in front of Petersburg until the final surrender. He was afterwards appointed chief clerk in the Commissary Department of issues to destitute citizens of the city of Petersburg, Virginia, and vicinity, which position he filled until the regiment was mustered out of the service at City Point, Virginia, January 29, 1865. He was finally discharged at Camp Cadwallader, and returned to Union county, where he resumed his former occupation. He removed to Lewisburg in 1865, and still continued in the woolen manufacturing business. From there he removed to the Larry's Creek Woolen Mills, then operated by Auble & Artman, where he had charge of the carding, spinning, and weaving departments, remaining there for two years, and then removed to the Nippenose Woolen Mills, taking the position of overseer of the carding and spinning departments of this institution. In 1882 he removed to Bloomsburg, where he was connected with the building and operating of the Bloomsburg Woolen Mill, which was at that time run exclusively on the manufacture of ladies' all-wool fancy dress goods. After remaining five years in Bloomsburg, he sold out his interest in that mill and returned to the Nippenose Woolen Mills, where he formed the co-partnership of Halfpenny, Campbell & Company, Limited, which existed up to April 1, 1892, when Mr. Halfpenny took possession of the mills on his own account. He was married in Mifflinburg, Union county, in 1866, to Carrie D., daughter of Jacob and Anna Mary Deckard, of Mifflinburg, and to this union have been born two children: Grant D., born June 18, 1867, and Lee Roy, who died in infancy. Mr. Halfpenny is a Republican in politics, and one of the enterprising citizens of his township.

George L. Bailey, merchant, son of Jacob and Savilla (Hess) Bailey, natives of Washington township, Lycoming county, and of German extraction, was born in Washington township, April 8, 1852. His father died October 8, 1878, and his mother still resides in Elimsport. During his early life he had the advantage of a public school education, and was reared and worked upon the farm until 1883. In 1884 he went into the mercantile business, purchasing the good will and stock of goods of John Griggs. The firm name for three years was G. L. Bailey & Company, which was changed in the spring of 1887 to Bailey & Oakes, and in 1889 to Bailey Brothers, his brother having purchased Mr. Oakes's interest. No other changes have been made in the firm to the present time, and their business consists of a general line of merchandise. Mr. Bailey is a Democrat, and in 1890 he was elected a justice of the peace for a term of five years. In 1874 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Martha Dunbar, of Lycoming county, to which union have been born five children, all of whom are living: Samuel D., born March 24, 1876; Jacob Augustus, May 10, 1878; John Ralph, February 11, 1881; Carrie Emma, September 6, 1883, and Martha Oakes, October 3, 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey are members of the Evangelical church.

Napoleon Brasha was born on a farm in St. Charles, near the St. Lawrence river, Canada, in 1849, one of the sons of Joseph and Janevie (Theberge) Brasha. He was educated in La Vale College, Quebec, from which he was graduated in 1866. Returning to his former home he resided with his parents until the year 1869. Being then twenty years of age, and feeling himself competent to embark on the

voyage of life, he left his native land and came to the United States, landing at Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and he followed various occupations in different States until the year 1878. By this time he had become sufficiently acquainted with the English language to engage in the mercantile business and finally settled at Antes Fort, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, where he has ever since been a wholesale and retail dealer in grain and coal. In 1887, in addition to his already established business, he erected a flouring mill with all the modern improvements, of which he is now the proprietor and operator. He was married in 1880 to Amma, daughter of William McKeage. They are the parents of ten children, six of whom are living: William; Nellie; Roy; Laura; Clara, and Lilie. Mr. Brasha is one of the present school directors of his township, and in politics is a Republican.

James Gamble, farmer, was born in 1820, on Pine creek, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, son of John and Sarah (Blackwell) Gamble. He received his education in the common schools, and after arriving at manhood he commenced farming on the John Stewart farm, where he remained until he took charge of the farm belonging to Mrs. John A. Gamble, upon which he has ever since remained. He was married in 1848, to Rebecca, daughter of Andrew Gamble, and to this union have been born eight children: Elizabeth; Sadie; Orange E.; Jacob; Oliver; George; Mary, and William. Mr. Gamble is a Democrat, and has filled some of the minor offices of his township.

John A. Bobst is a son of Jacob and Mercy A. (Lundy) Bobst, and was born October 27, 1841, in Mifflin township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. His father was born October 30, 1810, and died December 11, 1865; his mother was born August 17, 1822, and died October 13, 1862. He received a common school education, and was brought up at farm labor, and has always followed that occupation. In 1863 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was with the Army of the Potomac from the battles of the Wilderness until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Elmira, New York, June 24, 1865, and discharged at Harrisburg. Returning home he resumed farming, which he has since followed. June 13, 1867, he was married to Deborah E., daughter of Abraham and Margaret Stout, of Mifflin township, and to this union have been born three children, all of whom are living: Amasa K., born February 14, 1869; Torrence E., April 20, 1872, and Charles Edward, July 8, 1875. Mr. Bobst is a Republican in politics, belongs to the G. A. R., and he and wife attend the Methodist Episcopal church.

Joseph Eck, a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, married Mary Bower, also a native of that county, and in April, 1838, they settled in Limestone township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, where they purchased and cleared a farm and lived thereon until their death. His father, Joseph Eck, was also a native of Berks county, where he lived and died, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Our subject was a Republican in politics, filled various township offices, and with his wife belonged to the Immaculate Conception Catholic church. They were the parents of ten sons and four daughters, seven of whom are living: Nathan; Joel; William; James; Augustus; Lorenzo, and Leah, who married Cyrus Swoyer.

Joel Eck, farmer, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1819, son of Joseph and Mary (Bower) Eck. He received a common school education in

his native county, and came with his parents to Lycoming county when he was eighteen years old. He was married, March 29, 1845, to Margaret, daughter of Anthony Swoyer, and soon after purchased a tract of land in Limestone township, which he cleared and has lived upon ever since. He is a Republican in politics, has served as supervisor of Limestone township for eleven years, overseer of the poor for six years, school director for six years, and was elected constable of the township, but refused to serve. He is the father of twelve children, eleven of whom are living: Mary Ann, who married Samuel Beck; William Ambrose; Augustus; Anthony; George Washington; William Henry; Franklin E.; Carrie, who married William Springman; Kate Alice; Margaret, who married Charles Moore, and Joel N. Mr. and Mrs. Eck are members of the Immaculate Conception Catholic church of Bastress township.

Lawrence and Mary (Dietrick) Eiswert were natives of Germany, who settled in Limestone township, Lycoming county, in 1840, and engaged in farming. They reared a family of nine children, the following eight of whom are living: L. E., and Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Kreutzberger, both of Williamsport; Peter J.; Catharine, wife of Jacob Paul, of Williamsport; Lena, wife of John Engler, of Limestone township; Barbara, wife of William A. Eck, of Limestone township; Mary, wife of Jacob Ritter, of Williamsport, and George, of Limestone township. Mrs. Eiswert died, July 22, 1882; her husband survived until October 6, 1888. He was a Democrat in politics, and one of the industrious farmers of his locality. Both he and wife were life-long members of the Catholic church, in which faith they lived and died.

Peter J. Eiswert, county commissioner, was born in Limestone township, Lycoming county, May 28, 1845, and is a son of Lawrence and Mary Eiswert. He was reared in his native township, and received a public school education, and engaged in farming and lumbering. Mr. Eiswert is a stanch Democrat. He served as assessor of Bastress township for five years, and afterwards as auditor. He was elected jury commissioner in 1879, and served three years. In 1887 he was a candidate for county commissioner, but was defeated for the nomination. In 1890 he was nominated and elected to that office by a very large majority, and is now a member of the board. Mr. Eiswert was married, November 11, 1871, to Johanna, daughter of Joseph Miller, of Bastress township, and is the father of ten children, as follows: Carrie; William; Catharine; Frank; Joseph; Frederick; John; Samuel; Edward, and Ellen. The whole family are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Eiswert has been engaged in fruit farming for several years in Bastress township, and has found it congenial and profitable.

John Engler is one of the best known business men of the Nippenose valley. He was born in Alsace-Lorraine, Germany (then belonging to France), February 26, 1841, and is a son of John and Margaret (Haumm) Engler, natives of the same place. His grandparents, Jacob Engler and wife, spent their entire lives in Alsace-Lorraine, where both died at the remarkable ages of one hundred and eighteen years, and one hundred and twelve years, respectively. His parents immigrated to the United States in 1846, and located in Limestone township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, where his father, who was a wagonmaker, continued that business in connection with farming. He purchased and cleared the farm on which George Eiswert now lives, and resided in the township until 1867, when he removed to Minnesota.

where he is yet living. John and Margaret Engler were the parents of nine children, as follows: John; Lena; Jacob, of Dakota; Mary, deceased wife of Barney Nuss; Joseph, deceased; Lizzie, deceased wife of Wendel Doll; Anna, wife of Frank Kentz, and two others who died in infancy.

The subject of this sketch was only five years old when his parents settled in the Nippenose valley. He received a common school education, and was reared to habits of rigid industry. Early in life he entered the lumber business, which he has successfully continued up to the present. He also owns and cultivates a farm of 400 acres near Collomsville, and operates a flour mill and saw mill in that village, besides carrying on a general mercantile business. Mr. Engler was married May 12, 1870, to Lena, daughter of Lawrence Eiswert, and to this union have been born five children: George L.; Maggie A.; Joseph J.; Harry, and Edward, all of whom are living. Politically he is an earnest Democrat, has served as a delegate to State conventions, and in 1892 was a popular candidate for the legislature and had a large following, but failed to get the nomination because of the late day at which he announced his candidacy. He has served as a school director nine years, and takes a deep interest in the progress of education. Mr. Engler and family are members of the Immaculate Conception Catholic church of Bastress, and he is recognized as one of the successful and enterprising citizens of Lycoming county.

Rev. John H. Lenfert, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, at Bastress, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, was born near Munster, in the Prussian province of Westfalia, Germany, on the 19th of February, 1831. He was educated at the Munster Academy, and in September, 1862, immigrated to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he entered the theological seminary of St. Charles Borromeo. On the 26th of February, 1863, he was ordained a priest by Archbishop Wood of Philadelphia, and the following month was sent as assistant to St. Paul's church, Reading, Pennsylvania. He was appointed to the pastorate of the congregation at Bastress, Lycoming county, June 21, 1863, and for nearly thirty years he has devoted his life to the spiritual and temporal welfare of that parish.

The Church of the Immaculate Conception is the oldest Catholic congregation in Lycoming county. On the 14th of April, 1838, Rev. Nicholas Steinbacher, a Jesuit missionary, purchased of Clement S. Miller a tract of land called "Stanhope," containing 414¼ acres, for the sum of $250. Upon this land he soon after erected a small two-story church, the lower story being stone and the upper one frame, and, gathering together the Catholic families scattered throughout the Nippenose valley, he organized the first Catholic parish in the county. He also opened a parochial school in the lower story of the little building, which he conducted several years. These facts becoming known, a part of the tide of Catholic emigration from Germany and the older counties of Pennsylvania flowed into the Nippenose valley, from year to year, until the parish contained over 150 families. Father Steinbacher came to the valley with the intention of founding a college of the Society of Jesus, and some five years after the erection of the first church, he built another small stone structure, intending it for a part of a grand church building, which he had in contemplation when his plans were fully matured. His dream, however, came to naught, and this second building was used by his successors until the erection of the present church in 1859. Of his successors Rev. Antonius M. Grundtner, a

John Engler

native of Tyrol, Austria, and Rev. Joseph Hamm, of Baden, Germany, are especially worthy of mention. The latter erected the present church, which is a substantial stone building, with an interior 45x90 feet in size, and served the congregation faithfully for many years.

Father Lenfert succeeded Father Hamm in June, 1863, and under his kind and judicious management much good has been accomplished, and peace, goodwill, and harmony have attended all his efforts. In 1872 he built a fine parochial residence, prior to which the first church was used for a dwelling. In 1875 he erected a substantial convent and school building, using the material of the second stone church in a part of the structure. He established a parochial school, presided over by the Sisters of Christian Charity, which has ever since been carried on successfully. In 1883 he purchased and laid out an addition to the cemetery, and has also beautified the interior of the church. Though emigration to the West has reduced the membership to about 100 families, the Immaculate Conception is still one of the flourishing country congregations of the diocese. During Father Lenfert's pastorate he had charge of St. Bonifacius church of Williamsport, from October, 1865, until 1869; he also visited Jersey Shore occasionally, and did other missionary work outside of his parish. His fatherly care and kindness have endeared him to his flock, who reverence him as their spiritual guide and comforter.

Daniel Dougherty, son of Charles Dougherty, was born July 23, 1803, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. His father immigrated from Ireland to America at an early day, and located in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he resided until his death. He was the father of two children: Susan, who married Philip Wert, of Juniata county, Pennsylvania, and Daniel. The latter removed from his native county to Snyder county, Pennsylvania, where he remained for fifteen years, and in 1837 he came to Limestone township, Lycoming county. He was a blacksmith, and followed his trade in connection with farming. Mr. Dougherty married Elizabeth Brant, who was born October 14, 1803, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and came to this county about the year 1825. To this union were born thirteen children: Magdalena, who married Michael Smith; Joseph, a United Brethren minister of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania; Catherine, deceased; David; Elizabeth, deceased, who married Jonas Auker; Fannie, who married Augustus Eck; Henry B., deceased; John; Daniel; Abram; Susannah, who married Isaac Auker, and two who died in infancy. Mr. Dougherty died March 8, 1869, followed by his widow, April 14, 1870.

Henry B. Dougherty was born in Snyder county, Pennsylvania, in 1836, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Brant) Dougherty. He was educated in the common schools, and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for eighteen years. He then began the lumber business, which he continued up to his death, March 23, 1892. He filled several of the township offices, and came within two votes of being nominated county commissioner by the Republican party, of which organization he was an ardent supporter. He was married August 8, 1861, to Susannah Hoffman, and to this union were born five children: Edward, who is a school teacher and married to Jona A. Blattenburger, by whom he has one child, George B.; Kirk M., who married Alma Righter, and has one child, Calvin; William A.; Eleanor, deceased, and Jeanetta G., wife of William A. Myers, who has one child, Jesse A. Mr. Dougherty was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which denomination his widow belongs.

Peter J. Denworth was born in County Limerick, Ireland, in 1805, and came to the United States in 1824, when about eighteen years of age. His family were farmers, and the Denworths had resided in County Limerick for many generations. After coming to this country he found employment in the construction of railroads, and was afterwards engaged as a contractor upon the public works of Pennsylvania, with Philadelphia as his permanent home. Through ill health, caused by exposure, he was advised by his physician to seek a home in the country, and he removed with his family from Philadelphia to Limestone township, Lycoming county, in April, 1850, where he died, May 21, 1852. His wife was Mary S. Sheppard, a native of Scotland, who bore him three sons, as follows: James B.; Hugh, and Peter S. The whole family are now residents of Williamsport. The two eldest went into the Union army, and served from 1861 until shot out or mustered out at the close of the war. Both exhibited the true soldier's instinct, and displayed that fearless courage and tenacity of purpose characteristic of the race from which they sprung.

Hugh Denworth, second son of Peter J. Denworth, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 8, 1846, and resides in Nippenose valley, engaged in mercantile pursuits, lumbering, and farming, and is recognized as one of the substantial citizens of the valley. He enlisted in August, 1861, in Company D, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and although a mere stripling he soon exhibited those essential qualities that make up the ideal American soldier—pluck and pride, and a high sense of honor that characterizes the true patriot. He was a born soldier, with all of the true instincts of a chivalrous race. He was shot almost to death at the opening of the Second Battle of Bull Run, August 20, 1862, from which he has never fully recovered. For a man in his disabled condition he has made a creditable business record and a commendable success. He is a Republican, and a stanch advocate of the measures and principles of that party.

Peter S. Denworth, youngest son of Peter J. Denworth, was born in Limestone township, Lycoming county, July 25, 1850. He was educated in the common schools, and engaged in farming for a few years, and then embarked in the mercantile business. After nine years spent in merchandising he returned to the farm, and followed farming and lumbering up to the spring of 1892, when he removed to Williamsport. In 1889 he became a member of the firm of Friedel, Denworth & Company, of Lock Haven, dealers in agricultural implements, with which he is still connected. Mr. Denworth was married December 21, 1871, to Rebecca J. Sweir, to which union have been born six children: Jessie M.; James B.; Hugh H.; Emma M.; Ruth A., and John W. He is a Republican, and has filled many of the offices in his township. He was mercantile appraiser two terms, school director six years, and overseer of the poor eight years, and also jury commissioner. He is a member of the Masonic order, and is well and favorably known in the county as a man of honor and integrity.

Thomas McMurren was a native of Ireland, and twice married. In 1829 he immigrated from Ireland to America with his second wife and their four children, and located on a farm in Limestone township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, where the balance of his life was spent.

Andrew McMurren, son of Thomas McMurren, was a farmer, and married Rebecca Martin, and to this union were born three children: Rebecca, deceased;

Mary, who married Elim Williamson, and David. Andrew McMurren died in 1874, and his wife in 1858.

David McMurren, farmer, was born March 4, 1852, in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, son of Andrew and Mary (Williamson) McMurren. He was educated in the common schools, and has followed farming and lumbering all of his business life. He was married to Emma Brown Lee, of Clinton county, Pennsylvania, and to this union have been born two children: Mabel, and Ruth.

William Welshans, Sr., was born at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1792. He was a gunsmith by trade, but spent the most of his life on a farm. He removed from Dauphin to Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and remained there about ten years, and then came to Hall's Station, Lycoming county, and in 1841 located in Limestone township. He was twice married; his first wife was Elizabeth Griffin, by whom he had seven children: Daniel, deceased; Catherine, deceased; Rebecca; Mary, deceased; Abram; William, and an infant, deceased. His second wife was Margaret Shedunn, and to them were born ten children: James; Joseph; Charles; Hester; George, deceased; Henry; Franklin; Martha; Emma J., deceased, and Thomas, deceased. Mr. Welshans died in 1871, at his home in Limestone township, where he had lived thirty years.

William Welshans, son of William Welshans, Sr., was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1819, and was educated in the common schools. He has followed farming with excellent success since attaining manhood. In 1848 he was married to Mary Phlegar, who died in 1889; to this union were born four children: John, deceased; Catherine; Margaret, and David. Mr. Welshans and his family are members of the Lutheran church.

John Coppes, Sr., a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, of German extraction, settled in the Buffalo valley at an early date. He was engaged in the saw mill business and subsequently removed to Muncy, Pennsylvania, where he was also engaged in the milling business. He was married in Berks county, to Catherine Hatt, and to this union were born the following children: Susan; Mark; Nancy; Daniel; Catherine; Rachel; John, and Elizabeth. Mr. Coppes died in Watson township, in 1852. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Lutheran church.

John Coppes, youngest son of John Coppes, Sr., was born February 25, 1828, in Buffalo valley. He was educated in the common schools and reared on a farm. He worked for various people until 1853, when he rented a farm for twenty-five years. In 1872 he purchased his present farm of 165 acres, to which he has added forty acres, and is engaged in general farming and dairying. He is a Democrat in politics, and has filled the offices of supervisor, tax collector, and school director. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been a steward for twenty years. He was married in 1853 to Rachel, daughter of John Bonnell, and to this union have been born five children: William A.; John A.; Isaac M.; T. B., and Kate, wife of Philip Bluhm.

John Bastian was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1797, son of Jacob Bastian, who settled at Newberry, Lycoming county, and was a carder and fuller by trade. He worked with his father for many years, and in 1838 he purchased a farm in Susquehanna township, which he cleared and lived upon until his death, July, 27, 1857. He was an old-line Whig, and served as school director.

He was a Baptist in his religious views. Mr. Bastian married Elizabeth Ault, and to this union were born nine children: Samuel; Elizabeth; Joseph; Susanna; Nancy; Harriet; Catharine; Adam, and Sarah Jane. Mrs. Bastian died some years previous to her husband.

Joseph Bastian, second son of John Bastain, was born September 17, 1829, in Newberry. He was reared in Susquehanna township, and was educated in the common schools. After arriving at manhood he took charge of the homestead farm, and subsequently purchased the same. He is a Republican in politics, and has filled the office of school director, and is a member of the Presbyterian church of Linden. Mr. Bastian was twice married, his first wife being Johanna Tomlinson, by whom he had four children: Sarah A., and Gibson R., both deceased, Elmer; and Joseph. His second wife was Lydia Brion, and to this union were born four children: Mary; Charles; Norman, and Daniel, who died in infancy.

CHAPTER LIV.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

OLD LYCOMING, LYCOMING, ANTHONY, AND WOODWARD TOWNSHIPS.

Derrick Updegraff was one of the early settlers of Lycoming county, whither he came from York county, Pennsylvania, in April, 1789. His paternal ancestors came from Holland towards the close of the seventeenth century and settled at Germantown, Pennsylvania. Derrick was born there in 1731, grew to manhood, and then removed to York county, where he purchased a portion of the Penn Manor. In the spring of 1789 he brought his family to the West Branch valley, and purchased several hundred acres of land on what is known as the "Long Reach," a portion of which is still in possession of his descendants. He soon afterward bought another tract at Level Corner, upon which he settled his sons Martin and George. He was a Quaker in religious belief, and died in 1815. His wife, Susan, survived him several years. They reared a family of five sons and one daughter, as follows: Harman; Martin; George; Daniel; Samuel, and Mary, who became the wife of a Mr. Morrison and moved to Somerset county. Martin and George sold their farms at Level Corner and went west; while Harman, Daniel, and Samuel spent their lives in this county, and have numerous descendants throughout the West Branch valley.

David Fink was born in 1784, on the old homestead in Loyalsock township, son of John Fink, a soldier of the Revolution, who settled upon Lycoming creek, Lycoming county, after the close of the war. His children were Jacob; John; David; Michael; Samuel; Betsey, and Susan. David was reared a farmer, and after reaching manhood he purchased the farm now in the possession of his son Jacob, in Old Lycoming township. He married Betsey, daughter of William Murray, who bore him a family of seven children: Michael; William; John; David; Jacob; Mary, wife

of G. J. Mahaffey, and Elizabeth A., wife of Robert Bailey. Mr. Fink died February 15, 1858. In politics he was a Whig, and liberal in religious matters.

William Fink, second son of David Fink, was born October 25, 1823, and was reared and educated in his native township. He remained at home until his twenty-fourth year, when he engaged in lumbering, which he followed until 1855. He then purchased his present homestead, upon which he has since resided. He married Mary Ann, daughter of Abraham Newcome, of Old Lycoming township. They are the parents of the following children: Gohem; Edward; William; John; Frank; Albert; Jane, wife of John Russell; Lizzie, wife of John B. Kinley; Ellen, wife of Joseph Harmon; Margaret, and Gertrude. Mr. Fink has served as constable in his township for twenty-five years. He is a member of the Republican party, also of the Farmers' Alliance, and is connected with the Presbyterian church.

Charles Casselberry was the fourth son of Isaiah Casselberry, a Quaker who was born at Catawissa, Pennsylvania, and who came with his father, Jacob Casselberry, to Lycoming county, at an early date and settled in the Muncy Hills. Isaiah Casselberry married Hannah Breach, who bore him six sons and five daughters. Charles was born at Catawissa in 1811, and settled in Loyalsock township. He died in December, 1889, at the home of his son Abram. He married Elizabeth Foulkcrodd, daughter of Philip Foulkcrodd, of Muncy township. She survives her husband, and resides with her son Abram. To Charles and Elizabeth Casselberry were born the following children: Barbara, widow of William Stryker; Hannah, widow of Jeremiah Reinhard; Sarah, wife of Peter Bastian; Kate, deceased wife of Benjamin Chapman; Elias; Abram; Thomas; John, and George. Mr. Casselberry was an adherent of the Republican party, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Abram Casselberry, son of Charles and Elizabeth Casselberry, was born, December 9, 1839, in Loyalsock township, Lycoming county. He received a common school education, and was reared a farmer. In 1861 he enlisted in the three-months' service, and served until mustered out. In 1863 he re-enlisted in the First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, and served over one year. At the close of his service he engaged in steamboating on the Mississippi river, which he followed seven years. He then located in Warren county, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in the lumber business several years. In December, 1884, he purchased his present farm of 100 acres, in Old Lycoming township, and has since been engaged in farming. He married Carrie A. Johnson, a native of Sweden who has borne him three children: Loretta; Kittie J., and Charles. Mr. Casselberry is a member of the Republican party, and a worthy, enterprising citizen.

John Goldy, a native of Trenton, New Jersey, and a veteran of the Revolution, came to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, in 1797. He found employment with Judge Hepburn on a farm, and resided in this county until his death. He was the father of four sons and three daughters: Joseph; Samuel; William; John B.; Agnes, who married a Mr. Thorp; Sarah, who married Andrew McMurray, and Harriet E., who became the wife of Joseph Elliott, all of whom are dead.

John B. Goldy, youngest son of John Goldy, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, in 1791, and came with his father to Lycoming county, in childhood. During his boyhood days and early manhood he worked for Judge Hepburn, but after his mar-

riage he rented a farm from the Judge, upon which he resided for nine years. He then purchased 100 acres in Woodward township, which is still in possession of his family, where he lived fourteen years, subsequently renting a farm upon which he resided until his death in 1864. He was married in 1819, to Phœbe, daughter of Levi Blair, to whom were born ten children: Samuel; John W., deceased; Mary, wife of Samuel Casebier; Catherine, wife of William Miller; Hepburn; Andrew A.; James, deceased; Elizabeth; Robert, and William. The mother died in 1843. Politically Mr. Goldy was a Democrat, and adhered to the Methodist Episcopal church.

Samuel Goldy was born March 1, 1820, in Loyalsock township, and is the eldest son of John B. and Phœbe Goldy. He grew up under the parental roof, and at the age of twelve entered the employ of Colonel Stewart, of Woodward township, with whom he remained until reaching his majority. He then worked at various places until 1861, when he rented the mill farm of Wesley Moore, at Newberry, where he remained fifteen years. In 1871 he purchased his present homestead of 130 acres, which he had partly bought in connection with Wesley Moore in 1864. He subsequently rented the mill farm again, and carried it on in connection with his own. Mr. Goldy was married in 1867 to Mary, daughter of Henry Edder, of Clarion county, Pennsylvania. Four children are the fruits of this union: Stewart; Myra, wife of Andrew Snyder; Wesley, and Albert. Politically he is a Democrat, and is liberal in his religious opinions. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

George Good, deceased, was a son of John and Rachel (Williams) Good, and was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1810. His parents were natives of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and the family were among the early settlers of that county. George Good removed to Northumberland county in 1837, and settled near Milton, where he was engaged in farming until 1859. He then purchased the mill in Old Lycoming township, Lycoming county, now operated by his son John, which he conducted until his death in 1875. Mr. Good married Mary Smith, daughter of Abram Smith, and by this marriage the following children were born to him: John; Abraham; Elizabeth, who married Jonas Trexler; Margaret, who married David Trexler; Jennie, widow of Daniel Smith; Mary Emma, wife of C. F. Datesman; George S.; Laura, and Josephine, deceased wife of B. Hill. Mrs. Good survived her husband until 1889. In early life Mr. Good was a Whig, but on the formation of the Republican party he united with that organization. He filled many minor offices in his township, and was one of the active business men of his time. In his religious views he was a Presbyterian.

John Good, miller, was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, March 8, 1833, and is the oldest son of George Good. He received a common school education, and was reared a farmer. In 1858 he engaged in the mercantile business in Snyder county, Pennsylvania, and subsequently removed to Sunbury, Pennsylvania, where he followed merchandising three years. He then engaged in the milling business in Clinton county, Pennsylvania, and after his father's death he purchased the old mill property in this county which he has since owned and operated. Mr. Good was married in 1858 to Sarah, daughter of E. Crawford, of Delaware township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. Nine children are the fruits of this union: Clara; Mary E.; Grace, wife of Thomas Shriner; Elizabeth; Bertha; Clement; Ossian

W.; James, and Harry. Mr. Good is a Republican, and has been a member of the Masonic order for many years. He is one of the respected, progressive citizens of Old Lycoming township.

Matthew Jamison was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, born January 1, 1792. He was a son of Orrin and Mary Jamison, both of whom died when our subject was quite young. He was reared by his maternal uncle, Moses McElwee, and his early life was spent upon a farm. In 1811 he immigrated to Pennsylvania, and took up his residence in Old Lycoming township, Lycoming county, where he found employment among the pioneer farmers. He afterward was engaged to take charge of a still, and subsequently operated the still on his own account. About 1828 he rented the Dr. Wood farm, where he remained two years, and then leased and operated for two years what is now known as the Good grist mill. He next found employment on the West Branch canal, as a superintendent of construction. In 1833 he purchased the Rody tract, containing 317 acres, which is now in the possession of his son Edward. Here he resided until his death, which occurred September 9, 1879. When he bought his farm very little of it was cleared of the original forest, and there were no buildings upon it. Through the passing years he gradually cleared it up and erected the buildings now upon it. He took an active interest in educational matters, and served for many years as a director of the district school. Mr. Jamison was a member of the Presbyterian church, and one of the organizers of that church in Newberry, but during the latter years of his life he attended Lycoming Centre Presbyterian church. When the Northern Central railroad was built he was one of the superintendents of construction. He accumulated quite a large estate, which his family inherited at his death. In early life he affiliated with the Whig party, but on the organization of the Republican party he united with that organization, and remained steadfast in his political faith up to his death. Mr. Jamison married Mary Rose, a daughter of Edward Wilkerson. The latter was a pioneer of Williamsport, and owned the land upon which the new postoffice building stands. Six children were born of this union, three of whom grew to maturity: Edward; Andrew J., and James, the two last mentioned of whom are dead. Mrs. Jamison survived her husband two years, and died at the old homestead, March 16, 1879.

Edward Jamison, eldest son of Matthew Jamison, was born, December 7, 1828, in what is now Old Lycoming township, and was reared upon the homestead where he now lives. His early life was spent in the lumber business and in farming the home place, but for many years he has devoted his attention to farming, and has now under cultivation about 150 acres. Politically he is a Republican, and has filled the offices of school director and township auditor. He is a trustee in Lycoming Centre Presbyterian church, and has always taken an active interest in the growth and development of his native county.

Andrew J. Jamison, second son of Matthew Jamison, was born, May 22, 1831, at the Good mill. He followed farming and lumbering in partnership with his brother Edward, and always resided upon the old homestead. He was married in 1864 to Rebecca, daughter of John Anderson, of Altoona, Pennsylvania, who came to this country with Matthew Jamison, and was one of his life-long friends. One daughter, Mary A., was born of this union. Mr. Jamison died, December 13, 1886; his widow

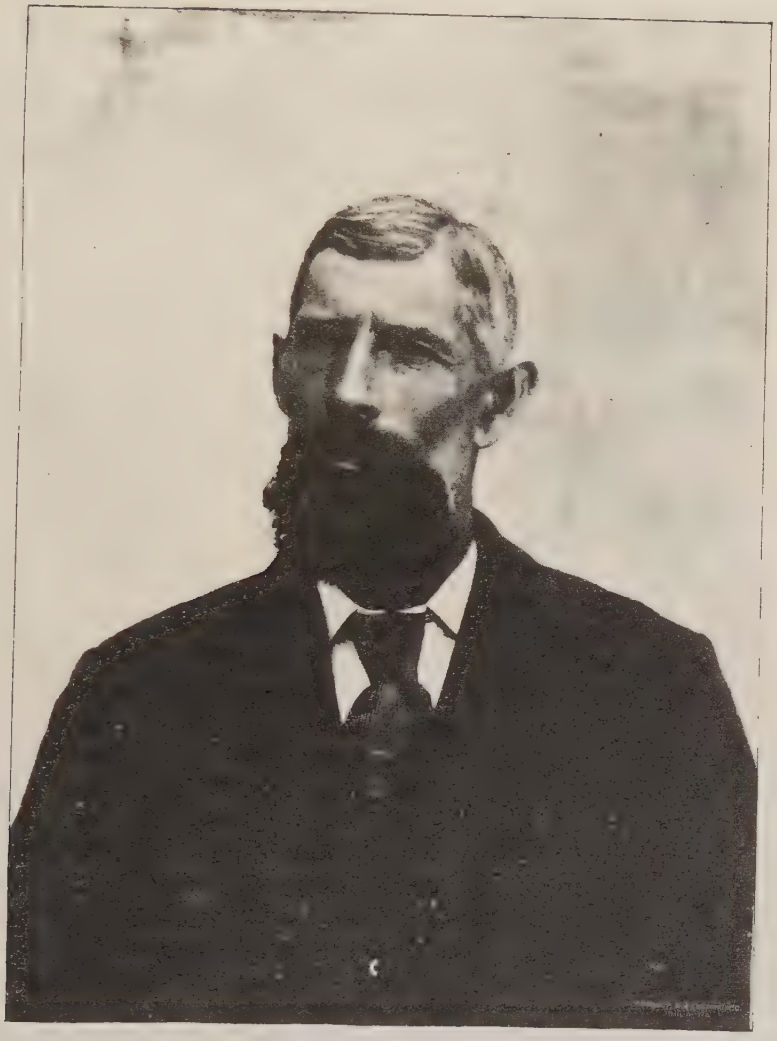
survives him, and resides upon the homestead farm. He was an active Republican, served as township auditor for many years, and in 1880 was the Republican candidate for sheriff of Lycoming county. He was an elder in Lycoming Centre Presbyterian church, and a member of the Masonic order.

James Jamison, youngest son of Matthew Jamison, was born, June 3, 1837, upon the old homestead, and resided thereon up to February 22, 1862, when he enlisted in Company C, Second battalion, First United States Infantry, and died at Columbus, Kentucky, February 23, 1863, from sickness caused by exposure in the service.

James M. Pidcoe is a son of William and Betsey (Marshall) Pidcoe. The paternal grandfather was Benjamin Pidcoe, a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, who settled in Hepburn township towards the close of the last century, and purchased a tract of 700 or 800 acres upon which he resided until his death. He was one of the early justices of the township. He married a Miss Heilman, and they were the parents of ten children, three of whom are living: Emanuel; Mahaley, and Sarah. The deceased are Martin; Julian; Elizabeth; Charlotte; Tillie; Mary, and William. The maternal grandfather of our subject was James V. Marshall, one of the early settlers of the county. William Pidcoe, father of James M., was the second son of Benjamin Pidcoe. He was born in 1809 in Hepburn township, Lycoming county, and on arriving at manhood he purchased a farm in Loyalsock township, upon which he resided until his death in 1854. His wife survived him several years. Their family consisted of four children: James M.; Liney; Hiram M., and Sarah. Our subject was educated in the common schools of his native township, and remained under the parental roof until after reaching his majority. He then located in Hepburn township, subsequently removed to Woodward township, and resided there until 1864, when he enlisted in Company F, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Rickett's battery, and served until the close of the war, participating through the siege of Petersburg. At the close of the rebellion he returned to his home, and one year later rented the Woodward farm, in Old Lycoming township, now the Seventh ward of Williamsport, where he remained twelve years, and then purchased his present homestead. Mr. Pidcoe is a Republican, and is a member of Reno Post, No. 64, G. A. R., of Williamsport. He was married in 1857 to Hannah, daughter of Henry Niece, of Loyalsock township, who has borne him four children: Lucinda, wife of George Colver; Mary, wife of John Hughes; William H., and Lorin A. Mr. Pidcoe is an enterprising citizen, and is respected by the people of his community.

George Kinley of Berks county, Pennsylvania, came to Buffalo valley, Union county, in 1812, and settled upon the land where James Peters now resides. He bought 200 acres from the Vanderbilt family, and resided there until his death. He married Selina Stiller, who bore him the following children: Daniel; George; Jesse; Emanuel; Judy, who married Michael Quigley; Elizabeth, who became the wife of a Mr. Updegraff; Leah, who married George Quigley, and Annie, who became the wife of a Mr. Sweeley. Mr. Kinley was an old-line Whig in politics, and a Lutheran in religious faith.

Daniel Kinley, eldest son of George Kinley, was born in Buffalo valley, Union county, Pennsylvania. He married Maria Righter, of Snyder county. Their children were as follows: Daniel; John; Abraham; George; Solomon; Isaac;



Daniel G Farranty

Ambrose; Elizabeth, who married A. Newcome; Mary, who married George Martin; Rachel, who became the wife of A. Harnish, and Lucy, who married William Berry. In 1819 Daniel Kinley came to Newberry, Lycoming county, and subsequently bought what is now the Samuel Youngman farm. In politics he was a Whig, and a member of the Reformed church.

JOHN KINLEY, second son of Daniel Kinley, was born in Buffalo valley, Union county, January 27, 1814, and was reared to manhood in this county, where he came with his parents in 1819. He worked at the lumber business, and subsequently purchased and settled upon his present homestead. He married Rosanna, daughter of Conrad Berry. Their children are: Alfred; Solomon; Samuel; Richard; John B.; Anna M., wife of Charles E. Sholder; Elizabeth, wife of E. Goldy, and Wilhelmina, wife of William Engleman. Mr. Kinley has been a lieutenant in the State militia, and has filled several township offices. He is an active member of the Presbyterian church.

JACOB REIGHARD was born July 27, 1821, on the "Long Reach," Lycoming county, son of John and Ann (Fessler) Reighard. He remained on the homestead farm until 1852, receiving such education as the pioneer subscription schools afforded. In that year he purchased a farm of 115 acres on Lycoming creek, in Old Lycoming township, upon which he resided until his death in 1884. He was married in 1846 to Mary A., daughter of Peter Hocker, who survives him and lives on the homestead. Their family are: John, born August 13, 1847; Amanda, deceased, born September 23, 1848; William, born October 11, 1850; Henry, deceased, born October 27, 1852; Charles, born April 14, 1855; James F., born August 28, 1857; Laura J., wife of L. Jones, born September 24, 1859; George D., deceased, born September 18, 1861, and Jacob, born March 15, 1864. Mr. Reighard was a Whig, and afterwards a Republican. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and at one time was connected with the State militia.

JACOB ROLLER, a native of Maulbren, Wurtemberg, Germany, immigrated to the United States in 1832. His first settlement was in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where he remained one year, and then removed to Union county. He soon afterwards came to Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, and purchased a farm of William Allen, on the Blooming Grove road, where he resided three years. He then bought the farm on which his son George now lives, where he dwelt until his death in 1874. He was married in Germany to Catherine Bogert, who died in 1860. The following children were the fruits of this union: Catherine, deceased wife of Jacob Fees; Elizabeth, deceased wife of George W. Zoll; Christina, wife of Solomon Jerrett, of Clinton township; Jacob J., and George.

JACOB J. ROLLER, oldest son of Jacob Roller, was born in Germany, November 27, 1824, and came with his parents to Lycoming county. In 1855 he purchased his present farm of 124 acres, adjoining the old homestead. He was married in 1855 to Esther, daughter of William C. Mahaffey, who died in 1878. She was the mother of the following children: Susan E., wife of Alexander Williamson; Kate, widow of Henry Doan; Margaret, wife of George W. Carpenter; Mary E., wife of K. W. Bower; Matilda, wife of Charles Keller; John J., and William. He married for his second wife Miss Hannah Sowders, who has borne him two children: Jennie S., deceased, and Rosie. Mr. Roller is a Democrat in politics, and one of the most prosperous and progressive citizens of his adopted home.

George W. Roller, second son of Jacob Roller, was born in Germany, September 27, 1828, and was quite young when his parents settled in Lycoming county. He grew to manhood under the parental roof, and learned the carpenter trade, which he has been engaged at in connection with farming for many years. He was married in 1856 to Susanna, daughter of John Grove, of Lycoming township. By this union they have five children: Rebecca, wife of Richard Bower; John; Daniel; Phœbe, wife of A. Avery, and Harriet. Mr. Roller is a Lutheran, and in politics is independent. Mr. Roller joined Company A, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, in October, 1862, and served until August 5, 1863.

Daniel Hetner, deceased, was born August 12, 1833, in Nippenose valley, Lycoming county, son of George Hetner, a native of Germany, who came to this county at an early date. George Hetner was a carpenter and cooper, and followed his trade in connection with farming. Our subject was reared a farmer, received a common school education, and resided upon the old homestead, which he inherited, all his life. He was thrice married. His first wife was Katie, daughter of George Wallace, of Anthony township, Lycoming county, who bore him eight children: George, deceased; Emma, wife of Thomas Huyck; Lizzie, wife of Abraham Waltz; Henry; Samuel T., Elwood; John, deceased; and Matilda, wife of John Roller. His second wife was Sarah Clark, who bore him two children: Alice, wife of Jeremiah Metzger, and Charles, deceased. His third wife was Mrs. Margaret Robinson, who survives him and resides in Newberry. Mr. Hetner died in 1882. He was a Democrat, and filled the offices of school director, tax collector, and overseer of the poor in his township. He was a deacon in the Baptist church, and superintendent of the Sunday school.

Samuel T. Hetner, third son of Daniel Hetner, was born September 9, 1861, on the homestead in Old Lycoming township. He has been engaged in farming in partnership with his brothers, Henry and Elwood, under the firm name of Hetner Brothers, for several years. He was married, July 13, 1887, to Annie Steichter, of Loyalsock township, and has one daughter, Alice. Politically he is a Democrat, and is a member of the Baptist church.

Henry and Elwood Hetner, the second and fourth sons, respectively, of Daniel Hetner, were born upon the old homestead, and have always followed farming. They are adherents of the Democratic party, and members of the Baptist church.

William Schmohl is a son of John and Margaret (Frechley) Schmohl, the former a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, who immigrated to this country in 1832 and purchased a farm in Armstrong township, Lycoming county, upon which he resided until his death in 1858. He was twice married. By his first wife his children were as follows: Henrietta, deceased wife of C. Harsh: Frederick, deceased; Christina, wife of J. Fousel; William, and John. His second wife was Mary Schmoy, who survives him. One child was born of this union, but is dead. John Schmohl, Sr., served seven years in the German army. He was an adherent of the Democratic party, and a member of the Lutheran church. Our subject was born, April 12, 1837, in Lycoming county, and upon his father's death he purchased the homestead. In 1864 he bought his present place of 106 acres. He was married in the fall of 1858 to Catherine, daughter of Jacob Schmol, who is the mother of

nine children, seven of whom are living: John; William; Lizzie, wife of Elmer Casner; George; Alice; Eva, and Eugene. Mr. Schmohl is a Democrat, and a member of the Lutheran church. He has served as school director, and is a respected citizen of his neighborhood.

SHOLDER FAMILY.—Among the early settlers of Lycoming county was Christian Sholder, a native of Dagerloch, Ober-Ampt, Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany, who immigrated to this country about 1832. He was a tailor by trade, and upon his arrival settled in Centre county, Pennsylvania. He remained working at his trade in that county about five years. In 1838 he purchased from George Bussler the farm upon which his son Christian now lives, in Old Lycoming township, Lycoming county. Here he engaged in farming, though still devoting a portion of his time to his trade, until his death. He married Mary M. Lutcher, a native of Germany, who survived him. They were the parents of nine children: Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Mahaffey; Christian; Samuel; Charles E.; Benjamin; Charlotte, wife of William Blair; Daniel; John, and Caroline, wife of Clinton Cochran. Mr. Sholder was a member of the Lutheran church, to which faith his wife also adhered. He was an ardent Democrat, and filled the office of school director in his district for several years.

CHRISTIAN SHOLDER, eldest son of Christian Sholder, Sr., was born, January 31, 1835, in Centre county, Pennsylvania, and was reared on the homestead in Old Lycoming township. He has always resided on the farm which he now owns. He was married in 1858 to Leah, daughter of Michael Sechrist, of Newberry, Pennsylvania, a native of Snyder county. The following children have been born of this union: Louisa, deceased; Clara, wife of Michael Murray; William, deceased; Franklin; Henry; Eli; Edward, and Ida. Mr. Sholder is an ardent Democrat, and has filled several of the minor offices in his township. He has been township auditor for twelve years. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and has served as elder for several years. He has always taken an active interest in the progress of agriculture, and is an active member of the Farmers' Alliance.

CHARLES E. SHOLDER, third son of Christian Sholder, Sr., was born, June 26, 1839, upon the homestead in Old Lycoming township, and there grew to manhood. In 1867 he purchased his present farm and has since been engaged in the cultivation of fruit and produce. He was married, September 8, 1863, to Mary A., daughter of John Kinley, and they are the parents of ten children: Willard; Albert; Etta, wife of William Schmohl; Elmer; Caroline; Frederick; Lizzie; Harry; Maggie, and Ross. Politically, Mr. Sholder is a Democrat, and is connected with the Presbyterian church, and the Farmers' Alliance.

BENJAMIN SHOLDER, fourth son of Christian Sholder, Sr., was born on the homestead farm in Old Lycoming township, March 25, 1844. He resided at home until 1876, when he formed a partnership with F. L. Goldy, and they purchased their present truck farm, and have since been engaged in that business. He was married, May 2, 1878, to Emma, daughter of James Goldy, who has borne him two children: Clarence, and Ethel. Mr. Sholder is an active Democrat, and though never holding any public office, he has always taken great interest in the success of his party. He has been a delegate to the county conventions many times. He is a member of Lycoming Presbyterian church, of Newberry, and is an adherent of the Farmers' Alliance.

Daniel Sholder, fifth son of Christian Sholder, Sr., was born in July, 1846, on the homestead. He was reared a farmer, and in 1884 engaged in farming for himself. In 1890 he entered into partnership with his brother John, in truck farming, in which business he is still engaged. He was married in 1876 to Caroline, a daughter of Peter Berry, of Newberry, and they have one son, Charles. Politically, he is a consistent Democrat, and has filled the office of school director in his district.

John Sholder, sixth son of Christian Sholder, Sr., was born May 29, 1849, upon the homestead in Old Lycoming township. He principally followed farming, although sometimes engaged in other occupations, until 1891, when he located upon his present place, and joined his brother Daniel in truck farming. He was married in March, 1884, to Hannah, daughter of Peter Berry, of Newberry, who has borne him two children: Daisy M., and Josie A. Mr. Sholder is a Democrat, and an active member of the Farmers' Alliance.

Adam Haire was born December 2, 1832, in Germany, son of Adam and Catherine (Redford) Haire. His father immigrated to the United States late in 1832, and engaged in boating on the Lehigh canal for one year. He then settled in Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, and purchased the farm where E. Waltz now lives, upon which he resided until his death in 1884. He was an adherent of the Democratic party, and a member of the Lutheran church. His children were as follows: Fritz, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Adam; Hannah, wife of Thomas Colbert; John; Kate, deceased wife of George Hoagland; Mary, deceased; Isabel; Eve, wife of Peter Mitzler, and George. Our subject was reared upon the homestead farm, and at the age of sixteen he commenced working in the woods at lumbering, which he followed twelve years, and then purchased his present farm. In 1863 and 1864 he was in the employ of the United States government as a teamster. He was married in 1865 to Margaret, daughter of William Mahaffey. Five children have been born to them: John; William; Susan, deceased; Lizzie, and Ellen, wife of Henry Risher. Politically Mr. Haire is a Democrat, is a member of the Farmers' Alliance, and an adherent of the Lutheran church.

Christian Bauer was born, October 17, 1835, at Ober-Umpt, Freidenstadt, Wurtemberg, Germany, and is a son of Jacob Bauer, his mother's maiden name being Waltz. He learned the carpenter trade, which he followed in Germany until 1854, when he immigrated to Williamsport, Pennsylvania. He continued working at his trade in Williamsport until 1872, when he purchased his present homestead of 117 acres and has since been engaged in general farming. He was married in 1859 to Catherine, daughter of Jacob Keiser, who died in 1881. She was the mother of the following children: Mary, deceased; Jacob, deceased; William; Christian; Charles; George; Philip; Annie; Levina, and Hannah, deceased. He married for his second wife Lucy, daughter of Daniel Fry, of Upper Fairfield township, who has had one child, Tillie. Mr. Bauer is steward and exhorter in the Evangelical church of Cohick.

Jacob Michael Sander was born, September 15, 1822, in Ulmet, Germany, near the River Rhine, son of Michael and Catherine (Haas) Sander. He learned the stone mason trade, and followed it in Germany until 1844, when he immigrated to New York, where he worked one month. He then went to Newark, New Jersey, but

not finding satisfactory employment he started westward. His means were limited and he was compelled to do his traveling on foot. He thus came to Lycoming county, and located in Lewis township, where he found employment at his trade until 1850. In that year he bought a farm of 100 acres, to which he added until he owned a splendid homestead of 300 acres. He finally retired from the active duties of farm life, and resided in Perryville until his death, July 14, 1892. He was one of the founders of the Lycoming Detective Horse Insurance Company, of which he served as treasurer from its organization in 1856 up to his death. He was also one of the original corporate members of the Blooming Grove Mutual Insurance Company in 1874, and served as president of this company eighteen years. He was married in 1849 to Sophia, daughter of John Aderhold, one of the pioneers of Blooming Grove. Seven children were born of this union: John, a professor in St. Peter's College, St. Peter, Minnesota; Abraham, of Loyalsock township; Charley, who resides upon the old homestead; Regina, wife of George Dauber; Katie, wife of William Quigle; Lizzie, wife of Jacob Dauber, and Annie, wife of Adam Hinkleman. Politically Mr. Sander was a Democrat, and filled the office of school director thirty-three years. He always took a marked interest in educational matters. At his death he was filling his fifth term as justice of the peace, and also filled many other township offices. He was an ardent member of the Lutheran church, and in 1862 he erected out of his own means St. Michael's church, of which organization he was at one time elder and deacon, and was secretary since the church was founded. Mr. Sander was recognized as one of the leading citizens of his township, and a man of high honor and strict integrity.

John Hayes was one of the earliest settlers of Lycoming township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. He was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, but the exact year of his immigration to America is not known by his descendants. His first settlement was at Warrior Run, Northumberland county, and he was engaged in the merchandise business at that point, in connection with his son James, before coming to Lycoming county. They also engaged in the purchase of flax from the pioneers of the Susquehanna valley, which they shipped to the seaboard and loaded on a vessel for the Irish market. The vessel was lost at sea, and caused great financial loss to Mr. Hayes and his family. In fact, it was this event that influenced their settlement in Lycoming county. About 1789 James came to this county and took out a patent for some 3,000 acres of land, located in what is now Lycoming and Hepburn townships, in the name of his father. He commenced clearing off the forest, and built a log house upon the farm now owned by John S. Hayes, to which John Hayes removed his family from Warrior Run. Here he resided the balance of his days. He was twice married, his first wife dying in Ireland. Three sons and one daughter were born of this union: John; James; Robert, and Elizabeth, who married a Mr. Kendall, all of whom came with their father to Pennsylvania. His second wife was a Miss Thompson, to whom were born five sons and one daughter: William; John B.; Squire; Isaiah; Thompson, and Polly, who married John Murphy. Mr. Hayes was one of the leading pioneers of his locality. He was a quiet, unobtrusive man, a Presbyterian in religion, and devoted his attention to the clearing of his large farm and the rearing of his family. He died at an advanced age, respected and honored by all who knew him.

John Hayes, eldest son of John Hayes, Sr., was a native of Ireland, and came with his father to Pennsylvania. He married Annie Thompson, and by this union seven children were born to him: James; Nancy; Samuel; Robert; Rachel: John, and Elizabeth.

James Hayes, second son of John Hayes, Sr., was the first member of the family to settle in Lycoming county. As previously mentioned, he was engaged in business at Warrior Run, Northumberland county, with his father, and after the loss of the vessel carrying their flax he entered the land for his father, in Lycoming township, Lycoming county, upon which he resided from 1789 until 1806. He then removed to the locality of Seneca Lake, New York, and engaged in the distillery business. When the war of 1812 broke out he entered the service as a private soldier, from which he rose to the rank of aide-de-camp on General Scott's staff. He afterwards settled in Schuyler county, New York, and engaged in farming. He remained there until 1846, when he returned to Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Lewis township, where he died in February, 1847. He married Marentha Roberts, of New York State, who bore him five children: John, of Illinois; Sarah, deceased wife of Josiah Bartlett; William, deceased; Philemon R., and Robert. Politically he was a Democrat, and liberal in his religious views. His wife survived him about ten years.

Robert Hayes, third son of John Hayes, Sr., married a Miss Torbett, and removed to Circleville, Ohio.

John B. Hayes, fifth son of John Hayes, Sr., was born in 1794, at Warrior Run, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. After attaining manhood he engaged in farming and lumbering, and resided upon the homestead farm his entire life, the present improvements having been built by him. He took great interest in public affairs, and filled most of the township offices. He married Elizabeth A., daughter of Samuel Grier, of Newberry, Pennsylvania, who bore him one son, John S. Mr. Hayes died in October, 1869. His widow survives him, and resides upon the homestead farm.

Thompson Hayes, seventh son of John Hayes, Sr., was born in 1801, in Northumberland county. He was reared on the homestead farm, and was engaged in farming and lumbering. He located in Cogan valley, and was killed by lightning in 1861. He was a Whig, and afterwards a Republican, and filled several township offices at different periods. He married Sarah, daughter of John Kyle, of Lycoming township, who became the mother of eleven children: William; John; Kyle, deceased; Sarah J., deceased wife of John Blair; Rachel, deceased wife of A. Maxwell; Benjamin, deceased; Mary, deceased wife of William Woods; James, deceased; Thompson; Martha, wife of Joseph Dayton, and Margaret, deceased.

Squire Hayes, eighth son of John Hayes, Sr., was born in Northumberland county in 1803, and came with his father to Lycoming county. In 1825 he purchased the farm whereon his sons Benjamin and Samuel A. now reside. He was married in 1834 to Mary A., daughter of William Waterson, a native of Ireland and a resident of Lycoming county. Four children were born to them: Benjamin; William A., deceased; Samuel A., and Mary E., deceased wife of Herman Ault. Mr. Hayes died in 1862, his widow surviving him until 1889.

Philemon R. Hayes, third son of James Hayes, was born, September 7, 1828, in

New York State. He received a common school education; and at the age of twenty he took charge of the farm for the children of his uncle, John Hayes, and at their death he inherited the property. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Hayes, who bore him two daughters: Mary M., wife of Harry Davis, and Annie, deceased wife of William Thompson. Mrs. Hayes died in February, 1887, and he married for his second wife Mrs. Charlotte Ludwig, daughter of Frederick Heisley, of Hepburn township. Mr. Hayes is extensively engaged in farming, and is an active member of the Farmers' Alliance. He is a Democrat, and has filled several township offices. He is a member of Lycoming Centre Presbyterian church, is connected with the K. of L., and is recognized as one of the leading farmers of the county.

JOHN S. HAYES, only son of John B. Hayes, was born, June 14, 1845, on the old homestead. He received a common school education, and since arriving at manhood has been engaged in farming and lumbering. He is the owner of about 200 acres of well improved land, the site of the original settlement of his grandfather. Mr. Hayes married Mary C., a daughter of John Heilman, of Williamsport, and is the father of four children: Bertie H.; Harry; J. Byron, and Freddy. He is a trustee and a leading member of Lycoming Centre Presbyterian church, to which his family also adhere. In early life Mr. Hayes was a Republican, but for some years he has affiliated with the Democratic party. He is an active member of the Farmers' Alliance, belongs to Susquehanna Lodge, No. 199, K. of P., of Williamsport, and is one of the well known, progressive citizens of Lycoming county.

THOMPSON HAYES, youngest son of Thompson Hayes, was born in Hepburn township and reared to farm life. He was engaged in farming and lumbering in Cogan valley until 1876, when he settled upon his present farm in Lycoming township. He has been twice married. His first wife was Helen Miller, and his second Sarah Glosser, both of whom are dead, the latter dying June 26, 1891. Politically Mr. Hayes is a Republican, and takes an active interest in public affairs.

JOHN ROBINSON was a native of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, born near Sunbury about 1781. His parents came from the North of Ireland, and settled in Northumberland county at a very early day. Mr. Robinson learned the tailor's trade, and about 1800 came into Lycoming county and worked at his trade several years among the pioneers. About 1807 he took charge of a farm for Isaac Smith, where he remained some three years. He then purchased a small piece of land, where William Culver now lives, upon which he located and lived five years. He afterwards settled upon a tract of nearly 1,000 acres, where he lived for twenty years. It was situated on the line of Lycoming and Anthony townships, his homestead being where W. P. Robinson lives. He cleared about one-half of the tract, and at the time of his death, April 19, 1868, he was one of the prominent farmers of the county. He took an active interest in public affairs, and always voted the Democratic ticket. Impressed with the importance of good schools, he became active in promoting educational matters, and served for many years as a director. The first school opened in Lycoming township was taught in his house. Mr. Robinson was a member of Old Lycoming Presbyterian church, of Newberry, and took an active interest in religious matters. He married Mary, daughter of John Baker, a native of England, who settled in Piatt township. Their family were as follows:

Eleanor, who married Thomas Smith; Polly S., who married Daniel Bower; John B.; Martha Jane, deceased wife of Valentine Smith; Margaret B., who married James Williamson; Isaac, deceased, and James.

Isaac Robinson, son of John and Mary Robinson, was born on the homestead in Lycoming township, July 30, 1819. He received such schooling as could be obtained during pioneer days, and early in life engaged in farming. At his death he was the most extensive farmer in the township, cultivating about 500 acres of land. He married Margaret, daughter of James Fausey, of Lycoming township, who bore him a family of three sons: Leroy; William P., and Dr. Richard F. Mr. Robinson was a Democrat, and was prominent in the local affairs of his township. Though not a member of any church, he contributed to the support of religion, and gave liberally of his means toward every worthy object.

Leroy Robinson, eldest son of Isaac Robinson, was born upon the farm where he now resides, February 17, 1852. After receiving a common school education in the schools of his township he attended Dickinson Seminary, of Williamsport, and completed his studies at the Montoursville Normal School. He taught for several years in the common schools of Lycoming county, and for the last fourteen years has been engaged in farming, cultivating 156 acres. He is an active Democrat, and in 1889 was a candidate for county commissioner. He has filled several of the offices in his township, and has been township assessor fifteen years and a school director seven. Mr. Robinson was married in 1877 to Lizzie, daughter of Henry Newcomer, of Williamsport, who died in 1888, leaving a family of three children: Bertha A.; Hattie M., and Isaac F. His second marriage was with Mrs. Mary Cowden, daughter of Thomas Blackwell, of Jersey Shore, which occurred in 1890. One child has been born of this union, Florence R. Mr. Robinson is one of the prominent and progressive citizens of his locality.

W. P. Robinson, second son of Isaac and Margaret Robinson, was born on the homestead farm, November 27, 1854. He received a good common school education, and followed the usual routine of farm life in early boyhood. In 1879 he settled upon his present farm of 124 acres, which he has since cultivated successfully. He was married in 1875 to Emma, daughter of William Williamson, of Lycoming township, who has borne him three children: Silas M.; Elden, and Jennie L. Mr. Robinson is prominent in the local councils of the Democratic party, and has filled the offices of school director, assessor, and auditor. He is a member of Lycoming Creek Alliance, No. 14, and is one of the esteemed citizens of Anthony township.

Dr. Richard F. Robinson, youngest son of Isaac and Margaret Robinson, was born upon the homestead, and received his primary education in the common schools of his district. He afterwards attended the Muncy Normal School, where he was graduated. He read medicine with Dr. Nutt, of Williamsport, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He commenced the practice of his profession at Latonia, Tioga county, but is now located at Morris, Pennsylvania, where he enjoys a lucrative and constantly growing practice.

Jacob Edler, Sr., was a native of Ober-Ampt, Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany, and immigrated to the United States towards the close of the last century. He was quite a young man, and upon his arrival came westward and found employment in Hepburn township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. He worked by the day and

month, until he had sufficient means to purchase 104 acres of land in Hepburn township, on which his son Levi resides. He went to work vigorously clearing and improving his land, and was recognized as one of the industrious pioneers of his vicinity. He married Mary Rentz, who bore him the following large family: Jacob, of Lycoming township; Margaret, deceased wife of Peter Brown; Christ, of Muncy; Mary, deceased wife of Philip Shide; David, of Woodward township; Elizabeth, wife of Isaiah Coxsey; Jonathan, of Hepburn township; Sophia, deceased wife of John Waltz; John, of Hughesville; Madaline, wife of Jacob Cook; Lewis, and Levi, both of Hepburn township, and two who died in infancy. Mr. Edler was an adherent of the German Baptist faith, commonly known as Dunkards. He was a member of the Democratic party, and a quiet, well-to-do citizen. He died in 1872 upon the farm which he settled and improved; his widow survived him about five years.

Jacob Edler, son of Jacob and Mary Edler, was born upon the homestead farm in Hepburn township, March 11, 1821. Being the eldest son his advantages for an education were such as the pioneer schools of his youth afforded. He remained under the parental roof until he was twenty-five years old, and then rented a farm for two years. In 1847 he purchased his present homestead, to which he has added until he now owns 133 acres, besides 1,000 acres additional in Lycoming and Cogan House townships. In 1859 he engaged in the saw mill business, and erected a mill on the west branch of Hoagland's run, close to his residence. The mill was destroyed by fire, but he rebuilt upon the same site, and operated the mill until 1889, when he retired from active business. Mr. Edler has been an unswerving Democrat all his life, and has filled several of the offices in his township. He is a member of the Lutheran church, in which organization he has been a deacon. He married Sarah, daughter of Michael Quigle, who became the mother of the following children: Elizabeth, wife of Isaac Ulmer; Catharine, deceased wife of Henry Good; Matilda, widow of Robert Stabley; Jacob, Jr., of Williamsport, who married Rebecca, daughter of Amos Livermor, of Cogan House; Susan, wife of Amos Smith; Emma, wife of Daniel Kinley; Madaline, wife of Peter Wrong; Stephen, who married Ida, daughter of John Harman, of Anthony township, and Maggie, wife of John Mellery. Mrs. Edler died April 7, 1866, and he married Mrs. Harriet Flock, daughter of Isaac Cowdreck. Mr. Edler is a member of Lycoming Creek Alliance, No. 14.

Samuel Reed, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, immigrated to the United States at an early date, but where he first settled is not known. He was a school teacher, and followed that vocation after coming to America. He finally settled in Hepburn township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. He had a family of four sons and one daughter: John, who was one of the prominent lumber operators of this section of the State; Samuel; Robert; James, and Susan. He spent the remaining years of his life in this county.

Robert Reed, son of Samuel Reed, was born on Lycoming creek, in Hepburn township, and after arriving at manhood engaged in the lumber business with his brother John. He subsequently purchased a farm in Lycoming township, now the property of J. M. Sander and George Dauber, upon which he died. His wife Elizabeth subsequently married R. M. Bennett, and is still living. To Robert and Elizabeth Reed, were born eight children: Mary A., wife of Daniel Hinkle; Nancy, deceased; Samuel; David, deceased; Sarah, wife of A. J. Carr, of Texas; James A.,

deceased; Rachel, wife of William Stricklin, of Texas, and Isaiah, deceased. Mr. Reed was originally a Whig, and in later years a Democrat. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and active in the affairs of that denomination. He was killed by a tree falling upon him in 1870.

Samuel Reed is the eldest son of Robert and Elizabeth Reed, and was born on the homestead farm in Lycoming township, May 13, 1846. He received his education in the public schools of Perrysville, and has always followed farming. After his father's death he purchased the old homestead. This he afterwards sold and bought his present farm of 108 acres. He was married in 1869 to Charlotte, daughter of Jonas Grove, who has borne him two children: Elvira and George H. Mr. Reed has always been a supporter of the Democratic party, and has taken an active interest in the growth and progress of the public schools. He has served as constable for seven years, and has been a school director three years. He is a Presbyterian in his religious faith.

Jacob Metzgar was born in Germany, in 1803. His father, John Jacob Metzgar, was a native of Ober-Umpt, Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany, immigrated to Pennsylvania about 1814, and settled in Hepburn township, Lycoming county. He had a family of eight sons and four daughters. Our subject after reaching manhood purchased a tract of 400 acres in Lycoming and Anthony townships, which is now in possession of his descendants. He married Barbara Gerlach, who bore him the following children: Jacob; Daniel; Thomas, deceased; John; Samuel, who was killed in the rebellion; Margaret, wife of John Sweeley; Kate, wife of John Phillips; David, killed in a railroad accident at Washington, D. C.; Solomon; Rosanna, wife of John Kline; Lizzie, wife of John Wooster, and Aaron. Mr. Metzgar died in 1871; his wife died some months before. In early life he was a Democrat, and subsequently a Republican. He was an active and leading member of the Evangelical church for many years.

Daniel Metzgar, second son of Jacob and Barbara Metzgar, was born upon the homestead farm, December 28, 1831. He received a common school education, and remained with his parents until twenty-four years of age, when he purchased his present farm of 145 acres from his father. He was married, October 4, 1859, to Mary, daughter of Solomon Roupp, of Liberty, Tioga county, of which union eight children have been born: Howard; Edward; Wesley, deceased; Samuel; Henry; Tillie; Emma, and Ella. Politically Mr. Metzgar is a Republican, and has filled the office of school director and several other township positions. He is a member of the Evangelical church, and one of the leading citizens of that faith in his township.

Baldas Quigle was a native of York county, Pennsylvania, who settled in Lycoming township, Northumberland county, toward the close of the last century. He took out a patent for 400 acres of land, and built a log house upon that portion of the farm where John Knight now resides. Here he spent the remaining years of his life. He was married in York county, and had a family of five sons and two daughters. The sons were as follows: George; Baldas; Michael; John, and Jacob, who disappeared and was never heard from afterwards.

George Quigle, the youngest son of Baldas Quigle, was born on the homestead in Lycoming township in 1793. He grew to manhood thereon, and lived upon the

farm until old age, when he removed to the home of his son Ambrose, in Cogan House township, where he died at the ripe old age of ninety-six. His wife Leah was a daughter of George Kinley, and bore him a family of eleven children: Ambrose; John; Michael, who was killed in the war before Richmond; Jesse; Sophia, wife of A. Gore; Katy, deceased wife of F. Young; Lydia, widow of John Kinley; Mary A., widow of George Quigle, and three who died in infancy. Mr. Quigle was a Democrat, and a member of the Lutheran church. His wife died about 1865.

Jesse Quigle, son of George Quigle, was born in Lycoming township, in June, 1824. He was reared on his father's farm, and had meager advantages for obtaining an education. He commenced lumbering in early manhood, and followed that business for many years. After his first marriage, in 1846, he settled upon a part of the homestead farm and followed farming a few years, and was subsequently engaged seven years in the lumber business. He then located upon his present homestead, where he has since resided. Mr. Quigle married Mary Doom, who died in 1848, leaving one son, Philip. He afterwards married Juliann Opple, who is the mother of the following children: Mary E., deceased; Mary A.; Henry; Jesse; Solomon, deceased; Samuel, and Frederick. Mr. Quigle is a member of the Lutheran church, and a supporter of the Democratic party.

Jacob Miller was born in 1799 in Ober-Umpt, Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany, and immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1817. He located in Hepburn township, Lycoming county, where he entered the employ of Dirk Updegraff in farming on the Susquehanna river near Newberry. He subsequently married a Miss Updegraff, who bore him two children. One died in infancy, and the other, Sarah, became the wife of John Rote. He married for his second wife Barbara, a daughter of Abraham Wolf, who was one of the early settlers of Blooming Grove, Hepburn township. She was born on the ocean when the family were emigrating to this country. She bore him the following family: Sophia, who was twice married, first to John Taylor, and after his death to John Eckard; Elizabeth, who married Robert Burton; Catherine, who became the wife of Isaac Kurtz; Abraham; Mary, deceased wife of Christ Bidlespacher; Isaac, deceased; Jacob; William; Dorothy, wife of Gottlieb Kurtz; Rachel; Susanna, and Samuel, deceased. Mr. Miller died in 1882 upon the farm which he settled, in Hepburn township. He was a life-long member of the Democratic party. His widow survived him until 1891, and died at the ripe old age of eighty-five years.

Abraham Miller, eldest son of Jacob and Barbara Miller, was born in Hepburn township, March 15, 1836. He remained with his parents until his twenty-first year, and then entered the employ of James Williamson, a lumber operator, for whom he worked two years. Returning home he took charge of the farm and carried it on for twenty years. He then purchased his present place of 100 acres on Lycoming creek, upon which he has since resided. In 1889 he established the dairy business, which he has since operated in connection with agricultural pursuits. He married in 1861, Sarah, daughter of John Aderhold, of Hepburn township. Three children have been born of this union: Samuel, who married Cora Waltz; Regina, and Katie. Mr. Miller is independent in politics, and has served as school director five terms in Lycoming and Hepburn townships. He is a member of the German Baptist church, is a trustee in that body, and at one time served as superintendent of the Sunday school.

Conrad Waltz was born in Eldred township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1814, and was a son of one of two brothers, George and Michael Waltz, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, who immigrated to this county at an early date in its history. He grew to manhood in his native township, and at the age of twenty-five bought a farm of 100 acres in Anthony township, upon which he passed the remaining years of his life. He married Dolly Wolf, who became the mother of nine children: Rachael, wife of Joseph Carr; John B., of Anthony township; William G., of Lycoming township; Joseph T., of Loyalsock township; Emanuel, of Lycoming township; Katie; Elizabeth; Lydia, wife of John Metzgar, and Isaiah, of Anthony township. Mr. Waltz died in 1885, and his widow resides with her son William G. He was a member of the German Baptist church.

William G. Waltz was born December 6, 1845, in Anthony township, second son of Conrad and Dolly Waltz. He received a common school education, and was reared a farmer. In 1874 he purchased his present homestead of 130 acres, which he has since cultivated. He was married in 1872 to Margaret, daughter of J. B. Bower, and is the father of six children: Harry; Frank; Walter; Sadie; Fred, and Thompson. Mr. Waltz is a Democrat, and is a member of the Evangelical church.

Jacob Whitman was a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, who came to Lycoming county about 1820. He was a miller by trade, and was employed for several years in Knox's mill, near Jersey Shore. His family consisted of the following children: Henry; John; Jacob; Samuel; Abraham, and three daughters. He died at the home of his son Abraham, in Loyalsock township.

Samuel Whitman, fourth son of Jacob Whitman, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, about 1817, and came with the family to Lycoming county. He learned the miller's trade, and followed that business until his marriage, when he settled on a farm of fifty acres, a part of the Jacob Reichert tract, where his son Jacob now lives. He married Mary Reichert, who bore him the following children: Jacob; Margaret, widow of George Stiber; Mary, wife of Jacob Quigle; Catharine, deceased; Sarah, wife of Valentine Myers, and Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Myers. Mrs. Whitman died, April 14, 1860, and he subsequently married Mrs. Susan Reighard, who survives him. He died, October 19, 1877.

Jacob Whitman, eldest son of Samuel and Mary Whitman, was born, September 7, 1834, and when he was one year old his parents settled upon the farm where he now lives. He there grew to maturity and received a common school education. After his marriage he removed to Cogan House township, and was employed in the saw mill of Isaiah Hayes for seven years. He then purchased the homestead farm, to which he afterwards added 140 acres. He now has 190 acres under cultivation, and owns a half-interest in 330 acres in Cogan House township, upon which has been developed a three-foot vein of coal. In connection with Jacob Ludwig, Mr. Whitman is also engaged in a saw mill and lumber business. He married Mary A., daughter of Rufus Ward, and they are the parents of the following children: Lydia, wife of Prof. John Sander, of St. Peter's College, St. Peter, Minnesota; Margaret, wife of Charles Sander; Samuel; Henry; Isaiah; Hiram; Clara; Elvira; Laura, and Phœbe. Mr. Whitman has always taken a deep interest in the cause of education, has served on the school board of his district nine years, and also filled the office

of treasurer; he has served as overseer of the poor fifteen years. Politically he is in active sympathy with the Democratic party, and is a member of the Farmers' Alliance. He has been a member of the Lutheran church all his life, and has filled the offices of deacon, and treasurer of the church board.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON was born in Aspertown, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1818, reared in Lycoming county, and educated in the pioneer subscription schools. He was a son of Gideon Williamson, who came to Lycoming county in 1824. After attaining his majority he embarked in the lumber business, and also worked upon the construction of the West Branch canal. In 1840 he purchased the farm whereon S. & C. Williamson live, in Woodward township, and resided there until 1854. In that year he bought his late homestead in Anthony township, and was engaged in farming and lumbering up to his death. Mr. Williamson was married in 1840 to Rachel Paulhamus, who became the mother of ten children, nine of whom are living, as follows: John, of Buffalo, New York; George, of Muncy; Levi, of Lycoming township; Henry S., of Woodward township; Asher, of Cogan House township; Alexander, of Muncy; Rebecca, wife of Allen Metzger; William, of Lycoming township, and Mary, wife of A. Welsh. Mr. Williamson was one of the well known pioneers of this township, and a son of one of its early settlers.

JOHN DRUM was born in Bavaria in 1818, son of Frederick Drum, and immigrated to the United States in 1846. He joined his brother, Frederick Drum, who had previously settled in Lewis township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and found employment with Dr. John Reed in the lumber business, with whom he remained three years. He then purchased a small tract of land in Lewis township, and was engaged in farming five years, and afterwards bought forty acres in the same township, which he cleared and improved. He lived upon the latter farm until 1869, when he sold it and purchased the homestead of 106 acres, in Lycoming township, where his son Charles A. now lives. Here he resided until his death, March 25, 1888. He married Catherine Opple, also a native of Bavaria, who survives him, and resides with her son, Charles A. They were the parents of ten children: Caroline, wife of John Schone; John A.; Mary, deceased; Catherine, wife of Newton Rank; William, a resident of Michigan; Jacob; Elizabeth, wife of A. H. Winter; Julia, wife of James Reighard; Charles A., and Frank. Mr. Drum was a member of the Lutheran church and an elder in that body, and in politics a supporter of the Democratic party.

CHARLES A. DRUM, son of John Drum, was born in Lewis township, Lycoming county, in May, 1863. He received a common school education, and in boyhood commenced working at the lumber business in a saw mill, which he followed until the death of his father, and then purchased the homestead farm, upon which he has since resided. Politically he is a Democrat, and one of the enterprising young farmers of his township.

JACOB LUDWIG is a son of Jacob and Juliann (Mai) Ludwig, and was born June 10, 1835, in Bavaria, Germany, and educated in the public schools of his native land. He learned the trade of wagonmaker, which he followed in Germany until 1854, when he immigrated to Pennsylvania and found employment at his trade with John Drum, of Lewis township, Lycoming county, for one year. He then entered the employ of Warren Heilman and worked in his saw mill in Cogan House town-

ship for two years, and afterwards at his forge one year; he then returned to the saw mill, where he spent two years more. In 1860 he settled upon his present farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In the spring of 1882, in partnership with Jacob Whitman, he built a saw mill on Hoagland run, and has since been engaged in the lumber business in connection with farming. Mr. Ludwig was married in 1860 to Mary E., daughter of George Wendler, and has the following children: Phœbe A., wife of David Hornberger; George; Hattie J.; Mary E.; Jacob E.; Chrissie L.; Charles P., and Henry H. In politics Mr. Ludwig is a Democrat, and a Lutheran in religious belief.

Myron H. Lamberson was born in Tompkins county, New York. His father was a native of Trenton, New Jersey, and his mother of Canton, Massachusetts. They removed to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, when our subject was quite young, and he lived in that county until his eighteenth year, when he came to Lycoming county and found employment with a large lumber firm with which he remained fifteen years. In 1861 he located in Hepburn township, and was engaged in the hotel business about five years. In 1870 he purchased his present farm, which he has cleared and improved. He is one of the oldest lumbermen of the county; he made the first hogshead staves in his locality, and was one of the first shingle makers in Cogan valley. Mr. Lamberson was married in 1851, to Catharine, daughter of Michael Quigle, who died in 1864, leaving one child, Mary, wife of Joseph Wood. He married for his second wife Mrs. Mary J. Boorom, daughter of William Belford, of which union five children have been born: Olive, wife of J. M. Low; Joseph, deceased; John H.; Ella, deceased, and Bertha. Mr. Lamberson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Hepburn, and is a steward and class-leader in that organization. He has been a Democrat all his life, and takes an active interest in the measures and successes of his party.

Daniel Baker is a son of Daniel and Catherine (Rutter) Baker, natives of Pennsylvania and Delaware, respectively. He was born in White Deer valley, Limestone township, Lycoming county, January 31, 1841, received a common school education, and was reared a farmer. After reaching manhood he engaged in boating on the canal, and also worked eight years in a saw mill at Montoursville. In 1867 he settled in Loyalsock township, where he engaged in the saw mill business until 1887, and then located upon his present homestead. In 1863 he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, served three months, and was honorably discharged. Mr. Baker was married in 1877 to Jane Cupp, and has two children: Henry C. and Thomas Howard. He is a Democrat, and an ardent supporter of Democratic principles. His wife is a member of the Lutheran church.

Andrew Marshall, a native of York county, Pennsylvania, came to Lycoming county about 1796, and found employment on the farm of John Hughes. In 1806 he settled in Anthony township, where he purchased a farm, now the homestead of Andrew Keiss. He was married in York county to Mattie Shields, who became the mother of the following children: Jane, born April 21, 1791, who married Henry Bryan; Mary, born November 7, 1792; Catharine, born November 9, 1794, who married Jesse Hughes; Joseph, born December 30, 1796; William, born February 6, 1799; Martha, born April 1, 1801; Andrew, born September 24, 1803, and Martha (2), born November 20, 1805, who married Eli Fincher. Mr. Marshall died

July 12, 1834; his widow survived him until February 7, 1849. They were members of the Presbyterian church, and he was a supporter of the Whig party. He is best remembered among the older class of citizens as one of the celebrated hunters and trappers of the Susquehanna valley.

ANDREW MARSHALL, third son of Andrew and Mattie Marshall, was born at Level Corner, Woodward township, Lycoming county, September 24, 1803. In early boyhood he received three months' schooling in an old log school house in Woodward township, but in after years by close application and personal study he secured a fair knowledge of men and books. He was reared a farmer, and after arriving at manhood he purchased a part of the homestead where his son William C. now lives. He spent the remaining years of his life upon that farm, and died, April 7, 1884. He always took a deep interest in the growth and progress of the public schools, and served as school director in his district. Though reared in the Presbyterian faith, he afterwards united with the Lycoming Christian church, and served as trustee of that organization. In politics he was an old-line Whig up to the organization of the Republican party, and then became a Republican. Mr. Marshall married Elizabeth, daughter of John Carpenter, of Anthony township, who bore him eleven children: Joseph, deceased; Martha, who was twice married, first to Joseph Horn, and afterwards to J. J. Carpenter; Mary, wife of John Smith; Elizabeth, deceased; Nicholas; Elizabeth (2), deceased wife of Robert K. Olen; Margaret, wife of John Hughes; Susan, wife of Samuel Hill; Priscilla, who was twice married, first to Andrew Cohick, and after his death to J. R. Stout; William C., and Catharine, wife of William Shook.

WILLIAM C. MARSHALL, youngest son of Andrew and Elizabeth Marshall, was born, August 23, 1843, on the homestead farm. He was educated in the township schools, and reared a farmer. When he grew to manhood he took charge of his father's farm, and subsequently purchased it. He married in 1864 Sarah J., daughter of Anthony Pepperman, of Mifflin township, and has one child, Charles E., born November 4, 1864. In 1884 Mr. Marshall engaged in the butcher business, which he carried on for five years. He is a Republican in politics, and an attendant of the Christian church.

JOHN WILLIAMSON was born at Hamburg, Berks county, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1789, and was a son of William Williamson, whose father was a Welsh immigrant who settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania, during the colonial period. John Williamson learned wagonmaking at Hamburg, and at the age of twenty came to Buffalo valley, Union county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the millwright's trade. He built mills in several different counties in the State, the last in 1848 for his son John, on Larry's creek. In 1823 he settled in Lycoming township (now Anthony), Lycoming county, and purchased a tract of 200 acres of land which was covered by a heavy forest of timber. This farm he cleared and improved, and it is now the home of his son William. In 1837, in partnership with his three sons, William, John, and Abraham, he purchased 150 acres of timber land and erected a saw mill on it and engaged in the lumber business. He was married in May, 1811, to Lydia, daughter of Conrad Kress, of Union county, who became the mother of thirteen children: Mary, deceased wife of James Cohick; Ann, deceased wife of Benjamin Artley; Eliza, deceased wife of Daniel Cohick; William, of Anthony town-

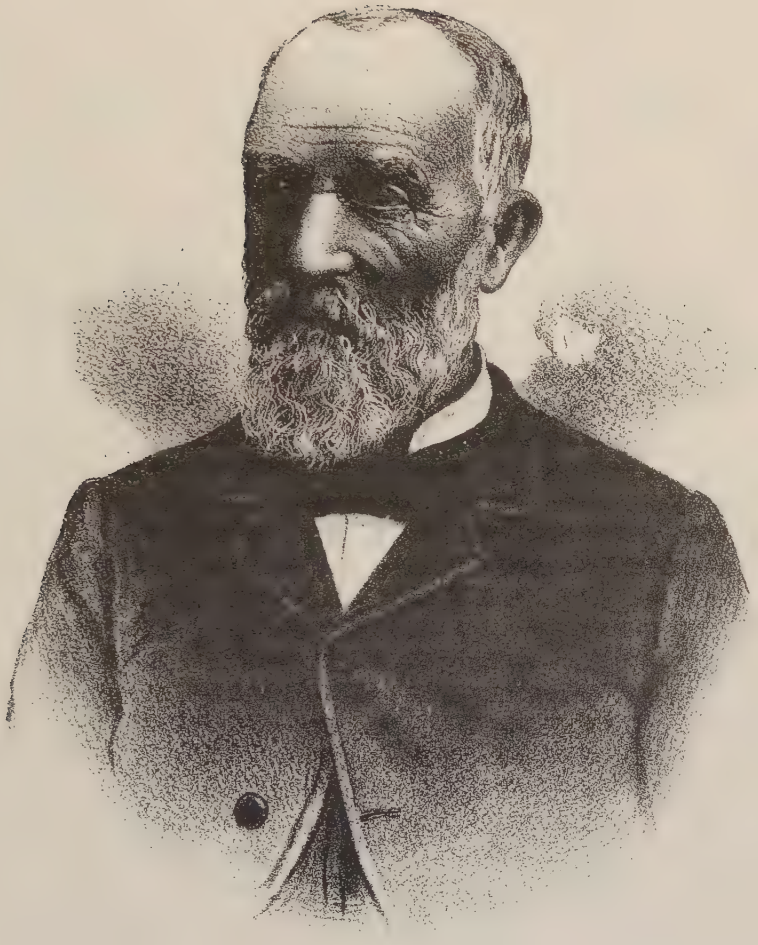
ship; John, deceased; Abraham, of Wisconsin; Hannah, deceased wife of John Sweeley; Catharine, deceased wife of Thomas Welsh; Matilda, wife of John Welsh; Lydia, wife of T. J. Watts; Fanny, wife of William Carpenter; Aaron C., of Mifflin township, and Absalom, who died in infancy. Mr. Williamson was first a Whig, and afterwards a Republican. In early life he was a Lutheran, but subsequently joined the Christian church and took an active interest in that denomination. He died February 2, 1859; his wife survived him until June, 1877.

Gideon Williamson was born at Hamburg, Berks county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of William Williamson, whose father was a native of Wales, who settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania, prior to the Revolution. Early in the present century, Gideon removed to Aspertown, Pennsylvania, and in 1824 he came to Lycoming county, and settled in Lycoming township (now Anthony), where Jackson King now lives. He purchased fifty acres of land from his brother John, who came to the township the year previous, and he resided there until his death. He and brother had lived in Buffalo valley, Union county, for several years before their settlement in Lycoming county. Gideon served in the war of 1812. He married Lydia Shoemaker, and their children were as follows: James, deceased; Mary, deceased wife of William Smith; Sarah, widow of David Kulp; Lydia, wife of George Kinney; George, deceased; John, of Williamsport; Gideon, of Iowa; Elizabeth, wife of A. Venanda; Henry S., and Alexander, deceased. Politically he was a Democrat, and a Lutheran in religion.

Charles Wesley Williamson was born in Anthony township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, October 12, 1843, and is the third son of James and Margaret (Robinson) Williamson, and grandson of Gideon Williamson. He received a meager education in the district school of his neighborhood, and at an early age commenced to drive a supply wagon for his father. He filled various positions under the latter until 1866, when he purchased his present homestead of 250 acres and engaged in farming. He also operated a saw mill and manufactured lumber, which business he has since continued. Mr. Williamson was married in 1866 to Margaret H., daughter of John Cline of Salladasburg, and has a family of ten children, as follows: Lula; Charles C.; Florence M.; Edward J.; Mary O.; Ruby J.; Francis P.; Maude H.; Clifford, and Clayton W. He is a Democrat, and was elected to the legislature in 1887, and served in the sessions of 1887–88. He has also filled several minor offices in his township, and is one of the prominent citizens of that vicinity. He is a member of Anthony Alliance, No. 122, is vice-president of that alliance, and is county and township lecturer. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

George Horn, a native of Delaware, settled upon the land where his son John now lives at an early date. He purchased 105 acres, which he cleared and improved. He married Betsey Smith, who bore him seven children: Joseph, deceased; Nancy, deceased wife of Enoch Paulhemus; Rachel, wife of Andy Grove; George; William; John, and Elizabeth, wife of John Bower. Mr. Horn and wife died in this county. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years, and in politics he was a Democrat.

John Horn, fourth son of George Horn, was born in 1825, and reared upon the homestead farm, where he now resides. He married Christiana, daughter of Matthew Bower, who is the mother of ten children: Ambrose; George; Edward;



Thomas Hughes

Jennie; Elizabeth, wife of David Myers; Henry; Lorenzo; Ella, wife of Howard Crossman; Alice, and Annie, wife of Charles Crawford. Mr. Horn has been a life-long Democrat, and is regarded as one of the leading farmers of his township.

Benjamin Artley was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and was a blacksmith by trade, which occupation he followed for several years in Newberry, and afterward removed to Anthony township, where he lived until his death. He married Annie Williamson, also a native of Lycoming county, who died in 1858. To this union were born eight children: John; James; Sylvester; A. Anson; Catherine, who married Charles Jones; Lydia, deceased; Amanda, deceased, and Matilda, who is the widow of Augustus A. Brown. Mr. Artley was again married, to Catherine Hughes, and to this union were born three children: Orlando; Frederick, and Mary. He was a Democrat in politics, filled various township offices, and was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Thomas Harris was a native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Susquehanna township, Lycoming county, about 1848. He was a blacksmith, and carried on that business in Susquehanna township for several years. He then moved to Bastress township, where he was engaged in business up to his death in 1870. He married Betsey Selcell of Cumberland county, of which union nine children survive, as follows: Thomas; Samuel; Porter; Edgar; Solomon; William; Eliza, wife of Jacob Zuber; Mary, and Rebecca, wife of Philip Zuber.

Thomas Harris, eldest son of Thomas and Betsey Harris, was born in Cumberland county, July 7, 1834. He was fourteen years old when his parents came to Lycoming county, and he soon afterward commenced working in the woods at lumbering. He followed this business until 1858, and then settled in Anthony township and worked as a jobber until 1861. In that year he formed a partnership with Joshua Minsker, and embarked in the saw mill and lumber business. They purchased a tract of 500 acres of timber land, which they converted into lumber. Mr. Harris is still engaged in the lumber business, and also operates a farm of 300 acres. He married Helen, daughter of Joshua Minsker, to which union five children have been born: Foster; Ada, wife of Thomas Kennedy; Carrie; George, and Charles. Politically Mr. Harris is a Democrat, and has filled the positions of jury commissioner, school director, and other minor offices.

John Hughes was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, and immigrated to Pennsylvania prior to the Revolutionary war. He took out a patent on 500 acres of land in what is now Woodward township, Lycoming county. He settled where John Smith now lives, but his land included the farms of William Updegraff and his grandson, Thomas Hughes. After he made his settlement he was driven away by the Indians, but subsequently returned and cleared the farm upon which John Smith resides. Here he spent the balance of his life. He was also engaged in the lumber business, and erected several mills. He had a saw mill, grist mill, and carding mill on Pine run, where William Culver lives, and besides his original tract he owned at one time over 1,000 acres in what are now Anthony, Cogan House, and Mifflin townships. He married Mary, a daughter of John Eason, of White Deer valley, and though the father of several children only two grew to maturity: James, and Nancy, who married Abraham Smith. His wife died in 1820, and he survived her until 1827. They were members of Old Lycoming Presbyterian church at Newberry.

James Hughes was born on the homestead in Woodward township in 1796, and was the only surviving son of John and Mary Hughes. He received a meager education in the subscription schools of that period, and was reared a farmer. He engaged in farming and lumbering with his father, and became one of the leading saw mill men of his time. He was an active and influential Democrat, and served as county coroner at one time. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Bennett, and became the father of five children: Margaret, deceased wife of John McLaughlin; Mary, widow of John Creighton; Nancy, deceased wife of Samuel Junod; Thomas, and James. Mr. Hughes was a member of Lycoming Presbyterian church at Newberry, and died in 1828. His wife survived him and married John Hughes. She died in 1875. He took quite an interest in the State militia and held the ranks of lieutenant and captain.

Thomas Hughes is the eldest son of James and Elizabeth Hughes, and was born, August 7, 1826, on the homestead in Woodward township. At the age of eighteen he engaged in the lumber business, and erected a saw mill on the site of one of his grandfather's mills on Pine run, which he operated for ten years. He then bought seventy-five acres of the original tract of 500 acres entered by his grandfather. He has added to his original purchase until he is now the owner of 160 acres of well improved land. He married Lucinda, daughter of Edward H. Russell of Piatt township, who has borne him five children: Cordelia E., wife of James Lynch; Edward J., who married Geneva E. Robinson; John R., who married Mary E. Pitcoe; William, who married Martha E. Mason, and Harry H. Mr. Hughes was originally a Republican, but for some years he has supported the Prohibition party. He has filled the office of school director for several years, also other township offices. He has been a steward of the Methodist Episcopal church of Linden for many years, and has always taken a deep interest in the growth and progress of the social and material affairs of his township.

George Keiss was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and immigrated at an early date to Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. He purchased a farm near the site of Warrensville, where he spent the remaining years of his life. His children were as follows: William; Leonard; John; George, who resides at Warrensville; Dolly, deceased wife of Joseph Emmons; Christina, who married Jacob Kehrer; Rachel, deceased wife of Stephen Marquardt; Kate, who first married a Mr. Entz, and subsequently Christian Hower; Rosanna, who married Fred Marquardt, and Sophia, deceased, who became the wife of Adam Finkbinder. In partnership with his brother Christopher, and a man named Waltz, he purchased a tract of 900 acres of land in Anthony township, and divided it into three equal parts. Mr. Keiss gave his 300 acres to his sons John, Leonard, and William, all of whom are dead.

John Keiss, was born in 1814, near Warrensville, Lycoming county. He was the third son of George Keiss, and remained on the homestead farm until reaching his majority. He afterward located on the farm in Anthony township purchased by his father, where he resided up to his death, in 1875. Mr. Keiss married Mary, daughter of Stephen Marquardt, and of this union eight children grew to maturity: Joseph; Solomon; Andrew; Simon; Catharine, wife of Daniel Ulmer; Sarah; Susan, wife of William Willets, and Rebecca, deceased wife of William J. Entz. Mrs. Keiss survives and resides upon the homestead in Anthony township. Polit-

ically Mr. Keiss was a Democrat. He was one of the original members of St. John's Evangelical church of Anthony township, and gave liberally of his means towards the erection of the church building. He was a class-leader in that society for many years.

Joseph Keiss, eldest son of John and Mary Keiss, was born upon the homestead in Anthony township, Lycoming county, February 11, 1843. He lived at home until 1869, and then purchased a farm in Watson township, where he spent two years. At the end of that period he purchased his present home of 106 acres, situated in Woodward township, upon which he has since resided. He was married in 1868 to Mary, daughter of Christian Wurster, and is the father of three children: David; Reuben, and Watson. Mr. Keiss is a Democrat. His wife is a member of St. John's Evangelical church.

Robert King was a native of Ireland, and one of five brothers who immigrated to the United States. Two settled in Virginia, and three in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. Each of the latter took up 200 acres of land in what is now Piatt township, upon which they located prior to the Revolutionary war. Robert was a soldier in the Revolution, and was driven away from Lycoming county by hostile Indians. He subsequently returned to his farm, where he died at the advanced age of ninety years. He married Susanna Pierson, and their children were as follows: Adam; Thomas; Benjamin; John; Robert; William; Margaret, who married Joseph Marshall, and Mary, who became the wife of John Yauger. All of the foregoing are dead except William, who resides with his son-in-law, John F. Meginness, of Williamsport.

John King, fourth son of Robert King, was born in Piatt township in 1794, and resided upon the homestead until his marriage. He then located upon a farm belonging to his cousin, Adam King, which he afterwards purchased, and where he spent the remaining years of his life. He married Martha, daughter of Matthew Marshall, who bore him eight children: Robert, of Piatt township; Susan, widow of George Gilbert; Phœbe, wife of James R. Hughes; Marshall M.; Catharine J., deceased wife of Daniel Artman; Mary, wife of J. M. Blackwell; William, and Martha, deceased wife of Samuel U. Carothers. Mr. King was drafted in the war of 1812 and served for a short period. He was originally a member of the Whig party, and afterwards a Republican, and filled nearly all of the offices in his township. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a trustee of his society for many years. His wife died in 1865; he survived her until 1887, having reached the ripe old age of ninety-three years.

Marshall M. King, second son of John King, was born, June 2, 1828, on the homestead farm in Piatt township. He received a common school education, and followed the usual routine of farm life throughout his boyhood days. In 1863 he settled upon his present homestead. He married in 1863, Phœbe, daughter of Alexander Carothers, and has two children: Kittie L., and A. Carothers. He is a supporter of the Republican party, and both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William Wilson Antes was born in Nippenose valley, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1810. He was a son of William Antes, and grandson of Col. John Henry Antes, who erected Antes Fort at the mouth of Nippenose creek during the

Revolutionary war. Colonel Antes was one of the first settlers of Lycoming county, and a full sketch of him and his family will be found in the general history of the county. William Antes, father of our subject, was the eighth son of Colonel Antes, and resided in Nippenose township until his death in 1850. He was a blacksmith by trade, and followed that business in connection with farming. William Wilson Antes was a millwright, which business he pursued for a number of years. He then returned to the homestead and continued to cultivate it until 1860, when he was elected county commissioner. On the expiration of his official term he removed to Union county, and was appointed toll keeper on the bridge spanning the river between Uniontown (now Allenwood) and Dewart, which position he filled up to his death in 1879. His body was brought back to Lycoming county and interred in Woodward township cemetery. Mr. Antes married Margaret McCloe, of this county. Their children were as follows: Sarah A., wife of Charles Shook, of Woodward township; Elizabeth, wife of John Gross, of Piatt township; Margaret, wife of John Welsh, of Woodward township, and William H. H., of the same township. Mr. Antes was an old-line Whig during the existence of that party, and afterwards cast his fortunes with the Republicans. He was quite prominent in the local councils of his party, and active in the public affairs of his locality.

William H. H. Antes, only son of William Wilson Antes, and great-grandson of Colonel Antes, was born in Nippenose township, Lycoming county, April 29, 1844. He grew to manhood in his native township, and received a common school education. He purchased his present homestead from his father, and has devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1864 he enlisted in Company B, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. Mr. Antes married in 1874 Rebecca, daughter of Abraham Stout, of Piatt township, and is the father of one daughter, Blanche. He is a supporter of the Republican party, has served as township auditor, and is recognized as a worthy descendant of his celebrated ancestor.

James Grier was a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and a descendant of the Griers who immigrated from County Tyrone, Ireland, during colonial days. He served in the war of the Revolution, was taken prisoner, and confined in the old Dutch church in New York City until exchanged. He was a weaver by trade, and operated a woolen mill in Chester county before removing to the Susquehanna valley. About 1780 he took out a patent for 500 acres of land in what is now Woodward township, Lycoming county. It is now the property of his grandson, Samuel H. Grier, and D. R. Mahaffey. In 1823 he located upon his land, where he died nine months afterward. He was twice married. By his first wife he had one daughter, Jane, who married Samuel E. Grier, one of the pioneer postmasters of Williamsport. His second wife was Elizabeth Little, of Chester county. She bore him the following children: James; Elizabeth, who married Jacob Thompson; Margaret, who married A. Cooper; Nancy; Rachael, who became the wife of John Reed, and Mary, who married Samuel Hood. All of the foregoing children are dead. Mr. Grier was an old-line Whig, and for many years he was an elder in the Presbyterian church.

James Grier, eldest son of James and Elizabeth Grier, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and came to Lycoming county with his parents in 1823. He

settled upon a part of his father's land, and engaged in farming. He married Sarah Patton, of New Holland, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. She died in 1849, leaving five children: James; Maria J.; William; Samuel H., and Rachel, who married Alfred Hayes. His second wife was Sarah Davis, who died in 1873. Mr. Grier served in the war of 1812, entering the service at the age of fifteen. He subsequently held the ranks of lieutenant and captain in the State militia. He was an elder in Old Lycoming Presbyterian church for many years, and died in 1873.

SAMUEL H. GRIER, third son of James and Sarah Grier, was born, September 21, 1828, on the homestead, where he resided up to his death, January 6, 1892. He was married in 1873 to Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander and Hester Hyndman, natives of Ireland and residents of Susquehanna township, Lycoming county. Two children are the fruits of this union: Sarah E. and Mary H. Politically Mr. Grier is a Republican, and has filled several of the township offices. He is a deacon in Lycoming Presbyterian church of Newberry, and one of the respected citizens of the county.

ROBERT SMITH settled at what is known as Smith's eddy, upon the Susquehanna river, in Piatt township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, prior to the Revolutionary war. He entered 110 acres where James Smith now lives, and besides attending to his farm he followed boating, transporting goods to Baltimore and other markets. He was one of the industrious, pushing men of his day. He married a Miss Clark, and died about 1848. His family were: Isaac; Thomas; John; Abraham, who was connected with Charles Burroughs in building a section of the West Branch canal; William; George; Elizabeth, who married William Conover; Catharine, who married Robert Quigle, and Ann, who became the wife of William Bennett. Mr. Smith was a member of the Presbyterian church.

ABRAHAM SMITH, fourth son of Robert Smith, was born on the homestead in Piatt township in 1802. He was reared a farmer, and after his marriage he settled upon the farm where his son John now lives. He married Nancy, daughter of John Hughes, and both he and wife died in 1862. Their family were as follows: John H.; Mary A., wife of Dewitt Riddle, and Nancy J., deceased wife of J. Q. Riddle. Mr. Smith was the owner of about 300 acres of land, which his wife inherited. He was an adherent of the Whig party, and though not a member of any church, was a liberal supporter of churches and schools.

JOHN H. SMITH, only son of Abraham Smith, was born, November 30, 1829, upon his present homestead. He there grew to manhood, and in 1863 he married Mary, daughter of Robert Mann, of Woodward township, who has borne him three children: Tressa M., wife of H. G. Evans; Jennie L., and Alva A. Mr. Smith is a Republican in politics, and a Methodist in his religious views.

JOHN CAROTHERS, a native of Ireland, settled in Woodward township at an early date. He owned 200 acres of land where Daniel Updegraff now lives, but subsequently removed to the farm upon which A. K. Carothers resides, where he cleared and improved some 200 acres. He married a Miss Pepper, and became the father of four sons and three daughters. The sons were: Alexander; James; Frank, and Samuel. The daughters were: Mrs. Thompson; Mrs. Reed, and Mrs. King, all of whom are dead. Mr. Carothers was a member of Lycoming Presbyterian church, of Newberry, and was one of the first elders in that church. He died at the home of his son, Alexander Carothers, in Loyalsock township.

Samuel Carothers, youngest son of John Carothers, was born about 1798, and was reared under the parental roof. In 1848 he was engaged in the hotel business at Jersey Shore, and continued in that business two years. He then returned to the homestead farm, where he resided until his death, which occurred about 1879. He married Martha, daughter of John Murphy, of Newberry, who died in 1861. Their family consisted of six sons and one daughter. Four of the sons, also the daughter, grew to maturity, and were as follows: James, who was killed at Petersburg, in 1864, while serving as captain of Company I, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; John; Adam K.; Newton, of Williamsport, and Phœbe, wife of J. F. Riddle, of Williamsport. Mr. Carothers was a Democrat, took an active part in public affairs, and was once the Democratic candidate for sheriff of Lycoming county. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and died in that faith.

Adam K. Carothers, third son of Samuel and Martha Carothers, was born on his present homestead in Woodward township, October 4, 1839. He received his primary education in the common schools of his native township, and subsequently attended the high school at Jersey Shore and Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport. On the 1st of June, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves, and in August following was detailed to extra duty in the Signal Corps, and subsequently attached to the United States Signal Corps in the regular army, where he served until the close of the war. He was discharged, June 25, 1865, and returning home engaged in farming, which he has since continued. Mr. Carothers married Alice, daughter of Dr. John King, of Mill Hall, Pennsylvania. Both he and wife are members of Lycoming Presbyterian church, of Newberry. He belongs to the Union Veteran Legion, is an active supporter of education, and is one of the leading farmers of his native township.

Gabriel Clark, a native of Ireland, settled on Wolf run, near Hughesville, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, at the close of the Revolutionary war. It is claimed that he was the father of nineteen children, but little is known of his history by his descendants. It is, however, believed that he spent the remaining years of his life in this county, and died on the farm upon which he settled.

Samuel Clark, son of Gabriel Clark, was born in Lycoming county in 1799. In early life he followed the lumber business in Loyalsock township for a number of years, and subsequently purchased a tract of 354 acres, situated three miles north of Huntersville, in Plunkett's Creek township. He settled upon it, and died there in 1855. Mr. Clark married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Lambert, of Muncy township, who survived him until 1862. Their children were: Mary A., wife of Benjamin Davis; George, of Woodward township; Jane, wife of C. Boatman; Sarah, deceased wife of Thomas Davis; Samuel L.; Fleming, who died in North Carolina, while serving in the rebellion as a soldier in the Union army; Enoch, of Washington township; Eliza, deceased wife of C. Boatman; Davis, of Washington township, and Emma, wife of Henry Bower.

Samuel L. Clark, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Clark, was born in Muncy township, Lycoming county, in 1828. At the age of fifteen he entered the employ of William McKinney, who had just established an iron furnace on Lycoming creek, and assisted in making the first heat of iron. He learned the puddler's trade, and remained in the employ of Mr. McKinney seven years, and puddled the

last heat of iron turned out at that furnace. He then engaged in the lumber business, and rented land for cultivation until 1864, when he purchased eighty-three acres of forest land. He has since cleared and improved this farm, and brought it under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Clark was married in 1847 to Catharine, daughter of Philip Whipple, of Woodward township. Seven children are the fruits of this union: Margaret, deceased wife of William Hagerman; John, of Wisconsin; Sarah; Philip, also a resident of Wisconsin; Charlotte, wife of William Bird; Alice, wife of Alva Casner, and Susie. In 1865 Mr. Clark enlisted in Company D, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. In early life he was a Whig, and from the formation of the Republican party he voted that ticket up to 1889, and is now an Independent. He has served as township auditor eight years, three terms as supervisor, and six years as a school director. He has always taken an active interest in the growth and progress of education. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Linden, is a class-leader in that society, and has occupied the position of superintendent of the Sunday school. Mr. Clark is a man of broad views, and is recognized as an enterprising and progressive citizen.

Matthew Marshall was a native of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Piatt township, Lycoming county, upon the land where John Neff resides, towards the close of the last century. He reared the following children: Martha, who married John King; Mary, who married William King; Euphemia, who became the wife of John Clark; Matthew; Joseph; William; John; Sarah, who married Isaac Pepperman, and Catharine, who married William Meginness.

Matthew Marshall, eldest son of Matthew Marshall, was born in Piatt township, Lycoming county, in 1814. After reaching manhood he engaged in the saw mill and lumber business on Pine run and Larry's creek. He subsequently purchased the farm upon which he resided until 1886, when he removed to Williamsport and died there in 1890. He married Catharine, daughter of John Slonaker, and his family consisted of the following children: Annie, widow of John Thomas; Mattie, widow of Frank Thomas; M. Torrence; Sallie, wife of Samuel Hess; Alice, wife of William Pepperman; Warren, and Jane, deceased. Mr. Marshall was a Republican, and during his residence in Piatt township filled several township offices. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was a trustee and steward in the local organization of that society.

M. Torrence Marshall, eldest son of Matthew Marshall, Jr., was born on the homestead, December 28, 1848. He received a common school education and was reared a farmer. In 1884 he settled upon his present place. He was married in 1874 to Lizzie, daughter of John D. Cowden of Piatt township, who has borne him three children: Wilber; Guyer, and Mabel. Politically he is a Republican, and is a trustee in the Methodist Episcopal church of Linden.

John Bennett, who was twice sheriff of Lycoming county, was born at Level Corner, in what is now Lycoming township. His father, John Bennett, was a native of Pennsylvania, and settled in Woodward township along the Williamsport and Jersey Shore road. He owned at one time about 300 acres, now owned by the Hauser heirs, W. T. Bennett, J. Robinson, and George Brown. He kept hotel for many years. He was a Democrat and a man highly respected. He was twice mar-

ried. His first wife was a Miss Clendenin, by whom he had the following children: William; John; Elizabeth; Rebecca; Margaret; Hannah, and another daughter who married a Mr. Mahaffy. Our subject was brought up on a farm and received a common school education. He followed farming and contracting on the West Branch canal. He was elected and served two terms as sheriff of Lycoming county. He was a Democrat in politics and was recognized as a leader of his party in Lycoming county for many years. He married Sarah Huller, and to them were born eight children who grew to maturity: William; Asher; John; Samuel; Margaret; Sarah, who married Stephen Ault; Mary, and Matilda.

Henry Emery settled in Woodward township, Lycoming county, early in the present century, and was employed as a farm hand several years. In 1829 he purchased of John Ross twenty acres, to which he subsequently added twenty two acres more. This tract is now the home of his son Henry. He also owned a farm of seventy-eight acres in Anthony township, which he cleared and improved. He married Sarah Horn, who bore him the following children: Jacob, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Nancy, wife of A. M. Hughes; Margaret, deceased wife of William Marshall; Mary, wife of Abraham Williamson; Catharine, wife of Robert A. Martin; Martha, deceased wife of Samuel Carpenter; John; Henry; Sarah, deceased, and Rachel A., wife of Thomas Smith. Mrs. Emery died about 1854; her husband survived until 1872. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he was a Whig, and afterwards a Republican.

Henry Emery, youngest son of Henry and Sarah Emery, was born on the homestead in Woodward township, March 3, 1829. He received a common school education, and throughout his boyhood years followed the usual routine of a farmer's life. He married Rebecca, daughter of Aquilla Lovell, and has one child, Carrie V. Our subject resides upon the farm first settled by his father. He is a Republican in politics. He is a good citizen, and commands the respect of the people of his community.

Joseph Hill, a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, settled in Anthony township, Lycoming county, where Mrs. Tillie Welsh now lives. He married Marjorie, daughter of Andrew Welsh, and afterwards located where his son Andrew resides. He subsequently purchased an adjoining farm, which his son Joseph P. inherited. They were the parents of three children: Andrew; Joseph P., and Ambrose, deceased. Mr. Hill died in 1883; his widow survives and resides on the homestead farm. He was a Republican in politics, and an elder in the Christian church for many years preceding his death.

Joseph P. Hill, second son of Joseph Hill, was born, April 19, 1848, upon his present homestead, which he inherited from his father. To his original inheritance of sixty acres, he has added, until he is now owner of 195 acres of well improved land. Mr. Hill married Melissa, daughter of Warner Tuttle, of New York State. She died in 1881, leaving four children: Ella; Nora; Lettie, and Alice. Our subject afterwards married Lettie Tuttle, a sister of his first wife, who has borne him three children: Thomas C.; Lula, and Ada, deceased. Mr. Hill is a Republican, and is an elder in the Christian church. He has always taken an active interest in the growth of the common schools, and has served as director in his district.

Alexander Cohick was born in Anthony township, Lycoming county, Pennsyl-

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vania, in 1814, and was a son of John Cohick, a native of England, who came to Lycoming county about the beginning of the present century, and entered a tract of land in Lycoming township, containing some 400 acres. John Cohick was a shoemaker by trade, and died on his farm, which he had cleared and improved, in 1819. He married Elizabeth Carpenter, who survived him many years. Their children were as follows: John; George; Andrew; Alexander; William; Samuel; James; Daniel; Mary, who married Benjamin Shook, and Nancy, all of whom are dead except the last mentioned. The subject of this sketch received a very limited education, and learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed for ten years in Anthony township; he then began farming in the same township, and subsequently located on a farm in Woodward township, where he resided up to his death, in April, 1892. He married Sarah A., daughter of William Moffett, who bore him the following children: George A.; Jane, wife of George Kurtz; Matilda, deceased wife of John Potter; William; Elizabeth, wife of Edward Courson; Annie, wife of Samuel Seitzer, and Wellman. Mr. Cohick was a Republican, and both he and wife were members of the Christian church. His widow survives him.

Eli Fincher was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, son of John and Rachel Fincher. His father died when Eli was quite young, and in 1819 the latter came to Lycoming county and found employment with John Bennett, of Woodward township. In 1821 he sent for his mother, who subsequently married Robert Maffett, one of the largest land owners in Woodward township. She had one son by her second marriage, and died about 1853. Eli worked for Mr. Bennett and Abraham Smith nine years, and then purchased 125 acres of land in Anthony township, which John C. Fincher now owns. He dwelt upon this farm until his death, which occurred in 1878 at the age of eighty-one years. Mr. Fincher was twice married, first to Martha, daughter of Andrew Marshall. She died without issue, her only child dying in infancy. His second wife was Susanna, daughter of George Shook, who bore him thirteen children: William; Andrew; Sarah J., wife of Aaron Marshall, of Iowa; George, deceased; Rachel A., deceased; Catharine, deceased wife of Ambrose Bower; Martha, deceased wife of William Elliott; Joseph, deceased; Mary, wife of Samuel Harmon; Eva, wife of James W. Mahaffey; Belle, wife of Charles A Corson; Eli, deceased, and Aaron, deceased. Mrs. Fincher survived her husband two years, and died in 1880. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Christian church.

William Fincher, eldest son of Eli and Susanna Fincher, was born in Anthony township, January 5, 1828. He received a common school education, and remained under the parental roof until 1849, when he purchased his present farm of 125 acres. He cleared and improved his purchase, and lived upon it until 1887, when he retired from active work and took up his residence in Linden, where he now resides. Mr. Fincher was married in 1849 to Belle, daughter of Robert Caldwell. He has served as school director for twelve years, and has been township treasurer and filled other local offices. Politically he is a Republican. In 1864 he enlisted in Company B, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, participating in the battles of Fort Stedman and Petersburg.

James Robinson, youngest son of John and Mary (Baker) Robinson, a sketch

of whom appears in this volume, was born, September 20, 1821, upon the homestead in Lycoming township, Lycoming county. He received a common school education, and after reaching his majority taught school in winter, and worked at farming and lumbering. In connection with his father he built a mill, where Jacob Metzger now lives, about 1841. About 1852 he purchased 107 acres in Anthony township, erected a mill on Larry's creek, and was engaged in the lumber business and in farming at that point for eighteen years. He then bought his present farm in Woodward township, consisting of 104 acres, and situated on the Susquehanna. He cultivates 250 acres of farm land, and is recognized as one of the leading agriculturists of the county. Mr. Robinson was married in 1855 to Martha, daughter of Aaron Missimer, of Nippenose township. Eight children have been born of this marriage: Annie, wife of A. J. Gamble; James B.; Ardella, wife of J. C. Littley; Lutitia; Geneva E., who married E. J. Hughes; J. Ranson; Lula, and William E. Politically Mr. Robinson is a Democrat; he served as justice of the peace from 1869 until 1871, and has also filled the offices of school director, tax collector, etc. He is a member of Linden Presbyterian church, and a trustee in that organization. He is well known throughout his township as a gentleman of enterprise and public spirit.

Benjamin M. Yost, physician and surgeon at Linden, was born in Washington township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, son of Joseph and Rebecca (Myers) Yost. Joseph Yost was a native of Dauphin county, son of Hermon Yost, a native of Germany. He was reared in Union county, and followed the trade of carpenter. In 1840 he settled in Washington township, Lycoming county, where he conducted business until he retired, and now resides in South Williamsport. He is a Republican in politics and in his religious belief a Baptist. His family consisted of the following children that grew to maturity: Clara, who married D. D. Ernest; William H. and Charles, both of whom were captains in the civil war, William dying at Andersonville and Charles at Florence, both in rebel prisons; Dr. B. M., and J. Miles, of Williamsport. Dr. Yost was educated in the common schools and at Dickinson Seminary. He read medicine with Dr. W. N. Truckenmiller of Gregg township, was graduated from Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, in 1880, and has since practiced his profession at Linden. He was married in 1882 to Clara, daughter of R. C. and Margaret Quiggle, and to this union have been born two children: Edith May, born August 31, 1865, and Robert Quiggle, born October 10, 1889. Dr. Yost taught school for about ten years in the common schools, and for three years in the Lycoming Normal School, partially during the time he was studying medicine. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the I. O. O. F. He belongs to the Baptist church, while his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Edmund Persun removed from Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, to what is now Sullivan county, and subsequently in company with his brothers, Elias and Charles, he located at the old Cogan house, in Cogan House township, Lycoming county. Here he built a saw mill and engaged in the lumber business. Some years later he purchased 200 acres of land in Woodward township, where his son Evan H. now lives, which he cleared and improved. He married Susanna Thomas, who bore him a family of eight children, four of whom are living: Evan H.; Sarah J.,

wife of George Thomas; Amelia, wife of John Clark, and Lincoln, of Williamsport. Mrs. Persun died in 1884; her husband survived until 1889. Both died upon the old homstead in Woodward township. In politics Mr. Persun was a Republican, and filled the offices of school director, assessor, and supervisor in his township; he also served as assessor in Cogan House township.

Evan H. Persun was born, September 2, 1849, in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and is the eldest son of Edmund and Susanna Persun. He grew to manhood in Cogan House township, Lycoming county, and in boyhood began assisting his father in the lumber business, at which he continued many years. He subsequently purchased the homestead farm, and in 1891 established a dairy, which he now carries on in connection with farming. He married Lizzie, daughter of Isaac Kinley, of Newberry. They have seven children: James; Nora; Casper; Charles; Bessie; Chester, and Robert. In politics Mr. Persun is a Republican.

Adam Ault was born in Washington, D. C., and was the son of William Ault, a native of Germany. Adam was a carpenter by trade, and in 1816 he settled in Newberry, Lycoming county, where he followed his trade for many years. He erected many of the buildings in that locality, and was widely known as an honest and efficient builder. He married Mary, daughter of Jacob Reighard, and their family consisted of the following children: Stephen; Augustus, deceased; John; Herman, deceased; Elizabeth; Anna M., and Catharine, deceased wife of Jesse Snyder. Mr. Ault was a member of Lycoming Presbyterian church, in politics a Whig, and afterwards a Republican. His wife died in 1856.

Stephen Ault was born June 27, 1838, in Newberry, Pennsylvania, the site of his father's home being at present within the limits of Williamsport. He received a common school education, and learned the carpenter's trade with his father. He followed that business a few years, and then engaged in merchandising in Newberry, at which he continued fifteen years. In 1876 his son, J. B. Ault, purchased his present homestead in Woodward township, where he has since resided. He was married in 1851, to Sarah, daughter of John Bennett. One son, John B., was born of this union. He married Eva, daughter of George W. Nicely. While a resident of Newberry Mr. Ault was a member of the city council, and also a director in the public schools. Politically he is a Republican, and for many years has filled the office of elder in Lycoming Presbyterian church of Newberry.

John L. Campbell, owner and proprietor of a saw mill at Linden, was born, December 21, 1836, in Union county, Pennsylvania. His parents, William and Hannah (Parks) Campbell, were natives of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and Ireland, respectively, and are both deceased and buried in White Deer township cemetery, Union county. The names of their children are as follows: Eliza, who married L. S. Hayes, of Delaware township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania; Robert, who resides in Ottawa, Kansas; William, who resides in Union county, and John L. The last named received a common school education and worked on a farm until 1854, when he went to work for Seth T. McCormick in a saw mill near Dewart, Northumberland county, where he remained for three years. He then went to Watsontown, and was employed in the saw mill of Chamberlin & Fulton for some time; afterwards he remained with Cook & Pardee, who had purchased this mill, until 1872, when he bought a saw mill near Linden, which he has owned and operated

ever since. He was married in 1860 to Matilda, daughter of James and Matilda Black of Union county, and to this union have been born nine children: G. B. McClellan, deceased; Grace C., deceased; Jennie; Sarah A.; William P.; Kate; James Black, deceased; John A., and Frank. Mr. Campbell, wife, and family are members of the Methodist church, and Mr. Campbell is a Republican.

Capt. James S. Moore was born in Porter township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, December 26, 1843, son of James and Eliza (Stevenson) Moore, natives of Ireland. His parents came to the United States in 1841, and settled in Porter township, Lycoming county. They had a family of nine children, five of whom are living: James S.; Samuel W.; John R.; George R., and Fanny E., wife of Elmer Brown. His mother died in Limestone township, and his father in Woodward township. Captain Moore was reared in this county, and received a common school education. On the 25th of September, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and at the end of one year's service he was promoted to corporal, subsequently to sergeant, and then to orderly sergeant. At the close of its term of enlistment his regiment re-enlisted for the three-year service. He was commissioned second lieutenant, and then passed through the successive grades of first lieutenant and captain of his company. He served until the close of the war, and was mustered out of the service, July 7, 1865. Captain Moore participated in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Weldon Railroad, Gettysburg, and the battles of the Wilderness, and was present at the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. He took part in all of the campaigns, battles, and marches of the Army of the Potomac during his term of service, and passed through without a wound, though having several narrow escapes. After his discharge he returned to Lycoming county and found employment in the lumber business. In 1870 he married Emma C., daughter of Peter and Eliza Casner, of Woodward township. He then settled on a farm, and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. His children are: Torrence; Howard; Henry W.; Frank, and Bertha. Captain Moore is a Republican, has served as school director, and has been constable of Woodward township for thirteen years. The family are adherents of the Methodist Episcopal church.

CHAPTER LV.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

LOYALSOCK, HEPBURN, AND ELDRED TOWNSHIPS.

William Collins was a native of the southern part of Pennsylvania. He came to Lycoming county about the year 1780, and purchased 800 acres of land in what is now Loyalsock township. He settled on the river portion of this land, and the remainder of it was subsequently occupied by his children. At that time the only means by which he could secure goods from Philadelphia and Pottsville was by

wagon. He married a Miss Brewster, a lady of French descent, by whom he had nine children.

Isaac Collins was the second son of William Collins, and received an ordinary education. He married Mary Dominy, and soon after located on the farm where their son, William, now resides, which they cleared and improved. He died in 1848, and his wife, who was of German descent, died in 1858. He was a Democrat in politics, changing in after life to the Republican party, and was a strong adherent of the principles of that organization till his death. He filled various township offices, and with his wife belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church of Williamsport. They reared seven children, two of whom are now living: Mary, who married Enoch Winner, and William.

William Collins, farmer, was born on the farm where he now resides, February 17, 1827, son of Isaac and Mary (Dominy) Collins. He was educated in the common schools, and has devoted his life almost exclusively to farming, having on his farm one of the finest fruit orchards in the county, including 800 peach trees. He was married in 1849, to Miss Mary, daughter of Jacob and Mary Winner, natives of New Jersey and Bucks county, Pennsylvania, respectively, who located in Hepburn township, Lycoming county, about the year 1800. To this union were born eight children: Jennie, who married George Casselberry; Cyrus; Irene, who married Oliver Stahl; Jeffrey; Annie; William; Sadie, who married Ambrose Hyman, and Howard. Mr. Collins is a Republican in politics, and has served as a school director and supervisor of his township. He furnished a substitute to help put down the rebellion. He and family belong to the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is steward and trustee.

James T. King was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1835, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Corson) King. His father was born in Lycoming county in 1807, was always engaged in farming, and died April 29, 1870. His grandfather, William King, was among the earliest settlers of the county. Joseph King located in Loyalsock township, where he spent the remaining years of his life. He was a Democrat, and filled the various offices in his township. His wife died in 1871, and they were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Their family consisted of three sons and two daughters, as follows: James T.; John, of St. Louis; Ellen, widow of Nelson Oakes; Charles R., of Loyalsock township, and Mary, wife of William Page, of Williamsport. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Loyalsock township, and has always followed agricultural pursuits, settling on his present farm in 1863. Mr. King was married in 1858 to Mary R., daughter of William Wheeland, of Loyalsock township, and has three surviving children: William C. and Joseph N., of Williamsport, and Fannie, wife of Wilbur Kimbal, of Loyalsock township. Mr. King is a Democrat, and has been a school director in his township for seven years. He was one of the organizers of the Lutheran church of his township, is treasurer of that organization, and both he and wife are consistent members.

Charles R. King, farmer, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1844, son of Joseph and Mary (Carson) King. He was principally reared in Loyalsock township, and was educated in the common schools. He was married in 1867 to Catherine, daughter of William Strieby. She died in 1886, leaving one daughter,

Catherine Ann. Mr. King is a Democrat in politics and was elected school director for his township but did not serve. He is a member of the Lutheran church located in that township.

Evan C. Wilson was born in Loyalsock (now Eldred) township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1817, and was a son of Jonathan Wilson, a native of Sussex county, New Jersey, born March 15, 1775, who was one of the very early settlers of Loyalsock township, where he and his elder brother, Elihu, came in 1796, and purchased a large tract of land. Jonathan Wilson was a Quaker, and served as a justice of the peace for many years, and during the latter part of his life he settled near Millville, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, where he could have the benefit of the Quaker church, and died in 1856. He reared four children: Evan C., deceased; Mary Ann, deceased, who married Aaron Clayton; Abigail, who married J. O. Crawford, and William, deceased. Evan C. was the eldest of these children, and obtained more than the average education of that period. He engaged in teaching school during his younger days, but afterward followed farming. He married Sarah Ann, daughter of William Crawford, and for about ten years after they lived on his father's farm, and then purchased a farm on the line of Eldred and Loyalsock townships. He was an earnest supporter of the Republican party, and was a strict temperance man. While he attended the Christian church, and gave it earnest support, he lived and died in the Quaker faith, May 9, 1866. His wife died in August, 1850, leaving four children: Albert; Mary Jane, wife of Joseph Yeagle; Rebecca Ann, deceased wife of Thomas Frymire, and Crawford, who died in childhood. His second marriage was with Leah Crawford, a sister of his first wife, who bore him two sons: William C., and E. H., both of whom survive.

Albert Wilson, farmer and horse dealer, was born on the old homestead in what is now Eldred township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1842, son of Evan C. and Sarah Ann (Crawford) Wilson. He received a fair education, and upon reaching his majority he engaged in butchering, and eventually went into the buying and shipping of cattle, and also embarked in the horse business. He was married in 1867, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joshua Brelsford, who died January 9, 1890, leaving five children: Charles, deceased; Frances; Albert; Elizabeth Ellen, and Henry Harrison. Mr. Wilson was again married early in 1892, to Mrs. Hannah Thompson, widow of George Thompson. He is an active and enthusiastic Republican, and is one of the enterprising citizens of his native county.

John Neece was born in Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1802. He was a son of John Neece, a native of New Jersey of German extraction, who married a Miss Ridge, of New Jersey, a lady of English descent, by whom he had eight children, all of whom are deceased: Sarah; Lucretia; William; Catherine; Ann; John; Eliza, and Henry. John Neece received only a limited education, and after marrying Mary Mackey he located at Penn's Dale, where he worked at the shoemaker trade. He afterwards established a tannery at that place, which he operated for a number of years, when he sold it and engaged in the mercantile business, continuing until his death in April, 1871. His widow died in 1884; she was the mother of eleven children, eight of whom are now living: Mary Matilda, who married Charles Narber; Ann Eliza, who married Henry E. Warner; Sarah, who married Daniel Courson; Clara, who married Joseph Edler; Emily Jane, who

married Jacob Courson; Thomas V. B.; Joseph M., and Alice A., who married Pierson L. Koons. John Neece was a Democrat and filled several offices in the township. He and his wife were both consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Thomas V. B. Neece, truck farmer and butcher, was born in Muncy township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1840, son of John and Mary (Mackey) Neece. He received his education in the township schools and at Dickinson Seminary, and afterwards was graduated from the Iron City Commercial College, Pittsburg. He then engaged in the mercantile business for two years at Hepburnville, after which he entered his father's store at Penn's Dale, remaining a short time. His next employment was with the firm of Potter & Company, of Williamsport, in the position of bookkeeper, with whom he remained a number of years. Leaving this he formed a partnership with A. Shultz, and engaged in the grocery business on Fourth street, Williamsport, and subsequently followed the merchant tailoring and dry goods business for a short time, moving thence to Perrysville, where he taught school for one season. He returned to Williamsport and kept books for Brown, Early & Company, and was engaged in the coal business on East Third street for two years. In 1879 he moved to his present farm, where he has followed truck farming and butchering. He was married, January 20, 1863, to Joann, daughter of Isaiah Hayes, and to this union have been born seven children, four of whom are now living: Mary Ida; Lewis Eugene; Myra Jeannette, and Rachel Estella. Mr. Neece is a Democrat, and has served as auditor of his township; his wife belongs to the First Presbyterian church of Williamsport.

William Wheeland was born in Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1808. He was a farmer by occupation, and also followed the trade of shoemaker. He was a Democrat in politics, filled various township offices, and died in 1862. His widow, whose maiden name was Mary Magdalene Follmer, survives him, and was the mother of six children, four of whom are living: Catherine, who married Abraham Winner; Rosanna, who married James King; Clarence F., and Lydia, who married John Hagerman.

Clarence F. Wheeland, farmer, was born in Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, May 2, 1851, son of William and Mary Magdalene (Follmer) Wheeland. He was educated in the common schools and brought up in his native township, where he has always followed farming. He is recognized as one of the representative farmers of Lycoming county, and has also carried on a dairy business, disposing of the milk in Williamsport for the past fifteen years. He was married in 1870 to Miss Sarah J. Strieby, daughter of William Strieby, and to this union have been born five children: Orella; William S.; Ralph V.; Clara V., and Florence A. Mr. Wheeland is a Democrat, and in 1880 was elected county auditor, which position he filled for three years; he has also been school director in his township. He is a prominent member of the Lutheran church, is a deacon of the same, and has been chorister for twenty years. He is a stockholder in the Merchants' National Bank, of Williamsport, and in the Central Pennsylvania Telephone and Supply Company.

Gottleib Heim, a native of Germany, emigrated to Hepburn township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1804. His father, Jacob Heim, also came to

Lycoming county at the same time, and his mother died while on the way across the water. Gottleib Heim married Margaret Steiger, and after living in Hepburn township for some time, they settled on the farm in Loyalsock township now owned by Abram Heim. He was a member of the Dunkard church at Blooming Grove, was a Democrat in politics, and died in 1881; his wife died in 1884. They were the parents of six children: Mary, who married John Rentz; Jacob; Isaac; Abraham; Elizabeth, who married William Weyman, and Margaret, who married David B. Waltz.

Isaac Heim, farmer, was born in Hepburn township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1834, son of Gottleib and Margaret (Steiger) Heim. He was educated in both German and English, and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for thirty-seven years. He was married in 1858 to Mary, daughter of George Mutchler, and to this union have been born eight children: William; Reuben; Margaret, who married James Derone; Martha; Thomas; Sarah; Elizabeth, and Bertha. Soon after marriage Mr. Heim located on his present farm, which he has cleared and improved. He is a Democrat in politics, has served as school director, and with his family belongs to the Warrensville Baptist church, in which he holds the office of deacon.

Jacob Sweely was born in Hepburn township in 1821, and died in 1885. He was a son of Jacob Sweely, a native of Germany, who was one of the pioneers of Lycoming county. He was a farmer, and after marrying Hettie Decker he located in what is known as Jersey Shore bottom, afterwards removing to Armstrong township. His wife was a daughter of Alexander Decker, a native of Lycoming county, and died in 1861. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church during their early life, but in later years became identified with the Evangelical church. They were the parents of six children, four of whom are living: Henry; Jacob F.; Rosa, who married Charles Bower, and Anna, who married Oliver Carson.

Jacob F. Sweely, farmer, was born in Armstrong township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1855, son of Jacob and Hettie (Decker) Sweely. He received his education in the public schools and Dickinson Seminary, after completing which he worked in the lumber mills and the Lycoming Rubber Works for a number of years. He was married in 1877 to Miss Ida Bell, daughter of Jacob Fessler. She died in March, 1890, leaving four children: Chester E.; Truman Bardell; Ralph Leo, and Florence Myrtle. He was again married in 1891 to Miss Jennie, daughter of William King, of Level Corner. Soon after his first marriage he removed to Ohio, remaining there for two years, and returning to this county he settled on his present farm in the spring of 1880. He is an active Republican, is serving his ninth year as overseer of the poor of Loyalsock township, and has also been school director and supervisor. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Newberry.

Thomas Cupp, farmer, was born in Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1830, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Reighard) Cupp, natives of Berks county, Pennsylvania, and early settlers of Lycoming county. His father married Elizabeth Reighard; he died in 1844, followed by her in 1866. They were both members of the Lutheran church, and reared nine children, all of whom are deceased except one son, Thomas. Thomas Cupp, Sr., was a Whig in

S. F. Miller

politics, and served as overseer of the poor and supervisor of the township. Our subject, Thomas Cupp, received his education in the early schools of the township, and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a number of years in connection with farming. In 1853 he was married to Margaret Eder; he lived on his father's farm for fourteen years, and settled on his present farm in 1870. To their union have been born eight children: Jane Elizabeth, who married Daniel Baker; John Porter; Lucy Ann, who married John Bennett; Susan Emma, who married William Seitzer; Sallie L.; Henry; Catherine A., and Samuel. Mr. Cupp is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Lutheran church.

Samuel Eder, deceased, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1770, and came with his father, Matthias Eder, to Lycoming county, in 1806. His father immigrated from Germany to the United States, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and a member of the Society of Friends. Samuel Eder, after locating in Lycoming county, engaged for a number of years in teaching school. He was married in 1806 to Miss Nancy Pervail, and to them was born one son, William, July 25, 1820, who died December 24, 1889; James Eder was married in 1854 to Sarah, daughter of Rev. Alexander Longsdorf, and to this union were born seven children: Rebecca J., who married John Shroder; Emma, who married Charles Foulk; Samuel A.; Elizabeth Ann, who married William Rathmell; Ettie, who married Harry Griggs; Maggie, who married Elias Seitzer, and Harry L., who resides with his mother on the homestead. Samuel Eder was married a second time, to Jane Porter, a native of Lycoming county, and to them were born eight children: Ann, who married Daniel Griggs; James, deceased; Mary, deceased; Hannah, who married Peter Griggs; Sarah, deceased; Margaret, who married Thomas Cupp; John, deceased, who married Sarah Scott, and Elizabeth, deceased, who married Jacob Ball. Mr. Eder became one of the prominent and influential farmers of Loyalsock township, owning at his death 600 acres of land. He served in the war of 1812, was a Democrat in politics, and filled various township offices. He died in 1865, followed by his second wife in 1877; both were members of the Presbyterian church.

Daniel T. Thomas was born in Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1815. His father, Rev. John Thomas, was of German descent, and one of the early Methodist preachers who traveled his circuit on horseback; he finally settled in Loyalsock township, and was at one time an associate judge of Lycoming county. Daniel T. Thomas was a man who possessed more than the average education at that period. He taught school in connection with farming. He was a Democrat in politics, and served as county auditor and in various township offices. He became a member of the Methodist church at the age of fifteen years, and helped to build the Methodist Episcopal church of Loyalsock township, of which he was one of the most prominent members, and was class-leader for many years. He died in 1888, and his wife, whose maiden name was Rachel Scott, a native of Fairfield township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, died in 1880. To them were born seven children: John B., deceased; Charles, deceased; Henry S.; Emily, deceased, who married Frederick Young; Harriet, who married George Koons; Rebecca, who married Philip Probst, and Daniel T.

Henry S. Thomas, farmer, was born in Loyalsock township, Lycoming county,

Pennsylvania, September 1, 1844, son of Daniel T. and Rachel (Scott) Thomas. He was educated in the common schools, and has devoted his business life to farming. He is now serving his fourth term as township auditor and has served as school director and assessor. In 1867 he was married to Harriet, daughter of Rev. Jacob Probst, and he immediately settled on the farm where he has since resided. To this union have been born four children: Charles S.; James Oscar; Henry, and Jacob. Mr. Thomas conducts a dairy in connection with his farm. He and wife are members of the Methodist church, in which he is steward.

William Follmer was a native of Turbut township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, where he was born, December 19, 1793, and was a son of John Adam Follmer, whose father, Michael Follmer, came from Germany to Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1737. He settled near Milton, Northumberland county, in 1778, and died in 1793. Michael Follmer was the father of six sons and three daughters. The family donated the site of the Follmer Lutheran church, and a farm of eighty acres to the congregation. He and wife are buried in the cemetery at that church. His son John Adam sent his three sons: William; Jonathan, and David, to Lycoming county about 1815, to settle a tract of land in Loyalsock township which he had purchased. William Follmer married Catharine Swartz, a daughter of Peter Swartz, a native of Germany and one of the pioneers of Loyalsock township, where she was born, April 9, 1791. He cleared and improved his land, and became one of the prominent and substantial farmers of Loyalsock township. He was a Democrat, and filled various township offices. He and wife were members of the Lutheran church, and lived and died in that faith. Mrs. Follmer died, April 2, 1855; he survived her fifteen years, and died, April 25, 1870. They were the parents of thirteen children: Mary M., widow of William Wheeland of Loyalsock township, born December 14, 1815; Sarah, wife of George Hartman of Syracuse, Nebraska, born March 2, 1817; Rosanna, who was born August 6, 1818, and died September 18, 1826; Adam, of Williamsport, born May 19, 1820; Catharine, who was born December 29, 1821, married Christian Edler, and died September 20, 1847; Julia Ann, widow of Jesse Strieby of Eldred township, born July 10, 1823; Susanna, widow of James McWilliams of Kansas, born May 21, 1825; Margaret, wife of William Hayes of Montoursville, born March 11, 1827; Charlotte F., second wife of Christian Edler of Montoursville, born February 6, 1829; Lydia, wife of James M. Neece of Williamsport, born October 29, 1830; Amelia, widow of Jesse Hyman of New York State, born May 13, 1833; William, of Watsontown, born April 23, 1835, and Peter, of Loyalsock township.

Peter Follmer, farmer, was born on the farm where he now resides in Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, February 1, 1837, and is the youngest son of William and Catherine Follmer. He was educated in the common schools and reared on the farm; he also spent two winters at Dickinson Seminary. He has always been engaged in farming, with the exception of four years which were spent in the lumber business in the State of Michigan. In 1862 he was drafted in the war of the rebellion, but furnished a substitute. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank and the Lycoming National Bank of Williamsport. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served as school director, auditor, and supervisor of his township. He was married, January 3, 1860, to Miss Lavina Metzger, daughter

of George Metzger, and to this union were born four children: Alice R.; Annie L., who married C. E. Berger; Alva E., and Estella. Mrs. Follmer died in 1872, and he was again married, in 1875, to Miss Sarah G. Wilcox, daughter of Lewis G. Wilcox, and to them have been born four children: William; Margaret M.; Mabel, and Clinton Lee. Mr. Follmer is a member of the Lutheran church of Loyalsock township, was one of its principal organizers, and has served as elder of the same for many years.

Solomon Follmer was born in Loyalsock township in 1829, son of Jonathan Follmer, a native of Northumberland county. In 1852 he married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Swartz. John Swartz moved to Loyalsock township with his father at an early day, and settled on the farm now occupied by John S. Follmer. He was a justice of the peace for a number of years, and was one of the reputable citizens of the community in which he resided. His daughter, Elizabeth, married Solomon Follmer, and to them were born four children: John S; Charles F.; William P., and Foster M., deceased. Mr. Follmer was a Democrat in politics, and served as school director and auditor of Loyalsock township; he was one of the organizers of the Grange Lodge, P. of H., and Master of the same for several years, and a member of the I. O. O. F. He died in January, 1880.

John S. Follmer, farmer, was born in Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1854, son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Swartz) Follmer. He received his education in the township schools and has always followed farming. He was married in 1877 to Miss Mary, daughter of Frederick Harman, of Eldred township, and to them were born two children: Orrell Myrtle and Florence Emma. He is a Democrat in politics, and has served as supervisor of the township; is a member of the Patriotic Order of the Sons of America, and with his wife belongs to the Lutheran church at Montoursville, of which he has been deacon.

William P. Follmer, farmer, was born on the farm where he now resides, Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, January 16, 1858, son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Swartz) Follmer. He was educated in the common schools and has always resided on his present farm. He was married in 1882, to Miss Addie, daughter of Benjamin Carson, of Loyalsock township, and to this union have been born two children: Raymond O. and Pearl E. Mr. Follmer is an active Democrat, has served as school director, and is a deacon of the Lutheran church.

Joseph Lowe was born in New Jersey in 1812, and died February 19, 1890. He was married in his native State, and migrated to Lycoming county about 1830, settling on the farm where his son, Joseph M. Lowe, now resides. He was one of the prominent farmers of the township, and took an active interest in everything that tended to build up the community in which he lived. He was a Republican in politics. He was one of the builders of the Methodist Episcopal church of Lycoming township, of which he was steward and class-leader for many years. His wife, whose maiden name was Rebecca Huick, died in 1884; she was the mother of eight children, six of whom grew to maturity: Agnes, who married Perry A. Bush; Joseph M.; Ella M., who married Robert Porter; Emma L., who married James Bower; James C., and George Franklin.

Joseph M. Lowe, farmer, was born on the farm where he now lives, in Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, August 6, 1849, son of Joseph and

Rebecca (Huick) Lowe. He received his education in the common schools and has devoted his life to farming. He was married in 1886 to Olive, daughter of Myron Lamberson, and to this union have been born two children: Lodeska, and Annie. Mr. Lowe is a Republican in politics, and in 1884 was elected to the office of county commissioner. He was also once the candidate of his party for county auditor, but was defeated. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. He and family belong to the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been a class-leader. For fourteen years he was engaged in the dairy business, but is now giving his attention to the growing of small fruits.

James C. Lowe, farmer, was born in Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1858, son of Joseph and Rebecca (Huick) Lowe. He was educated in the public schools, and was married in 1882 to Rebeeca A., daughter of Robert Y. Simpson, of Susquehanna township, who was for several years during the late war a lone Republican of Bastress township, in which he then resided, and manifested an ardent devotion to the principles of that party. To Mr. and Mrs. Lowe have been born four children: Archie F.; Mary A.; Earl, and E. Media. The two last named are deceased. Mr. Lowe is a Republican in politics, is extensively engaged in truck farming, and with his family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

George F. Lowe, farmer, was born in Loyalsock township, March 26, 1861, son of Joseph and Rebecca (Huick) Lowe. He received his education in the public schools, and is engaged in farming and trucking. He was married in 1885 to Miss Martha Weikle, and to this union have been born four children: Ethel; Warren; Blanche, and Orville. Mr. Lowe is a Republican, and with his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

Joseph Strieby was a native of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, and came to Lycoming county with his father, Jacob Strieby, when he was about twelve years old. He located on a farm and always followed the occupation of farming. He married Margaret Follmer, and soon after that event they settled on the farm now owned by Charles King. He died in 1881, followed by his widow in 1882. He was one of the organizers of the Montoursville Lutheran church, of which he and family were prominent members. To their union were born four children: Aaron L.; Jacob P., M. D.; J. F., a lawyer of Williamsport, and Joseph W.

Aaron L. Strieby, farmer, was born in Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1846, son of Joseph and Margaret (Follmer) Strieby. He was educated in the common schools and has devoted his life principally to farming. He operated a tannery on Loyalsock creek for about five years, and conducts a dairy in connection with his farm. He was married in 1870 to Miss Jo Ann, daughter of Samuel T. Sedam, and to this union have been born six children: Piatt; William J.; Maggie; Samuel S.; Bayard B., and Frances Helen. Mr. Strieby is a Democrat in politics, is school director, and has been secretary of the school board for the past two years. He and his family are members of the Montoursville Lutheran church, of which he has been elder and deacon.

Joseph W. Strieby, farmer, was born in Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1855, son of Joseph and Margaret (Follmer) Strieby. He was educated in the township schools and the Montoursville Normal School, and has

devoted his business life to farming. He was married in 1880 to Carrie, daughter of William Arnold, of Loyalsock township, and to this union has been born one child, Lulu Maude. He has lived on his present farm since 1861, and in connection with farming he conducts a dairy business, disposing of the product in Williamsport. He is an active Democrat, has served as assessor of the township and inspector of elections, and with his wife belongs to the Lutheran church at Montoursville, in which he holds the office of elder and superintendent of the Sunday school.

John Harris was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Peter Harris, one of the early settlers of this county. He married Abigail Ogden, of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, where he worked at the carpenter's trade and resided until about 1852, when he moved to Montoursville, and there died in 1887 at the age of seventy-five years. He belonged to the State militia, and was the father of twelve children, four of whom are living: Thomas O.; Lucy E., who married Wallace Dunlap; Charlotte, who married George Federhoff, and Theodore.

Thomas Ogden Harris, farmer, was born near Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1840, son of John and Abigail (Ogden) Harris. He was educated in the public schools, and learned the trade of brick molder, which he followed for some time, but for the past twenty-seven years he has been engaged in farming. He was married in 1864 to Miss Emarene, daughter of Joseph Pass, and to them have been born eight children: Claude; Andrew G.; Letitia A.; Alice; Thomas Walter; Dewitt B.; Rachel, and Charles R. Mr. Harris purchased his present farm of ninety acres in 1888. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was corporal of that company; he saw service until May 21, 1863, and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He is a Republican in politics, has served as supervisor of the township for two terms, and is a leading member of the Limestone Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a trustee.

David Wheeland was born near Milton, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and was of German extraction. He was principally brought up in Loyalsock township, and devoted the most of his life to farming, becoming one of the most prominent farmers in the county. He possessed a limited education, but was a leader in everything that tended to build up the community in which he resided. He was a Whig in politics, and afterwards a Republican, and died in 1862. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Ann Slout, was a native of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and died in 1870. They were both members of the Lutheran church of Montoursville, and were the parents of five children, all of whom are dead except one son, William Wheeland.

William Wheeland, farmer, was born in Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, February 6, 1836, son of David and Mary Ann (Slout) Wheeland. He received his primary education in the common schools, and afterwards took a two years' course at Dickinson Seminary, but was prevented from completing his education by having to assist his father on the farm. He was married in 1861 to Catherine J., daughter of John Glosser, and to this union have been born eleven children: Emma A., who was born January 22, 1863, and died September 20, 1890, the wife of Oliver Strunk; Mary Ellen, born July 2, 1865, who married Eugene Culver; Harry Emerson, born July 9, 1867; Annie A., born July 9, 1868, who married

William Fagles; Jennie W., born September 6, 1871; William A., who was born September 4, 1873, and died May 31, 1882; Carrie M., who was born December 9, 1875, and died February 26, 1876; Maggie B., who was born June 24, 1877; Stella Maude, born May 3, 1880, and two who died in infancy. Mr. Wheeland is a Republican, has served as school director for six years, has been secretary of the school board six years, and clerk of the election board. In 1890 he was census enumerator for Loyalsock township. He is one of the charter members of the West Branch Fire Insurance Company, was director for ten years, and is now its agent for Lycoming county. He is a member of the West Branch Grange, P. of H., and has served as overseer and steward of the same. Both he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal church of Loyalsock township, of which he is steward and trustee. He united with the church in 1866.

Henry Mosteller was born in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, in 1810, and was a son of William Mosteller, also a native of Monroe county, of German extraction, and was a farmer and weaver by trade. He was the second of fourteen children, and learned the weaver's trade in his native county by instruction of his father. In 1838, he came to Muncy Dam, where he lived with an uncle; he was married in 1837 to Mary Fogleman and with her settled at Quaker Hill, in Hepburn township, where he purchased and cleared a farm, also engaging extensively in the weaving business. He was recognized as one of the leading farmers of the township, was a Democrat in politics, a member of the Lutheran church, and died in 1886, preceded by his wife in 1854. They reared a family of seven children, four of whom are living: William; Catherine, who married George Dangler; Hiram, and Hannah, who married Henry Loudenslager.

William Mosteller, farmer, was born in a portion of Hepburn township, now included in Eldred, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1842, son of Henry and Mary (Fogleman) Mosteller. He was educated in the public schools and has devoted his business life to farming. He was married in 1864 to Almira C., daughter of Peter Palmer, and for about seven years thereafter they lived on his father's farm. In 1871 he purchased his present farm, and has resided thereon ever since. He is a Democrat in politics, has served as school director of the township for two terms, and is the father of three children: Savilla, who married Ellis Loudenslager; Frank, and George. Mr. Mosteller and family are members of the Lutheran church of Montoursville, of which he is a trustee.

Peter Miller was a farmer and an extensive distiller, and in 1867 he purchased the Spring Garden mills, which he rebuilt in 1873 and operated successfully up to the time of his death, February 9, 1876. He was born in Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1818, and was a son of William Miller, a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and one of the pioneer settlers of Loyalsock township. He married Lavina Follmer, and to them were born nine children, three of whom are living: Simon P.; William, who is a merchant and postmaster at Salladasburg, and Laura, who married Jacob C. Harman. Peter Miller was an active Democrat, served as school director, was an elder in the Lutheran church, and one of the upright and reliable citizens of the community in which he lived. His wife survives and is living on the old homestead.

Simon P. Miller, proprietor of the Spring Garden mills, was born on the farm

where he now lives, in Loyalsock township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, October 24, 1847, son of Peter and Lavina (Follmer) Miller. He attended the schools in his township, and the Williamsport Commercial College, afterward entering the grist mill of his father and becoming a practical miller. Since coming into possession of this mill, in April, 1886, he has added the full roller process, and it has now a daily capacity of twenty-five barrels. He was married April 9, 1878, to Catherine, daughter of Charles Bucher, and has no children. Mr. Miller is an active member of the Democratic party, has served as township auditor and school director, and with his wife belongs to the Lutheran church at Montoursville, of which he has served as elder.

Christian Shiffler married Catherine Gilbert and they were both natives of Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. He was a blacksmith by trade and followed that occupation for many years; he was a Whig in politics, and he and wife were prominent members of the Lutheran church, of which he was an elder for many years. He died in 1843, followed by his widow in 1855, and they were both buried in a cemetery near Harrisburg. Their family consisted of twelve children, four of whom are living: Matthias; Catherine, who married Benjamin Brooks; Aaron G., and Levi.

Aaron G. Shiffler, farmer, was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1822, son of Christian and Catherine (Gilbert) Shiffler. He received his education in the common schools of that period, learned the carpenter's trade, and traveled for three years in the West following his trade. In the spring of 1854 he came to Lycoming county, and built the first railroad bridge for the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company across the West Branch of the Susquehanna. In 1855, he built the bridge on the North Branch at Northumberland, and in 1865 he rebuilt the one at Williamsport. He continued the bridge building business, and finally formed a partnership with J. L. Piper, which eventually developed into the Keystone Bridge Company. This company built the great steel truss bridge at St. Louis, and have built five bridges across the Ohio river, one on the Mississippi, at Dubuque, and one at Kansas City across the Missouri river, also several other large bridges. Mr. Shiffler retired from the bridge business in 1882, and has since been engaged in farming. He furnished a substitute in the late rebellion, and is identified with the Democratic party. He was married July 6, 1855, to Miss Eliza, daughter of Francis Edkin, of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, who died in 1863 leaving one child, George E. Mr. Shiffler was again married in 1867, to Joanna Edkin, a sister of his former wife; she died without issue. He was again married, to Susan, daughter of Daniel Weiss, of Monroe county, Pennsylvania, and to this union have been born six children: Grace; John; Susan; Mary; Helen, and Aaron G. Mr. Shiffler is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Shiffler is a consistent member of St. Paul's Lutheran church of Williamsport.

George E. Shiffler, proprietor of the East Lawn farm, and breeder of thoroughbred Jersey cattle, was born in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1869, son of A. G. and Elizabeth (Edkin) Shiffler. He received his education in Dickinson Seminary, Shortledge's Academy, Media, Pennsylvania, and Newell Institute, Pittsburg. His business life has been devoted to farming, in which he has been quite successful. He was married in 1881 to Miss Madge, daughter of Robert Hawley,

of Williamsport, and of this union three children survive: George; Elizabeth, and Elsie. Mr. Shiffler is a Democrat in politics; his wife is a member of the Episcopal church.

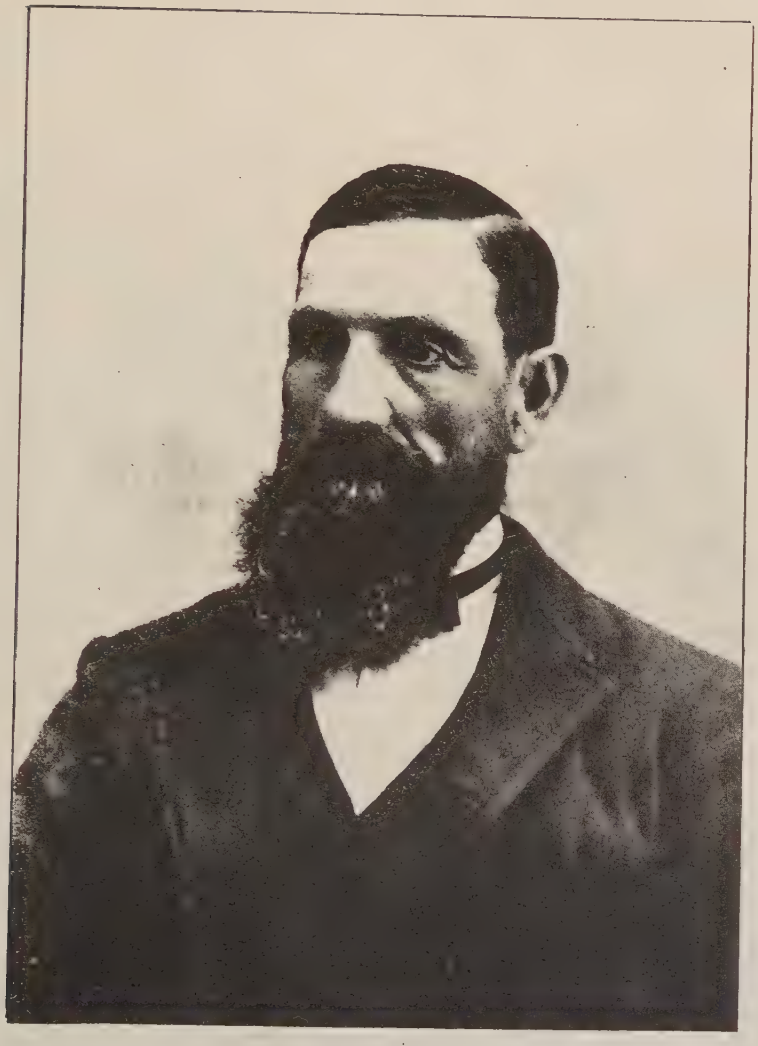
MICHAEL MOYER was a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood, and married Maria Hock, a native of Maryland. In 1844 they removed to Northumberland county, and about 1850 settled in Fairfield township, Lycoming county, where they engaged in farming. They were the parents of six children, as follows: Annie, wife of N. C. Johnson, of Barbour's Mills; Harriet, widow of Charles Boyer, of Iowa; Catharine, wife of William Arnold, of Loyalsock township; Ellen, wife of Henry Tallman, of Fairfield township; Harry, of Loyalsock township, and Mary, wife of John Meckley, of Muncy Creek township. Mr. Moyer died in 1879; his widow survived him until October, 1891. They were consistent members of the German Reformed church.

HARRY MOYER, county commissioner, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, February 21, 1842, and is the only son of Michael and Maria Moyer. He was reared in Northumberland and Lycoming counties, and received a common school education. In 1864 he enlisted in Company I, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, as corporal of his company. He participated in the battles of Petersburg and Fort Stedman, and after the war closed he returned to his home and resumed farming. Mr. Moyer was married, December 21, 1865, to Maggie, daughter of William Bellas, of Columbia county, and after his marriage he settled in Fairfield township. In 1870 he removed to his present farm in Loyalsock township, where he has since resided. In 1890 he was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of county commissioner, which position he is now filling. He has two children: Cora E. and Mary E., twins. He and wife are members of the Lutheran church.

JAMES BLAIR was a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and came to Lycoming county when a boy with his father, John Blair, who first settled in Armstrong township, and subsequently on what is known as the Grier farm, where they lived for over twenty years. James always followed farming, and after his marriage to Rebecca W. Vananda, he settled on what is known as Bottle run, where he died in 1876. His wife was a native of southern Pennsylvania, and died in 1861. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and were the parents of four children: John; Peter B.; William Levi, and Mary Jane, deceased, who married Henry S. Williamson.

PETER V. BLAIR, farmer, was born in Lycoming township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1828, son of James and Rebecca W. (Vananda) Blair. He was reared in his native township and educated in the public schools, and has devoted his life to farming. He was married in 1856 to Miss Margaret Reighard, daughter of Henry Reighard, and to this union have been born seven children: James H., deceased; Henry, deceased; Oliver W., deceased; Alice, who married Samuel Eder; Clara; Gertrude, and Lottie. Mr. Blair is a Republican in politics, has served as supervisor for several terms, and as overseer of the poor and school director; he is a member of the United American Mechanics, and with his family belongs to the Evangelical church.

ABRAHAM SANDER, farmer, was born in Lycoming township, Lycoming county,



Joseph S. Adsit

Pennsylvania, April 24, 1855, son of Jacob M. and Sophia (Aderhold) Sander, residents of Lycoming township. He received his education in the common schools and has always followed farming. He was married in 1877, to Miss Caroline, daughter of George Long, of Lewis township, and settled on his present farm in 1878. To their union have been born five children: George Michael; William Luther; John Frederick; Ella May, and Catherine Sophia. Mr. Sander is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the Lutheran church. He owns a fine farm of 175 acres, and is recognized as one of the representative farmers of his township.

THOMAS EVENDEN was born in Kent, England, September 16, 1823, son of John and Sarah (Chalklin) Evenden. He was reared in his native country, and educated in the public schools of Kent. He learned the occupation of a florist, and on March 19, 1849, he emigrated to America. He first located in New York and Brooklyn, where he was employed in gardening for about three and one-half years, returning then to England. In 1853 he returned to the United States, coming direct to Williamsport, where he engaged in gardening until 1858, when he established the present business, which is now conducted under the name of Evenden Brothers. He was married in England in 1853 to Mary Baldwin, who died July 8, 1879, leaving three children: George W.; William J., and Elizabeth, who married Richard Painton. Mr. Evenden was again married, December 23, 1885, to Belinda Diller, of Hanover, Pennsylvania. Mr. Evenden is the oldest florist in the city; he is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Episcopal church.

GEORGE W. EVENDEN was born in Williamsport, August 22, 1855, and was educated in the public schools and the Williamsport Commercial College. He was married, April 29, 1881, to Miss Annie, daughter of James Harding, and to them have been born three children: Mary Bell; Lulu, and Charles. He is a Republican, is a member of Ivy Lodge, No. 397, F. & A. M., and he and wife are members of the Episcopal church.

WILLIAM J. EVENDEN was born in South Williamsport, October 14, 1857, and was educated in the public schools. He learned the florist business with his father, in which he has always been engaged. In 1884 he and his brother, George W., formed the present firm of Evenden Brothers. He was married in 1884 to Martha Crossmore, of Williamsport, and to this union have been born four children: John O.; Madolene; Robert B., and Harry. Mr. Evenden is a Republican in politics.

CHRISTIAN KARN, proprietor of the Loyalsock Hotel, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, January 16, 1824. His father, Michael Karn, emigrated to America in 1836, and located in Muncy township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, where he followed farming and died in 1850. He married Elizabeth Burhast, who died in 1880, leaving five children: Christian; Catherine, who married John Bennett; John; Ann, and Julia, who married John Benning and lived in Loyalsock township. Christian Karn, the eldest of these children, received his education in Germany, and learned the stone mason trade, which he followed until 1866, when he purchased property and erected a hotel, naming it the Loyalsock House, and has kept the same ever since. He was married in 1848 to Miss Rosa Collins, and to them have been born three children: John; Rosa, who married Charles Koons, and Anna, who died October 12, 1891. Mr. Karn is a Democrat in politics, and was overseer of the poor of Loyalsock township for a number of years.

F. P. Gstalder was born in St. Amarin, Haut Rhin, France, March 16, 1840, son of Francis P. and Mary Ann (Huber) Gstalder. His father was a commission merchant and accumulated a large property; he was a soldier at the age of sixteen years, and participated at the battle of Waterloo. His family consisted of twelve children, nine of whom grew to maturity. Our subject, F. P. Gstalder, was the youngest of the family and received his education in his native country. At the age of twenty-one years he entered the French army, saw active service for six years, and was promoted from private to sergeant. In May, 1867, he immigrated to New York City, where he worked at the house-painting trade for three months. Thence he came to Williamsport, where he worked at the painting and graining trade until 1886. In 1882 he purchased the Lafayette House, corner of Grove and East Third streets, and kept the same from 1885 to 1890; he then leased it and purchased his present farm of fifty acres in Loyalsock township, locating thereon in 1891. He has a fine vineyard, consisting of 6,500 vines, and proposes to make it the finest in the county. In 1866 he was married in France to Adele, daughter of John Peter and Julia Lintenberger, and to this union have been born eight children: Adele E.; Emile M., a painter and grainer by trade; Julia C.; F. P., lithographer; Emily E.; John E.; Paul A., and Ernest A. Mr. Gstalder is a Democrat in politics, and with his family belongs to the Catholic church of Williamsport.

William Muirheid Howell, physician and surgeon, was born at Orangeville, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, in 1847, and was the fourth of a family of ten children. His father, Alfred Howell, was a native of Easton, Pennsylvania, and removed to Orangeville when a young man, where he married Phebe Harman, a native of that village. In 1865 they came to Williamsport, where they continued to live until the death of Mr. Howell, which occurred at the home of his son, Dr. Howell, May 26, 1886. Mrs. Phebe Howell is still living in Williamsport. The subject of this sketch received his education at the Orangeville Academy and took a business course at the Williamsport Commercial College in the early days of that institution, then in charge of Prof. J. F. Davis. He then read medicine with the late Dr. Samuel Pollock, and took his medical lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, and graduated from that institution in the spring of 1869. After remaining with Dr. Pollock for about one year, he located at Cogan Station, in Hepburn township, at which place he has remained in active practice up to the present. At the time of his location at Cogan Station he had quite a juvenile appearance and the comments of the citizens of his neighborhood as well as of some of the profession in Williamsport that he was too boyish looking to succeed, were quite discouraging to him; but with an inborn determination to win success he soon built up a large and lucrative practice, his rides extending for many miles in all directions, and by common consent, he was soon accorded the prestige of commanding the largest country practice within the knowledge of the profession hereabout. By his genial nature he has made scores of friends, and his skill as a physician has more than a local reputation. In December, 1871, he was married to Priscilla C. Weis, daughter of Charles and Barbara Weis of Trout Run. He is the father of two children, Fred M., aged eighteen years, who after having completed his academical education at Chambersburg is now about to enter Princeton College, and Stella M., aged twenty years, who was educated at Wilson College and is now residing at home. Dr. Howell belongs to

the Masonic order, and in politics is a sincere Democrat. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies, a director in the Merchants' National Bank of Williamsport, and is president of the Keystone Lithograph Company of the same city.

Benjamin Pidcoe was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, May 12, 1774, and was a son of Emanuel Pidcoe, who came to Lycoming county in the last decade of the eighteenth century, and settled in Hepburn township, where the remaining years of his life were passed. Benjamin was married in this county, July 4, 1799, to Anna Heylman, and entered a tract of 700 acres of government land in what is now Hepburn township. He settled upon it, building his cabin in the midst of a forest, and through the passing years he cleared and improved a good farm, upon which he resided up to his death, December 1, 1861. He possessed a very good education for that period, and was justice of the peace for many years. He was in early life a Whig, and afterwards affiliated with the Republican party. He was a member of the State militia and took quite an active interest in such matters. His wife died, March 2, 1862, aged eighty-two years. They were members of the Christian church. Ten children were born to them, only three of whom are living: Mahaleth, wife of Napoleon Welper of Michigan; Emanuel, of Williamsport, and Sarah, widow of William Rathmell of Hepburn township. The deceased are as follows: Elizabeth, who married Peter Wheeland of Loyalsock township; Barbara M., who married Samuel Wheeland of the same township; Charlotte, who first married James Hilands, and afterwards George Staddon; Martin; William; Julia Ann, who married Robert Wilson, of Hepburn township, and Mary Jane, who married Joseph Tallman of Loyalsock township.

Abraham Paulhamus was born, September 20, 1805, in what is now Hepburn township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. His father migrated from New Jersey to Lycoming county and bought land from the State of Pennsylvania in what is now Hepburn township, and improved the same. His family consisted of five sons and three daughters. Upon reaching his majority, Abraham learned the blacksmith trade which he followed for some time at Hepburnville. He afterward carried on this business at Williamsport, on the corner of Fourth and Williams streets where the residence of J. B. Otto now stands. After following his trade for some time in that city he removed his shop to Hepburnville, where he carried on business for a number of years. He finally had to give up his trade on account of his eyes failing, and about the year 1838 he located on the Packer farm; here he engaged in farming in connection with butchering for two years, having John Bredin as a partner in the latter business. In 1840 he took charge of the Park farm in the vicinity of Williamsport, and in 1842 he moved to the John K. Hays farm on Lycoming creek, where he remained for eight years. He then moved to the Grier farm. His death occurred on the 23d of September, 1853. He was a Whig and a strong Abolitionist. Mr. Paulhamus was largely instrumental in building the Beantier Run Methodist chapel in Lycoming township, and was for many years a class-leader of the same. His wife, whom he married September 30, 1831, was Susan Marr, whose parents came from New Jersey and located at Milton, Pennsylvania. To this union were born six sons and three daughters, two of whom are living: John and Maberry Goheen.

John Paulhamus, son of Abraham and Susan (Marr) Paulhamus, was born, July

1, 1835, in Hepburn township. He remained at home until eighteen years of age, when he went into the business of lumbering on Larry's creek, Cogan valley, Lycoming county, and afterward followed the same business on Big Pine creek, Tioga county, and in Clearfield county, and then in Cameron and Elk counties, Pennsylvania. He carried on the same business in Sullivan county, this State, where he accumulated large interests which he still retains. In 1867, in partnership with A. T. Nichols of Williamsport, he purchased the farm whereon he now resides. This farm is one of the finest in the township, and consists of about 100 acres of hill and river bottom land. The purchase also included a flour and grist mill. After a while an arrangement was effected by which Mr. Nichols took the grist mill and Mr. Paulhamus the farm, which he now successfully tills. Mr. Paulhamus was married, May 20, 1860, to Clarinda B. Randall, daughter of Orran and Esther Randall, who located at Columbia, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, when Clarinda was but six months old. She was one of twelve children, six brothers and six sisters, all of whom grew to maturity. Her six brothers were all engaged in the late war. There were six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Paulhamus, of whom only one survives, Harry R., who was born, June 9, 1869. Mr. Paulhamus has always been a very energetic and hard-working man, and one who possesses more than ordinary ability for general business. He maintains, in a high degree, the respect of his friends and neighbors. Politically he is a stanch Republican, and is assessor of his township. He and family are members of the Presbyterian church now in course of erection in Hepburnville.

Abraham Aderhold came from Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1807 and settled near Ball's Mills, in Hepburn township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania; here he lived for a few years, and then moved to Rose valley, where he worked a farm for twelve or thirteen years. It was during this period that he purchased the farm now known as the Aderhold homestead. He died at about sixty-three years of age, and was one of the earliest pioneers of the county. The names and births of his children are as follows: Joseph F., April 19, 1798; Elizabeth, October 6, 1799; John, January 3, 1801; Mary, April 4, 1802, and Annie, April 17, 1806.

John Aderhold, the third child, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1801, and came to this county with his parents when he was six years of age. In 1825 he was married to Regina Stoltz, who was born in Wittenberg, Germany, in 1802, and immigrated to America in 1817. To this union there were born eleven children, of whom the names and respective dates of birth were as follows: Catherine, September 28, 1826; David, November 17, 1828; Sophia, September 17, 1830; Abraham, November 8, 1832; Elizabeth, December 15, 1834; Joseph S., April 5, 1837; Caroline, May 6, 1839; Esther, August 24, 1841; John W., May 29, 1843; Sarah, November 5, 1845, and Fred, March 23, 1848. John Aderhold and wife attended the Lutheran church. He died, November 16, 1877, and she died, March 28, 1854.

Joseph S. Aderhold was born, April 5, 1837, in Hepburn township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John and Regina (Stoltz) Aderhold. He received a common school education, and was married in 1867 to Louisa Schuch, who was born in Lewis township, this county, in 1841. There have been born to them six children: George W., July 22, 1868; Abraham A., August 9, 1871; Caroline R.,

March 24, 1875; John P., September 24, 1877; William H., September 8, 1879, and Joseph A., June 11, 1884. In 1869 Mr. Aderhold purchased the farm where he now resides, now containing about 240 acres, which, with its fine residence and barns, is one of the best in the township. He is a Democrat and himself and family attend the Lutheran church.

JOHN J. MILLER, farmer and butcher, is a son of Frederick and Margaret (Singlin) Miller. The grandfather of our subject was John J. Miller, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, who was one of the early residents of Williamsport, where he located and engaged in his business of wagonmaking until his death. He was married in Germany and was the father of five children: Charlotte; Frederick; Mary; Sarah, and Emanuel. Frederick, the father of John J. Miller, was born in Germany in 1814. He learned the trade of a wagonmaker and subsequently settled in Hepburnville, Pennsylvania, where he carried on business for some time. He purchased twenty-eight acres of land in Hepburn township, where his son John J. now lives, and established a wagonmaking business, which he conducted until his death in April, 1843. His wife was Margaret Singlin, a native of Wurtemberg, who survived him until 1884, when she died in Williamsport, leaving two children: our subject, John J. Miller, and Mary F., wife of Joseph A. Gilmer, of Williamsport. The first named was born in Hepburnville, February 28, 1841. He was reared in Hepburn township, and received his education in the public schools. He followed the usual duties of a farmer's boy until he reached his majority. In 1865 he engaged in the butcher business, which he has ever since followed in connection with extensive farming, having under cultivation two farms consisting of 326 acres. He has been twice married; his first wife was Margaret Wheeland, who died in 1864, and to this union was born one child, an infant, deceased. His second marriage was with Louisa, daughter of William Rathmell, and to this union have been born three children: Herman F.; Mary C., and Clara, deceased. Mr. Miller is a Democrat in his political affiliations and has filled many of the minor township offices. His religious connection is with the Ball's Mills Evangelical church, of which he is one of the stewards. He is one of Lycoming county's extensive farmers, is an enterprising business man, and manifests a deep interest in the public and social development of his county.

GEORGE SHALEMILLER, was born near the border of Germany in the district called "Romans" in Italy. He came to the United States in December, 1800, and settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, remaining there twelve years, thence coming to what was called at that time Loyalsock township and settling in that portion now known as Hepburn township. He was married twice, the name of his first wife being Mary Shearer; this union resulted in the birth of three children, two of whom are living: Catharine and Peter. About the year 1820, some time after the death of his first wife, he was again united in marriage to Eucille Blair and to this union there were also born three children, two of whom are living. Mr. Shalemiller was one of the earliest pioneers and did much to aid in the development of the township, part of his work being to engage in the construction of a road from Ball's Mills to his own place.

TOBIAS SHALEMILLER was born in Hepburn township in 1832 and is a son of George Shalemiller. He was educated in a German school which was founded by

the local inhabitants before the date of free schools. He has followed the business of farming and lumbering and has always resided in his native township. Between 1860 and 1862 he built three saw mills. He now owns and operates a steam saw mill for custom work. He was married in 1857 to Susan Maniwell, who was born in Liberty township, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. There were born four children to this union: Catharine; Angeline; Emma, and Eda. Mr. Shalemiller is a Democrat in politics and in religion a Lutheran.

George W. Ball was born, June 19, 1814, in that part of Loyalsock township now known as Hepburn. His father came from England with his parents, who located at Hillsgrove, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania. When his father was five years of age occurred the death of the grandfather. He was bound out to learn the trade of a millwright, to a Mr. Shane. The first work for himself was in a saw and grist mill in Hepburn township, which he built for Mr. Weisel. He carried on this business for five or six years, and also did a general millwright business. In 1819 he purchased the right of a stream known as Mill run, and built a fulling mill for fulling and coloring cloth and finishing the same for use. After this he purchased a carding mill to use in connection with the first. About the year 1838 he built a woolen mill at his place of residence. In 1812 he was married to Catherine Weisel, who was born at the Rising Sun Inn, which is located in Berks county about forty miles from Philadelphia. As a result of this union there were born eleven children: Isaac; George W.; John; Elizabeth; Samuel; Mary Ann; Jacob; William; Joseph; Sarah, and Jane.

Our subject, George W. Ball, received a common school education, and from about the age of seven years he did more or less work around the fulling mill owned by his father. After a time he learned the carding of wool and rolls for spinning. When his father bought the woolen mill he went there and carried on the business for twenty years. He then sold to his brothers, and in 1860 purchased the farm upon which he now resides, and moved upon the same in 1861. It is a fine farm, containing about 115 acres, eighty of which are under cultivation. His wife's maiden name was Anna Harmon, who was born in Williamsport, a daughter of George and Polly Harmon. Mr. Ball is a Democrat, and he and wife attend the Presbyterian church.

Jacob Heim immigrated to what is now Hepburn township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1817. He was married to Regina Staiger, who was born in this township in 1812; this important event took place May 31, 1831, and to this union there were born the following children: Gottlieb; Dorothy; Jacob; John; Christian; Margaret; Regina; Joseph; Christina, and Mary.

Gottlieb Heim is the eldest son of Jacob Heim, Sr., and was born in 1833 in Hepburn township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the township schools, and for a time taught the German school that has been referred to in other sketches. He has been school director for nine years, also secretary of the school board for six years. He was married in 1856 to Sarah A. Staiger, daughter of Michael and Susanna (Hessler) Staiger. She was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1834. To this union three children have been born: Daniel M.; Susanna, and Hiram J. Mr. Heim is a stanch Democrat, has served his party on committees and he and his wife attend the Blooming Grove Dunkard church.

JACOB HEIM, JR., was born, April 13, 1837, in Hepburn township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Jacob and Regina (Staiger) Heim. He was educated at the township schools, and at a German school which was originated and supported by the local inhabitants. He is what might be termed a self-made man, is naturally of a studious and thinking turn of mind, and has the respect of all who know him. He settled on the farm where he now resides in 1860, and was united in marriage the same year to Mary Schaefer, who was born in Hepburn township, November 15, 1836. To this union have been born four children: Regina; Matilda; Sarah, and Ezra. Mr. Heim and his wife are members of the Dunkard church in Hepburn township. Politically he is a Democrat, and has served his party as a committeman. He was elected a justice of the peace for Hepburn township in 1882 and was re-elected in 1887 and 1892.

DAVID and SOPHIA STOLTZ, natives of Germany, emigrated to America in 1817. They settled in Hepburn township on the farm now owned by Jacob Gehr, where they both died and were buried thereon. Mr. and Mrs. Stoltz were Lutherans in religion, and he was a Democrat. They had seven children who grew to maturity: Regina, who was sold and served three years in Philadelphia to pay for a part of her parents' voyage across the ocean; David; Michael; Jacob; George; Caroline, and Sophia. Michael and Caroline are the only ones now living.

MATHIAS and MARGARETTA MUTCHLER came to Hepburn township in 1818. They resided for a time with Mr. Mutchler's brother-in-law, Mr. Heid, and together they cleared a tract of land containing 300 acres which was purchased from a Mr. Embart. Mr. Mutchler's trade was shoemaking, which he followed when not otherwise employed. In his political sympathy he was Democratic. He attended the Dunkard church, where himself and wife were consistent members. They had seven children, four sons and three daughters: George, born January 29, 1805; Jacob, born February 7, 1810; David, born February 28, 1813; Mary, born January 20, 1820; Elizabeth, born November 6, 1823; Rosina, born January 26, 1826, and Nathaniel, born December 5, 1828. Mr. and Mrs. Mutchler both died in December, 1830, and on the same day.

DAVID MUTCHLER came with his parents, Mathias and Margaretta Mutchler, to this county in 1818. He received a common school education and was brought up on a farm. The farm of 110 acres upon which he now resides is a part of the 300 acres which were cleared by his father and Mr. Heid. It was the expressed wish of his father that David should become owner of this farm, and accordingly he came into possession of the same by paying $1,000 to the other heirs. Mr. Mutchler is a good farmer, having made a success of agriculture; he is a Democrat, and with his wife belongs to the Dunkard church.

PHILIP LEHMAN was born in 1831 in Germany, and when a child five years of age he immigrated to America with his parents. His father, Simon Lehman, was born October 26, 1798, and first settled in Williamsport. He afterwards moved to that portion known at that time as the "Long Reach," which now is a part of Williamsport. He remained here about six years, and then located on a farm in Hepburn township. He was a shoemaker by trade, which he followed while living on the farm; he died March 27, 1891. He was the father of six children: John C.; Philip; David; Harriet; Sarah, wife of Philip Hoag, and Fred. Our subject, Philip

Lehman, worked for his father on the farm, and in 1860 took the deed and had full charge of the same farm. In 1857 he was united in marriage to Levina Keiser, whose home was in Upper Fairfield township, this county, and who was a daughter of Jacob and Dora Keiser. To this union were born the following children: Hannah; Mary; Sarah; Frederick; Dora; Daniel; David; Emma; Melinda; Benjamin, and Reuben. Mr. Lehman is a Democrat and has held the office of overseer of the poor in his district for the past eighteen years. He has always lived on the farm which he owns, containing about 130 acres, and has a fine residence, barn, and outbuildings.

Peter Schuch was born in 1800, in Germany. He received a good German education and learned the tailor's trade, which he followed in his native country for many years in connection with farming. He also served six years in the German army. He married Barbara Drumm, also a native of Germany, and after five children had been born to them they emigrated to America in 1841. They located in Lewis township, Lycoming county, and began life anew in that then unbroken forest, with only $40. In 1861 they removed to the farm now owned and occupied by their son, Jacob Schuch, in Hepburn township. Here Mr. Schuch died, May 6, 1886, followed by Mrs. Schuch on June 27th of the same year. Both were consistent members ef the Lutheran church, and he was a Democrat in politics. Their children were as follows: Margaret, who married Philip Heisley, and resides in Perry county; Peter, who lives in Ohio; Jacob, who lives in Hepburn township; Catharine, who married William Krisher, of Ohio; Sarah, who married Charles Smith; Louisa, who married Joseph S. Aderhold; Frederick, deceased; Lizzie, deceased, and Julia, deceased.

Jacob Schuch, farmer, was born, February 17, 1835, in Germany, son of Peter and Barbara (Drumm) Schuch. He came to America with his parents in 1841. He was educated in Lewis and Cogan House townships, and was married, November 27, 1860, to Regina Staltz, daughter of Jacob and Henrietta (Heisley) Staltz. To this union have been born ten children, eight of whom are living: William; Charles; Emma J., who married Dr. C. B. Bastian; Peter L.; Phœbe E.; Hattie; Mary C., and Jacob H. Mr. Schuch settled on his present farm in 1861. He is a Democrat in politics and has been school director. He and wife are members of the Lutheran church.

Isaac Fleming was born in Halifax, Yorkshire, England, December 8, 1817, and emigrated to the United States in the year 1840, locating in Centre county, Pennsylvania, where for fourteen years he operated a woolen factory. He married Margaret Ann Stradley, a native of McHenry township, Lycoming county. They lived in Centre and Clinton counties until 1863, when they moved to Larry's Creek, Piatt township, Lycoming county, remaining there until 1866, and moving thence to Hepburn township, where Mr. Fleming was foreman of a woolen factory until 1880. At this time he settled on a farm, where he now resides. He is a Republican in politics and taken an active interest in the success of his party, and with his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. To their union were born nine children: John W., who is principal of the Stevens school building of Williamsport; W. H., who now resides in Missouri; Samuel S., Hudson R., and Edward S., who are residents of Williamsport; Wilson I., ex-burgess of Bellefonte; Dr. J. F.; Eugene E., and Carrie E., wife of Elmer Rathmell.

J. W. Milnor

Willoughby and Sophia (Weigley) Shollenberger, natives of Berks county, Pennsylvania, came to Lycoming county about 1857 or 1858. They settled in Muncy Creek township, and here, for many years, Mr. Shollenberger operated what are known as the Schumacher Mills, after which he milled through the West, finally returning to Lycoming county and locating at Montgomery, where he still resides. Himself and wife have been identified with the Lutheran church for a long time. Their family consists of six children: D. W.; William L.; Vilera, who married Elias Reed; Louisa, who is the widow of William Davis; Elizabeth, and Daniel A.

William L. Shollenberger, a member of the firm of Fleming & Shollenberger, proprietors of the Hepburnville roller mills, was born in Muncy Creek township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, September 1, 1859, and is a son of Willoughby and Sophia (Weigley) Shollenberger. He received his education in the public schools and was graduated from the Williamsport Commercial College. He learned the milling trade from his father, and when nineteen years old, he took charge of the White Deer mills, which he continued for one year. He then in company with Frank Porter, operated the Montgomery mills for four years, after which he came to Williamsport and spent two years with the Mackey Furniture Company. In 1888 he became interested in his present enterprise, and soon after sold an interest to J. E. Heilman, the firm taking in the name of J. E. Heilman & Company. The mills were at once rebuilt with the complete roller system. In March 1891, Mr. Heilman sold his interest to H. R. Fleming, and the business has since been conducted under the firm name of Fleming & Shollenberger. In 1884, Mr. Shollenberger was married to Ida M., daughter of Joseph Heilman of Clinton township, Lycoming county, and to this union four children have been born: Florence Puaala; Zilla May; Joseph Heilman, and William Howell. Mr. Shollenberger is a Republican in politics, and himself and wife are members of the Lutheran church.

George Bovee was born in 1843, at Athens, Tioga county, New York. His parents, Peter and Nancy Bovee, natives of Broome county, New York, came to Hepburn township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1860. They were the parents of eight children: Adeline, deceased; Kate L.; Dolly Ann, deceased; Rodney M., deceased; John O.; George; Perry H., and Walter H. At the age of eighteen years, upon the breaking out of the late war, George joined Company B, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and after seeing some hard service during the Peninsular campaign, was discharged on account of disability, his term of service having been nineteen months. He is a carpenter by trade, and followed that occupation for many years. He bought the farm of ninety-one acres where he now resides in Hepburn township ten years ago; he has improved the place in every way and has recently built a large barn, the house being also new and commodious. Mr. Bovee was married in 1866 to Sarah E. Ball, who was born in Hepburn township and is the daughter of Samuel and Belinda (Wilson) Ball. Four children have been born to this union: Alice E.; Samuel B.; Burton R., and Erving E. Mr. Bovee is a Republican in politics.

Joseph W. Milnor was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1819, son of Joseph and Mary (Wright) Milnor, born in 1795 and 1796, respectively. In the fall of 1819 his parents came to Lycoming county, where the father died in 1867 and the mother in 1836. At the age of twenty Joseph W. taught the first

term of school in Rose valley under the free school system. He was considered a good practical schoolmaster, and was quite successful in this, his first term, as well as several terms taught in the following years. While at Sunday school in Lower Fairfield township, he saw for the first time, Mary Jane Reeder, who, December 6, 1842, became his wife. He purchased a few acres of rough land in Fairfield township, on which he constructed a rude dwelling, surrounded by forests, and there began his active career. After a few years of hard labor clearing much of the ground and making other improvements, he sold, realizing considerable profit, and purchased another farm in the same township. Within a short time he sold this to good advantage, and was thereby enabled to obtain a large farm in Eldred township near Quaker Hill, to which he moved his family. In 1851 he sold the farm and purchased a store in Warrensville. He moved his family to this village and later started for Philadelphia to secure a stock of goods. This, his first trip to that city, was made by packet boat by way of Harrisburg, and it took several days to make the journey there and back. His mercantile trade grew steadily, but bright hopes of enlarging the store were shattered by the sudden death of his wife, February 21, 1853. He subsequently enlarged his business cares by erecting a larger store building, a flour and saw mill, and engaging also in the manufacture of flour and lumber. October 19, 1854, he was again married, to Mary Jane Taylor, who was born, October 31, 1832, daughter of Samuel H. Taylor, then an editor in Bellows Falls, Vermont. She removed to Pennsylvania about 1840 with her father, who became the editor of the *Whig Gazette* at Mauch Chunk. The second Mrs. Milnor had been a school teacher, and this experience no doubt aided her in disciplining as well as in educating the eight children to whom she had become a step-mother. She has always been a worker in the Sunday school and the church. Mr. Milnor is the father of sixteen children, fourteen of whom grew to maturity, the others dying when two years old. To his first union were born the following: Harriet G., who married Joseph Gray; Rebecca A., who married Peter F. Kimble; D. Ellen, deceased wife of William Hanna; Mary Etta, who married Joseph C. Budd; Tacy J., who married Thomas J. Funston; Alice E., deceased; H. G., who married Theressa Ryan, and Josephine, who died in infancy. To his second marriage were also born eight children: Mahlon T., who married Addie Champion; Clara B., who married Ellis Lundy; Joseph W., who married Jennie Fague; Agnes, who died young; Ida T.; C. Omer; Robert H., and G. Bruce. Mr. Milnor is one of the prominent and influential Democrats of his township, and has been a justice of the peace for thirty years. He also served as jury commissioner in 1866, and has filled nearly all of the important offices of Eldred township. He has always taken a very deep interest in the cause of education. He is an adherent of the Quaker faith, to which his mother belonged. Through the passing years he has accumulated considerable valuable real estate, and is one of the prominent farmers of his township.

John Wilson was one of the earliest settlers in Lycoming county, and came here from New Jersey about the time of the Revolution. He took up 440 acres of land, which he purchased of John Hutton, and, erecting a cabin, began clearing off the unbroken forest. His home was near the place where the family lived in later years. He married Elizabeth Schooley in New Jersey, prior to the Revolution, and she bore him seven children: Enoch; Ezra; Robert, who married and settled in Canada;

Ann, who married Jonathan Wilson; Belinda, who married Aaron Wilson; Amy, who was twice married, her first husband being Clifton Wilson, and her second husband Abraham Kinney, and Lavina, who married James Marshall, all of whom are dead. Mr. Wilson divided his farm between his sons, Enoch and Ezra, before he died, the former taking the lower 240 acres, on which the house stood, and Ezra the upper 200 acres, where he afterwards resided. The parents died in this township.

Enoch Wilson was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, in 1775, and came to Lycoming county with his father. He was a surveyor and farmer, and followed that business. He was twice married, first to a Miss Marshall, who bore him five children: Marshall; James; Robert; Rachel, and Belinda, who married Samuel Ball, all of whom are dead. His second wife was Sarah Castner, of which marriage there was no issue. He died July 20, 1849; his widow survived him sixteen years, dying October 16, 1865. Mr. Wilson was a Quaker, and an ardent advocate of the principles of that faith. In politics he was an old-line Whig, and filled many of the offices in his township.

Ezra Wilson, second son of John and Elizabeth Wilson, was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, March 7, 1779, and accompanied the family to Lycoming county, where he grew to manhood. About 1806 he married Nancy Flatt, and they were the parents of ten children: William, who married Phœbe Belknap; Andrew, who was twice married, first to Louisa Wheeden, and afterwards to Elizabeth Corwin; Charles, who married Nancy Scales; Henry, who married Sarah Hester; John, who married Elizabeth Roe; Deborah, who married Daniel Griggs; Rebecca, who died unmarried; Aaron, who died in early youth; Samuel, who married Lucinda Kimble, and Amos, who married Elizabeth Reeder. Mr. Wilson lived with his father on the old homestead, and inherited one-half of the farm. He died there at the age of seventy-five years, dying as he had lived, a firm adherent of the Quaker faith. In politics he was a Whig, and during his active life filled many of the important offices in his township.

Robert Wilson, third son of Enoch Wilson, was born on the old John Wilson homestead, October 5, 1815. He was reared a farmer, and received such an education as the pioneer schools afforded. On the 3d of November, 1836, he married Juliann Pidcoe, of which union two children are believed to have been the only issue: Enoch, and Byron. The former was educated at the public schools, followed farming, and engaged for a time in the profession of teaching. He enlisted for service in the war of the rebellion, became ill, and returned to his home, where he died shortly after his arrival. Robert Wilson, his father, died on the 24th of May, 1884. He was a Republican in politics.

Amos Wilson, youngest son of Ezra Wilson, was born on the old homestead, January 22, 1828. He resided at home until 1869, when he removed to where he now lives. He married Elizabeth Reeder, August 21, 1851, who bore him three children: Mary Alice, deceased; Elma Louise, wife of James Miller, of Wisconsin, and one who died in infancy. Mr. Wilson is now comparatively retired from active life, and is spending his declining years upon a farm near Warrensville. He is a Republican in politics, and one of the old, respected citizens of his native county.

Andrew F. Wilson, eldest son of William and Phœbe (Belknap) Wilson, and

grandson of Ezra Wilson, was born, December 12, 1834, in Canada. He moved with his father to the site of Warrensville in 1840, where his father went into business, conducting a tannery, a shoemaker shop, and a farm. At an early age Andrew took charge of his father's business, and lived with him until he was twenty-six years old. When only twelve or fourteen years of age he traveled for miles up Loyalsock creek, collecting his father's bills, and laying the foundation for a sound business education. After reaching manhood he attended Dickinson Seminary several terms, and afterwards taught school five successive terms in the township. He was married, May 5, 1861, to Ann Castner, who also had taught the same length of time in the schools of the same township. After his marriage he bought the old homestead from his father, and went into the business of butchering, tanning, and farming, which proved quite successful. Four children were born of their union: Harry G., a graduate of Muncy Normal School and the Williamsport Commercial College, who taught school four successive terms, and is now employed in a large store near Philadelphia; John; Mary, and William. Mr. Wilson also reared Rose Morgan, daughter of John Morgan, and granddaughter of Hon. Joseph B. Anthony. She is a graduate of the Lock Haven State Normal School, and was connected with that institution in a professional capacity for five years; she is now attending a medical college in Philadelphia. Mr. Wilson has resided at Warrensville longer than any other citizen of the village, and has always taken a deep interest in the social and material development of his native township. Politically he is a stanch Republican, and wields considerable influence in the local councils of his party. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for twenty-one years. He is one of the best known and most progressive citizens of Eldred township.

Byron Wilson was born on the old homestead in Eldred township, October 25, 1851, and is a son of Robert and Juliann Wilson. He lived with his father until his marriage to Jane Hartman, in 1870. Four children are the fruits of this union: Annie; Alice; Asher, and Enoch. Mr. Wilson has always resided on the homestead farm, and in connection with farming he has carried on the butcher trade for about sixteen years. After his marriage he took charge of the farm, his father making his home with him up to his death. In politics he is a Republican, and has filled the offices of school director and supervisor. He has in his possession all of the old legal documents connected with the settlement of the family in this county, even to the parchment deed obtained by his great-grandfather, John Wilson, when he purchased the land upon which our subject resides.

William Crawford was born in Jersey Shore, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, June 27, 1793, and was a son of Sampson Crawford, a native of Scotland, and one of the pioneers of Lycoming county. After reaching manhood, William engaged in teaching school, and also followed farming. He lived in Upper Fairfield and Eldred townships, successively, and was one of the representative farmers of that locality. During the latter part of the war of 1812 he was drafted, but as the war closed soon afterwards he was not engaged in active duty. He was a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal church in early life, and later became connected with the Christian church, in which he was an exhorter. He organized the first Sunday school in Upper Fairfield township in 1835 at the Buckley school house. Mr. Crawford married Rebecca, a daughter of Jeremiah Tallman, and a native of Williams-

port, and reared a family of six sons and four daughters: Nicholas F., of Kansas; Jonathan O., of Montoursville; Leah F.; Nancy; Sarah Ann; William, an active business man at Williamsport, where he built and conducted the Hotel Crawford, subsequent to which he removed to the West and died in Lincoln county, Kansas, in September, 1887; Jeremiah F., of Trout Run; John K., of Williamsport; Joseph T., and Rebecca, wife of Gideon King, of Trout Run. Mrs. Crawford died in 1838, and he was again married, to Jane Adlum who died without issue. He died in Warrensville, Eldred township, in 1885, at the age of ninety-two.

Samuel Casner was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, about 1783. He learned the shoemaker's trade, and in 1813 came to Lycoming county and purchased a tract of land from James Marshall, situated in Hepburn township; this he sold in a few years and bought a small tract of James Winner, within the present limits of Eldred township. Mr. Casner was married to Mary Wagner, of Bucks county, who bore him a family of eleven children: Sarah; Reuben; Cornelius; Henry; Samuel L.; Mary Ann; Peter; Eliza; Rebecca; William, and John, all of whom are dead, except Samuel, Mary Ann, and John. Politically Mr. Casner was a Democrat during his early life, but in later years he affiliated with the Whig party. He took no active part in political affairs, though he filled nearly all of the important offices in the township.

Samuel L. Casner, son of Samuel and Mary Casner, was born in Alexander township, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, November 4, 1810, and came to this county with his parents in 1813. He was reared on the homestead farm, and has always followed the shoemaking business. In 1833 he married Elizabeth Swearer, who bore him eight children: Mary, who married John K. Crawford; Louis E., who married Mary Jane Lundy; Sarah, deceased; Ann, who married Andrew Wilson; Catharine, deceased; Anson, deceased; William, who married Elizabeth Long, and John, who married Mary Morris. Mrs. Casner died, and in 1857 he married Martha Oliver, who became the mother of two children: Cyrus H., who married Josephine Folk, and Horace G. Mr. Casner is quite prominent in the local councils of the Republican party, and has been a justice of the peace for three terms.

Cyrus H. Casner, eldest son of Samuel L. and Martha Casner, was born in Warrensville, Eldred township, September 14, 1858. He resided with his parents until he was twenty years of age, and then engaged in the butchering business, which he has since followed. Mr. Casner was married, January 19, 1882, to Josephine Folk, and has a family of three children: Samuel L., Jr.; John Leroy, and Annie May. He resided in the township for a number of years, and then moved into Warrensville, where he has since carried on business. He is a member of the Warrensville Baptist church, and is connected with the I. O. O. F. and K. of P. He has been constable of the township for six years, and is an ardent supporter of the Republican party.

Frederick Gross, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, where he was born about 1765, immigrated to America in 1804. He secured 160 acres of land in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, cleared and improved the same, and resided thereon until his death in 1820. In his native country he married Barbara Graff, and they were the parents of six children: Michael, deceased; Barbara, deceased; John, deceased, who married Dorothea Wagner; Christina, who married Jacob Scherer; Margaret,

deceased, and Joseph, who married Christina Ulmer. Mr. Gross was a member of the Dunkard church.

Joseph Gross, son of Frederick and Barbara Gross, was born in Eldred township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, April 3, 1808. As his first wife he married Christina Ulmer, in 1833, and they were the parents of five children: Regina, who married Jacob G. Heim; Dorothea, who married Frederick Lust; Elizabeth, who married Christian D. Heim; John, deceased, and Christina, who married George Kiess. In 1853 he married as his second wife Catharine Stall. Mr. and Mrs. Gross reside on the homestead farm; Mr. Gross is one of the oldest native residents of Lycoming county.

Adam Fullmer was born in Northumberland county, and was a descendant of a family of that name which settled in Turbutt township in 1778. He married Susan Wauck, who bore him the following children: Adam C., who married Elizabeth Boyd; Joseph; George, who married Caroline Marsh; James, who married Susan Marshall; Jonathan, who was killed in the battle of Fredericksburg; Aaron C., who was killed in the same battle; Margaret, deceased wife of Joseph Woodley; Rosanna, and Caroline, who married John Smith. About 1830 Mr. Fullmer bought a farm in Lycoming county, and resided upon it until his death, September 4, 1858. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and an active adherent of the Democratic party. He served in the Black Hawk war, in Illinois, and witnessed the defeat of that celebrated Indian chieftain.

Adam Conrad Fullmer, eldest son of Adam and Susan Fullmer, was born in Northumberland county, June 17, 1823. He removed with his parents to Lycoming county, and here grew to manhood. December 26, 1843, he married Elizabeth Boyd, and had a family of two children: Boyd, and Isabella, who married J. B. Casebeer. After his marriage he removed to the place now occupied by his son, where he spent the balance of his life, and died June 7, 1887. He was a member of the Lutheran church, and an adherent of the Democratic party.

Boyd Fullmer, only son of Adam C. and Elizabeth Fullmer, was born in Hepburn township, Lycoming county, June 13, 1849. He was reared on the homestead farm, and was married November 26, 1868, to Frances Sunderland. They are the parents of three children: Herman; Albert, and Clarence. He is an Adventist in religion, and a Democrat in politics.

Jacob Heim was a native of Wittenberg, Germany, where he was born about 1786. He grew to manhood in his native land, and married a Miss Gohl, who died on the voyage to America. In 1817 he immigrated to the United States and landed at Philadelphia on the 4th of July. Mr. Heim was accompanied by his father-in-law, and they came direct from Philadelphia to Hepburn township, Lycoming county, traveling most of the distance on foot. They entered 106 acres of land, which they cleared and improved. Mr. Heim lived upon this farm up to within a few years of his death, and then made his home with his daughter Margaret the balance of his days. He was the father of five children: Christina, deceased; Margaret, deceased wife of Jacob Ulmer; Gottlieb, deceased, who married Margaret Stiger; Jacob, who married Regina Stiger, and Anna M., deceased. Mr. Heim was a Dunkard in religious faith, and in politics a Democrat.

Jacob Heim, son of Jacob Heim, Sr., was born in Wittenberg, Germany, in

1806, and came to this county with his father in 1817. He was reared on the homestead in Hepburn township, and in 1831 was married to Regina Stiger. Ten children were the fruits of this union: Gottlieb; Dorothy, who married Frederick Shafer; Jacob; John J.; Christian D.; Margaret, who married John Heim; Regina, who married John B. Waltz; Joseph; Christina, who married Simon Waltz, and Mary, who married Samuel B. Shafer. After his marriage Mr. Heim removed to his father-in-law's farm, where he resided until his death in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was a devout member of the Dunkard church, and a stanch supporter of the Democratic party.

Christian D. Heim was born on the homestead in Hepburn township, Lycoming county, August 31, 1841, and is a son of Jacob and Regina Heim. He was reared a farmer, and when twenty-three of age removed to his present home. He was married, October 6, 1864, to Elizabeth Gross, who is the mother of seven children: Louise, who married J. W. Waltz; Ephraim; Hannah, who married C. F. Fisher; Sarah A.; Susie; Joseph, and Samuel. Mr. Heim is an ardent Democrat, and has been a delegate to the county conventions a number of times, and also a member of the standing committee. He has held nearly all the offices in his township, and has been a school director for nine years, and is now township auditor. He is a member of the Dunkard church, and one of the respected citizens of Eldred township.

George Kiess was born in Wittenberg, Germany, about 1771, and immigrated to Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1804. When he landed in the United States he was the possessor of only 50 cents, and coming direct to Williamsport, he found employment and lived there until 1805. He then removed to Hepburn township, where he purchased a small piece of land, to which he added at different times as he could pay for it, until he owned 137 acres. He was the father of six children: Catharine, who married George Waltz; Rachel, who married David Young; Dorothy, who married William Rote; Betsey, who married Jacob Kremer; Rosanna, who became the wife of Jacob Sweeley, and John. Mr. Kiess was a member of the Dunkard church, and died upon his farm in Hepburn township.

John Kiess, only son of George Kiess, was born in Wittenberg, Germany, about 1793, and came to this country with his father. He was reared in Hepburn township, and about 1818 he married Elizabeth Seamiller, and they were the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, deceased wife of Leonard Kiess; Mary, deceased wife of Jacob Cook; John, who married Mary Cook; David, deceased, who married Sarah Herritt; Jacob, who married Elizabeth Steiger; Rachael, deceased, who became the wife of Samuel Young, and George. Mr. Kiess was a Dunkard in religion, and in politics was a Democrat.

Jacob Kiess, son of John and Elizabeth Kiess, was born on the old homestead in Hepburn township, October 12, 1826, and has always followed the occupation of a farmer. He was married in 1849 to Elizabeth Steiger, who has borne him eight children: Mary, who married Abraham Klump; John, deceased; David; Hannah; Edward; Jacob; Benjamin, and Rebecca, deceased. Mr. Kiess bought a part of the old Wilson farm, which he has improved and lived upon for twenty-five years. He is a Baptist in faith, and a Democrat in politics.

Christopher Kiess, a weaver and school teacher, was born in Wittenberg, Stutt-

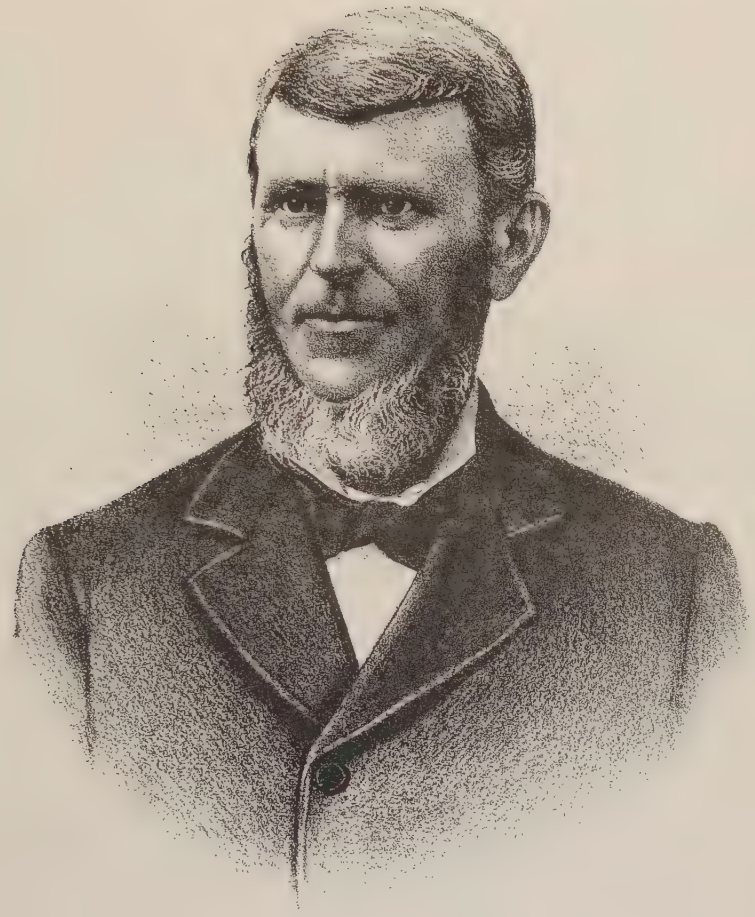
gart, Germany, about 1778. He grew to manhood in his native land, obtained a good education, and learned the weaver's trade. He there married Christina Sheets, who bore him four children before they immigrated to America, as follows: Margaret, who married a Mr. Kurtz, and after his death a Mr. Eckart; Abraham, who married Catharine Waltz; Christopher, who died in infancy, and Catharine, who never married. In 1806 or 1807 the family came to the United States and settled on a farm near Warrensville, in Eldred township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. The date of their settlement is established by the births of Catharine, who was born in Germany in October, 1805, and William, who was born on the homestead near Warrensville, in February, 1808. Seven children were born after their settlement in Lycoming county: William, who married Margaret Rote; Jacob, who married Catharine Rote; Salome and Dorothy, who remained unmarried; Sophia, who married George Rote; Emanuel, who married Charlotta Sigman, and Christina, who became the wife of Samuel Entz. All of the foregoing children are dead, except Sophia, Emanuel, and Christina. Mr. Kiess purchased 150 acres of land from Daniel Bailey. It was covered with an unbroken forest, in the midst of which he built his cabin and began making for himself a home in the new world. He resided upon this farm until his death, March 26, 1866. In connection with farming he did considerable weaving for the pioneers, and thus made an occasional dollar. He also taught a German school in his neighborhood for many years. He was a member of the Dunkard church, and always voted the Democratic ticket.

Emanuel Kiess, youngest son of Christopher Kiess, was born on the homestead in Eldred township, July 9, 1818, and has lived thereon up to the present. In 1844, he married Charlotta Sigman, who has borne him five children: Samuel S., who married Annie Winner; Thomas E., who married Mary Lundy; Franklin C., who married Ella Guinter; Reuben, who died in childhood, and John C., who died after reaching his majority. Politically Mr. Kiess is a Democrat, and during the Mexican war he served as first lieutenant in the militia. He is a member of the Evangelical church, and has served as trustee since the erection of the present building. He has been overseer of the poor, collector, and school director at different periods.

Franklin C. Kiess, youngest living son of Emanuel Kiess, was born on the homestead, January 14, 1849, and has always lived on the same farm. In 1876 he married Ella Guinter, and has a family of four children: Rosa May; Lottie C.; Clayton K., and Verus M. Politically he is a Democrat, and has served as school director, and as secretary of the board of education.

Henry Thomas was born in Germany about 1755, and after reaching manhood he came to America and settled near Philadelphia. He soon after enlisted in the army of the Revolution, served throughout the war, and was mustered out at its close with the rank of ensign. He reared a family of six children: Mary; Elizabeth; John; Anna; Henry, and Sarah. After the Revolution closed Mr. Thomas settled upon a farm, where he resided until his death.

John Thomas, eldest son of Henry and Elizabeth Thomas, was born near Philadelphia, May 23, 1783. He was reared upon his father's farm, and received a good education. He took up the vocation of preaching, and was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He removed to this county at an early date, and located in



J. F. Corson

Loyalsock township, north of Williamsport, where he died at the age of eighty-four years. Mr. Thomas was a very devout Christian, and preached the Gospel for many years. He was a Democrat in politics, and served as associate judge of Lycoming county, and also as county commissioner for several years. He married Rebecca Tallman, April 30, 1814, and was the father of one son, Daniel Tallman, long a resident of Loyalsock township.

Daniel Tallman Thomas, only son of John and Rebecca Thomas, was born in Lycoming county, December 31, 1815, and was reared upon the old homestead. He married Rachel Scott, December 25, 1839, and they were the parents of seven children: John B.; Charles S.; Emily, who married Frederick Young; Harriet, who married George Koons; Rebecca, who married Philip Brobst; Daniel T., and H. S. After his marriage Mr. Thomas removed to the old Collins farm, which is now owned by Albert Wilson and Daniel T. and H. S. Thomas. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was active in promoting the welfare of that organization. Politically he was a Democrat, and filled the office of county auditor, and nearly all the offices in his township.

Daniel T. Thomas is a son of Daniel Tallman Thomas, and was born in Lycoming county, August 17, 1853. He was reared in Loyalsock township, and was married, December 2, 1875, to Emma J. Phillips, and has two children: John W. and Rachel M. He received a common school education, and has followed farming all his life. He is a Democrat, and has filled many of the offices in his township. In religion he has followed in the footsteps of his grandfather, and is an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Jacob Strieby was a native of Philadelphia county, Pennsylvania, born July 28, 1787, and was a farmer and cooper. In 1807 he married Sarah Keyser, who bore him the following children, all of whom were born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania: Jonas, who married Sarah Stout; Charles; Jesse, who married Juliann Follmer; Joseph, who married Margaret Follmer; Anna Catharine, who married Adam Follmer; William, who married Margaret Metzger, and Sallie Ann, who married Christian Raish. All of the foregoing are dead except Mrs. Adam Follmer, of Williamsport, and Mrs. Christian Raish of Huron county, Ohio.

Jesse Strieby was born in Upper Mount Bethel township, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, September 14, 1814, and was reared to agricultural pursuits. He married Juliann Follmer, February 22, 1844, who bore him the following children: Hiram E.; Amanda, who married Firman Marshall; Norman, who married Louisa Cummings; William F.; Mary A.; Simon P.; George K.; John R., and Emma Z., who married W. M. T. Artley. After his marriage Mr. Strieby moved to the old homestead, where he lived the balance of his days. He was a deacon in the Lutheran church, and a man of upright, honest character. Politically he was a Democrat, took an active part in public affairs, and filled several of the offices in his township. Hiram E. Strieby, eldest son of Jesse Strieby, was born upon the homestead farm, August 31, 1845, and inherited the place at his father's death.

Ephraim Shafer, son of John F. and Elizabeth Shafer, was born in Hepburn township, Lycoming county, September 30, 1859. John F. Shafer, a native of the same township, was born in 1821, and removed to the farm where he now lives after his marriage about 1848 to Elizabeth Heim, who bore him four children: Samuel B.,

who married Mary Heim; Christian, deceased; Ephraim, who married Malinda Koch, and William F., who married Mattie Beidlespacher. Mr. Shafer is a member of the Dunkard church, and is a supporter of the Democratic party. His son Ephraim, the subject of this sketch, was reared on the homestead farm, and received a common school education. August 17, 1882, he was married to Malinda Koch, who has had four children: Miriam; Mabel, deceased; Edna, and Horace. The family are adherents of the Baptist church; in politics Mr. Shafer is a Democrat, and has filled the office of school director six years.

E. W. Lundy was born in Fairfield township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, June 22, 1830. His father, Samuel Lundy, was born in Fairfield township, Lycoming county, in 1807, and was a son of one of the early settlers of that locality. His mother, Mary (Milnor) Lundy, was born in 1806, and by her marriage to Mr. Lundy became the mother of five children: E. W.; Jerome B.; Anna Eliza, who married John Entz; Mary Jane, who married Lewis Casner, and Sarah Emily, who married Jacob Smithgall. The subject of this sketch was married to Mary Guinter in 1854. She bore him the following children: John B., who married Margaret Jane Smithgall; Samuel I., who married Alice Sweeley; Catharine, who became the wife of Charles P. Hoover; Joseph W., who married Emma Reecer; George Alva; Cora A.; Michael E., and Nathan B. In politics Mr. Lundy is a stanch Democrat. He has been a justice of the peace for fifteen years, has filled nearly all of the important offices in his township, and has been a member of the school board about thirty years. For the past twenty-five years Mr. Lundy has been engaged in the tanning business, in which he has been quite successful, and is one of the well-to-do citizens of Eldred township.

Nathan Burrows Kimble was born in Upper Fairfield township, Lycoming county, March 20, 1836, and was the eldest of five brothers. He was educated in the common schools. When quite young he was employed by J. W. Milnor as a clerk in his store. In 1856 he was appointed postmaster at Warrensville and filled the position until 1858, when he located in Williamsport. He served as deputy prothonotary during the official terms of Jacob S. Runyon and Charles D. Eldred, beginning, respectively, in 1859 and 1862. In 1865 he was elected prothonotary and served out the term to the eminent satisfaction of all, and retired from office greatly respected for the faithfulness and ability he had displayed. He afterwards devoted most of his time to clerking in the various offices of the court house, and was able to render valuable service to incoming officials, especially the prothonotaries, sheriffs, and recorders of deeds. For several years he was frequently called on to act as administrator in the settlement of estates, to serve on commissions to take testimony, and to attend to the auditing of accounts, arbitrations, etc. When the McBrides were murdered in 1873, Mr. Kimble was appointed administrator. In 1876 he was nominated and elected to the legislature and served with credit. In politics, Mr. Kimble was a Democrat of the old school, and never sought to disguise his sentiments or shirk his duty in a partisan sense. For his firmness and candor he commanded the respect of his political adversaries and the admiration and confidence of the members of his own party. He possessed the wonderful faculty of closely forecasting results in local political contests, and his estimates of majorities, in advance of elections, often proved marvelously accurate. On

this account he was regarded as a political oracle about election times, and men of all parties eagerly sought his opinion and advice. His political sagacity was not unlike that possessed by Samuel J. Tilden, although it was confined to a narrower sphere, and those who knew him best regarded him as the political "sage" of Williamsport. After a long and severe sickness, he died at his rooms in the Henry House, May 29, 1890. He lived and died a bachelor. He was a man whose friendship was always warm and true, and one whose honesty, purity of purpose, and fidelity were never questioned. His memory, therefore, will be fondly cherished and kept green in the hearts of those whom he numbered among his associates and friends.

JOHN FISHER was born in Germany in 1831, and came to this country when he was fifteen years old. He lived in Ohio three years, and subsequently came to Anthony township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and bought a tract of forest land, upon which he settled. He went to work clearing and improving it, and in the course of time brought it under cultivation. By his first marriage, to Mary Ulmer, Mr. Fisher was the father of two children: Mary and Jacob Henry. In 1861 he married Mary Ann Deiffenwait, who bore him the following children: John D.; Charles F.; Peter M.; Lavina; Louisa; Abraham, deceased; Lucinda; Rosella; David, deceased, and Jeanette. Towards the close of the war Mr. Fisher enlisted in the Union army and served until mustered out of the service. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a supporter of the Democratic party. He still resides upon the farm which he cleared and improved, enjoying the fruits of his rigid industry.

CHARLES F. FISHER, son of John and Mary Ann (Deiffenwait) Fisher, was born on the homestead in Anthony township, Lycoming county, February 2, 1865. He lived with his parents until he was fifteen years old, and then commenced working out as a farm hand, which he followed until his marriage, February 13, 1890, to Hannah Heim; he then removed to his present homestead in Eldred township. Politically he is a Democrat, and is an adherent of the Baptist church.

CHAPTER LVI.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

LEWIS, PLUNKETT'S CREEK, CASCADE, GAMBLE, McINTYRE, AND McNETT TOWNSHIPS.

ROBERT INNES was born in Linlithgow, Scotland, July 27, 1845, and is the eldest son of Adam and Helen (McNeil) Innes, natives of Scotland, and late residents of Bradford county, Pennsylvania. His parents immigrated to Norwich, Connecticut, in July, 1848, and his father found employment in a tannery at New London until October of the same year, when he removed to Ulster county, New York, and took charge of A. I. Shultz's tannery. He filled that position for seven years, and then

bought an interest in the plant and continued in business there for ten years longer. In September, 1865, he sold out and purchased the tannery at Granville Centre, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where he carried on business up to within two years of his death, March 10, 1886, when he was succeeded by his sons, Daniel, John A., C. A., and Judson K. The subject of this sketch was three years old when his parents came to the United States. He grew to manhood in Ulster county, New York, and learned the tanning business with his father. He was connected with the latter until the spring of 1877, when he removed to Bodines, Lycoming county, and purchased a tract of land of Abel DuBois, upon which he erected a tannery. He soon established a prosperous business, and now gives employment to thirty hands. He manufactures Union Crop leather, and operates one of the leading tanneries in the West Branch valley. He also carried on a general mercantile business at Bodines up to May 1, 1891, when he sold out to his nephew, J. D. Bunyan. In 1883 he erected a flour mill, and under the firm name of Neyhart Brothers & Company, Limited, conducted the business until the spring of 1888. Mr. Innes then carried it on alone up to August, 1891, at which time he took into partnership S. L. Andrews, and the firm has since been S. L. Andrews & Company. The mill possesses a full roller process system, and has a capacity of fifty barrels a day. In 1889 he erected a creamery, but soon afterwards it was swept from its foundation by the great flood of that year. He immediately brought it back to its site and put it into operation. The creamery was burned, January 27, 1891, was at once rebuilt, and has since been running constantly. He also carries on an undertaking establishment for the accommodation of that part of the county. The tannery, mill, and creamery are named "Bruce," after Robert Bruce, the celebrated king of Scotland. Mr. Innes also operates a farm of over 300 acres surrounding the village of Bodines, and is one of the most prosperous business men in the county.

He was married, March 12, 1868, to Miss B. A., daughter of John and Olive (Savage) Sayles, natives of Sempronius, Cayuga county, New York, and residents of Granville Centre, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Innes was born at the latter place, and the old Sayles homestead is now the property of her husband. Six children have been born of this union: Marion; Theodore S., who has charge of Elmhurst tannery, in Lackawanna county; Adam R.; Agnes, deceased; Anson J., and Helen A. Since arriving at manhood Mr. Innes has been an ardent Republican, and has always taken an active interest in the local affairs of his township, being now one of the supervisors. He is a member of the Masonic order, and is connected with the commandery and consistory. He is one of the prominent and successful business men of Lycoming county, and owes his prosperity to his rigid industry and close attention to the details of his various interests.

Joseph Gray, a native of Vermont, and a veteran of the Revolution, was born about 1749. Prior to the war of Independence he removed to Pennsylvania and settled on Loyalsock creek, Fairfield township, Lycoming county, built himself a log cabin, and resided there until his death, at an advanced age. He was one of the earliest settlers of the county, and left quite a large number of descendants. He was twice married, and by his first wife had one son, Timothy, who married Elizabeth Clendenin. Eight children were the fruits of his second marriage: Joseph; Samuel; James; Daniel; Ann, who married Oliver McCaslin; Deborah; Lottie, and

Margaret, all of whom are dead. Mr. Gray was an adherent of the Methodist church.

Timothy Gray, eldest son of Joseph Gray, was born in Fairfield township, Lycoming county, in 1778. He lived with his parents until the breaking out of the war of 1812, when he enlisted and served throughout that struggle against the same old foe of liberty. He attained the rank of first lieutenant. He returned to his home in 1814, and settled at the mouth of a small stream, since known as Tim Gray's run, April 5, 1820, and resided at that point the balance of his life. Mr. Gray married Elizabeth Clendenin in 1810, and was the father of the following children: Hannah, who married Joseph Younkin; Charles C.; Robert; George; John; Abigail, who married Samuel Dale; William; Mary, and Henry. He was a member of the Methodist church, and his wife of the Baptist denomination. Politically he was a Democrat, which principles he had imbibed from his father. He died at the age of eighty-eight years.

Charles Clendenin Gray, eldest son of Timothy Gray, was born on the Clendenin farm, December 29, 1815. He assisted his father during his boyhood days, and remained with him until his marriage, which occurred in 1849, to Harriet Arrance. Seven children were the fruits of this union: Elizabeth, who married Adolphus Sutton; Charles, who married Anna Snyder; Ellen, who married John Rice; Emma, who married Corda Smith; William, who married Minnie Packard; Robert, and Margaret, the two last mentioned being dead. After his marriage he farmed for about three years, and then went into the lumber business, at which he has continued ever since. He has been a jobber for F. R. Weed for thirty years, on Tim Gray's run. Mr. Gray is living at Penn's Dale, where his business keeps him, though a property owner in Trout Run. He is a member of the Methodist church, and at one time was connected with the I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Democrat, and has filled the offices of supervisor, overseer of the poor, and constable, and has been a school director for twenty-one years. In 1869, while serving as constable of Lewis township, Mr. Gray was instrumental in capturing John Fields, who murdered his brother-in-law, William Matthews, through some misunderstanding arising from the division of money paid to them by the Northern Central railroad for ties. In attempting to arrest Fields, Mr. Gray was severely wounded by the former, who struck him with an axe, the marks of which he carries to this day.

John Clendenin was a soldier of the Revolution who served throughout that struggle for liberty. He was born at Easton, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, about 1757, and when the Revolution broke out he immediately offered his services in defense of his native land. He was present and witnessed the execution of Major Andre. His widow drew a pension as long as she lived. Mr. Clendenin was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and was a delegate to the convention that nominated Thomas Jefferson for President of the United States. He married Rebecca De France about 1777, and she bore him a family of ten children: Margaret, who married John Allen; Charles, who married Martha Hughes; Elizabeth, who married Timothy Gray; Marjaroie, who married Henry Harmon; Robert, who married Harriet Blackwell; Rebecca, who married Robert Carson; Ann, who remained single; Mary, who married William Thomas; Jane, who became the wife of John S. Apker, and John, who married Ellen Landon. Mr. Clendenin removed from Easton to Bennezette,

Elk county, Pennsylvania, where he lived several years, and then located on the "Long Reach," and subsequently at the mouth of Tim Gray's run, on Lycoming creek. He died on the homestead, on Lycoming creek, and was interred at Newberry. His widow survived him thirty-three years, and died at the age of eighty four.

Robert Clendenin, son of John and Rebecca Clendenin, was born on the "Long Reach," March 2, 1798. After his father's death he helped to take care of the homestead, and assisted his mother in supporting the family. He was married in 1826 to Harriet Blackwell, a native of England, and erected a log house on the Clendenin farm, now the homestead of his son, Robert Carson, where he spent the whole of his life. Ten children were born to Robert and Harriet Clendenin, as follows: Priscilla B., who was twice married, first to George Mudge, and afterwards to S. R. Borden, and was killed in the great railroad wreck at Chatsworth, Illinois; Henry H., who married Mary Hall; Thomas B., who was twice married, first to Isabella Turner, and then to Esther Moore; Rebecca W.; Robert Carson; Matilda, deceased wife of G. I. Perry; Charles W., who was killed in the rebellion; John R., who married Lucy Bodine, and is dead; Richard J., deceased, and Harriet C., wife of Dr. John Eldred. Mr. Clendenin was a member of the Presbyterian church, and a trustee in that organization a great many years. He was an old-line Whig, and subsequently a Republican, and filled nearly all of the offices in his township. He was recognized as an honest, upright man, and died, honored and respected, in 1881, at the ripe old age of eighty-three years.

Thomas B. Clendenin, second son of Robert and Harriet Clendenin, was born on the old homestead in Lycoming county, September 16, 1829. He lived with his parents until he was twenty-four years old, and then went to Trout Run and engaged in the lumber business, which he prosecuted four years. He then returned to the homestead farm, and built a new house for his family. He assisted his father to clear off the forest and erect buildings. In the fall of 1869 he formed a partnership with his brothers, Robert Carson and John R., under the firm name of Clendenin Brothers, and engaged in the lumber business. They carried on operations about five years, and then dissolved partnership. He was married to Isabella Turner of Bradford county in 1865. She bore him two children: Harriet, and Eugene, deceased. She died about three years after her marriage, and in 1870 he married Esther Moore. Both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian church, and he has been an elder in the church about six years. He was at one time an active member of the I. O. O. F., but has not affiliated with the society for some time. Politically he is a Democrat, and has filled all of the offices in his township.

Robert Carson Clendenin, son of Robert Clendenin, was born on the old homestead, November 6, 1834, and has always resided thereon. He was in the lumber business about five years, as a member of the firm of Clendenin Brothers, when the partnership was dissolved. He resides with his sister on the old homestead, which he has improved and brought to a high state of cultivation. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and has been a trustee in that body a number of years. Politically he is a Republican, and is known as a man of enterprise and public spirit.

Charles W. Clendenin, son of Robert Clendenin, was born on the homestead farm, April 12, 1839. He remained with his parents until he was eighteen years

old, when he entered the employ of Richard Mackey, merchant and lumberman, of Trout Run, with whom he remained until 1861. He then enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered in as first sergeant of Company K. He served with his regiment in all of the marches and battles in which it participated up to the battle of the Wilderness, where he was severely wounded. He was removed to Lincoln Hospital, Washington, D. C., where he died from the effects of an amputation, thus yielding his life in defense of his country.

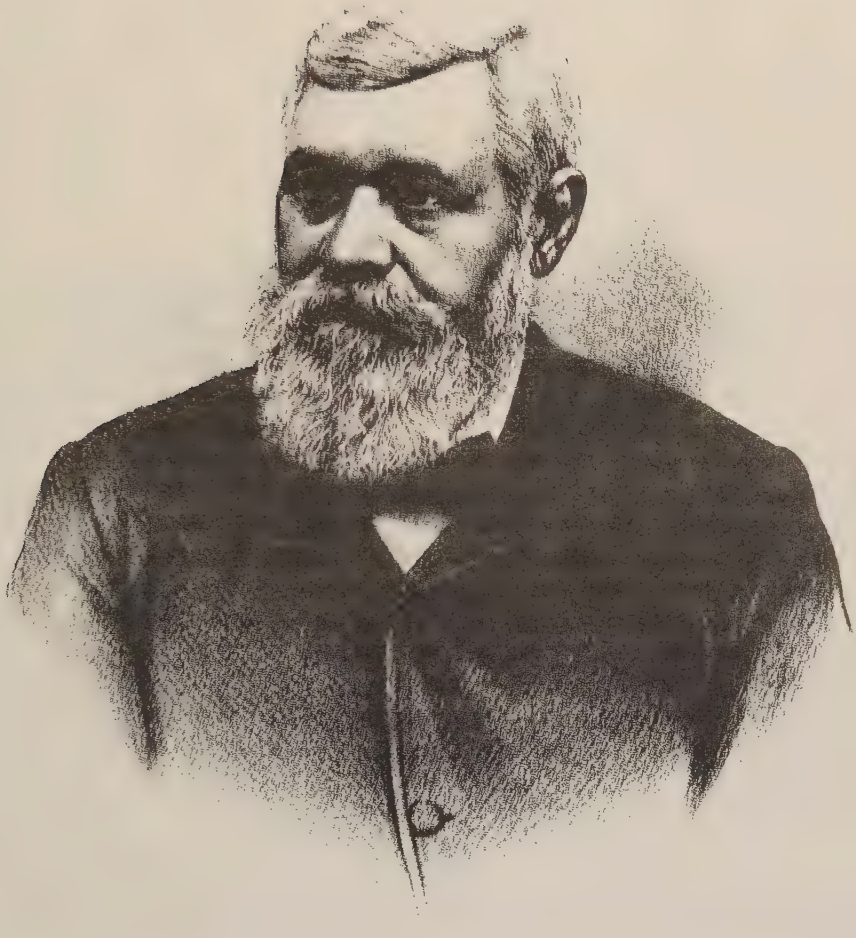
JOHN FIELD was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, in 1799, and during the war of 1812 he commenced boating on the Delaware river, between Riegelsville and Trenton, which occupation he followed four years, and then engaged in the carpenter business. In 1817 he married Margaret Powlson of New Jersey. Her parents, Cornelius and Margaret (Malone) Powlson, were natives of the same State, and had a family of eight children, Margaret being the eldest. Her father owned 500 acres of land opposite Easton, Pennsylvania, which he sold about 1812, taking in payment Continental scrip. This money afterwards proved worthless, and he was thus reduced to poverty. The Powlsons then went to live with a kind neighbor, Peter Sharp, the father taking charge of the farm and general business affairs of that gentleman. On the death of Mr. Sharp and wife, who left no descendants, a will was found in a secret drawer of his private desk which left all his property to Mr. Powlson, and at the death of the latter it was divided among his children. John and Margaret Field were the parents of eight children, as follows: Furman; Cornelius P.; Burrows M.; Sharp P.; Josiah; William, deceased; Sarah, deceased, and Rosilla, deceased. Mr. Field removed to what is now known as Quaker Hill, Eldred township, Lycoming county, in 1827, followed his trade in connection with farming for a short time, and then came to Williamsport. He worked at his trade until he moved up Lycoming creek, to the site of Field's Station, which was named in his honor. Mr. Field was a large contractor in the construction of the Northern Central railroad. He was also engaged on the West Branch canal, and built the lock at the mouth of Lycoming creek and two locks at Farrandsville. He subsequently had contracts in the building of the Blossburg and Tioga railroad. Returning to Lycoming county he assisted in erecting the first iron furnace at Astonville, the ruins of which may yet be seen near Ralston. He afterwards turned over his business affairs to his son Furman, and spent the remaining years of his life at his home at Field's Station. He died in 1881, at the age of eighty-two years. His life was a very active one, and he accumulated through the passing years a comfortable competence. In politics he was a Democrat, and was liberal in his religious opinions.

FURMAN FIELD, eldest son of John Field, was born in Northampton county, New Jersey, July 14, 1818, and came to this county with his parents when eight years old. He remained with his father until the death of the latter, and towards the close of his father's life he took charge of his business, and at his death assumed all the liabilities. About 1838 he went into the lumber business at Field's Station, and has continued lumbering up to the present. His father traded the Quaker Hill farm for one-half of the lumber tract and saw mill, and Furman bought the other half from Joseph Keys. The first tract contained 220 acres, to which they subsequently added until they owned 5,000 acres of timber land. Dr. Lehman, a German capitalist of Philadelphia, sent out Dr. Holler to the site of Field's Station for

the purpose of establishing a German colony on his land in that vicinity. Dr. Holler did not like the appearance of the land at Field's Station, and finally selected Blooming Grove as the site of his home. He resided there until his death, and was recognized as the leader of the German settlers in that part of the county. Through some technicality or flaw in the title he lost three out of the five tracts which he had entered. The remaining two he traded to a Mr. Williams, for a lot on the banks of the Schuylkill river, which he subsequently sold for $4,000. This was all he realized out of his timber tracts, which cost him $80,000 and afterwards came into the possession of Mr. Field. The latter purchased 2,000 acres from Ward & Mason, of Towanda, 1,100 acres of the McIntyre & Robinson estate, and 900 acres of the Joseph Keys estate. All of this land now belongs to Thomas E. Proctor. The mill which Mr. Field operated burned down about 1877, and was immediately rebuilt. It still stands as a landmark of his prosperity. Politically he is a Democrat, and has been township commissioner for twelve years.

Thomas Noon was a native of County Galway, Ireland, where he was born about 1803. He grew to manhood in his native land, and was married on reaching his majority. His wife, Mary, bore him a family of eight children: Patrick W., who married Margaret Tooley; Catharine, who married Thomas Kinsley; Maria, who married John J. Lyons; Jane, who married George Batton; Daniel, who died in infancy; Thomas, who was drowned in West Virginia; Edward F., who married Ada Guinter, and John J., who married Ella Kane. After immigrating to Pennsylvania he came to Lycoming county and found employment at the Crescent Nail Works, and subsequently worked in the old iron furnace at Astonville. While at the latter place he purchased a small tract of land and commenced clearing off the forest, but his money gave out and he was compelled to return to the furnace to earn sufficient means to pay for and improve his land. His farm was situated in Cascade township, and he spent the balance of his days thereon, dying in 1880 at the age of seventy-seven years. He was a plucky, energetic, and industrious man, a good citizen, and an obliging neighbor. He was a member of the Catholic church, and lived and died in that faith. In politics he was a Democrat, and served as supervisor of Cascade township for a number of years.

Edward F. Noon, son of Thomas and Mary Noon, was born upon the homestead farm in Cascade township, April 19, 1849. He lived with his parents until he attained the age of twenty-four years, and then entered the service of George W. Moore for the purpose of learning the millwright trade. He completed his apprenticeship in 1877, and then began contracting, erecting the Catholic church in Cascade township, and various other buildings, chiefly saw mills. He took charge of Abel DuBois's lumber business at Bodines in 1882, and continued with him until September 2, 1885, when he lost his left arm by an accident in the mill, his shirt sleeve being caught in the roller, and his arm severed by the gang edger. Mr. Noon afterwards took a course in the Williamsport Commercial College, and in February, 1886, he formed a partnership with his brother John J., under the name of Noon Brothers. This firm carried on the lumber business for three years, when our subject bought his brother's interest, and has since continued the business alone. Mr. Noon was married in 1885 to Ada Guinter, and has three children: Harry; Winfred, and Flossie. Both he and wife are members of the Catholic church. He is a



Julius Lewis

Democrat in politics, and is now the auditor of Lewis township. He was once a candidate for the legislature, but was defeated by a very close vote. Mr. Noon has erected a fine residence on his farm, also a new steam saw mill, and is recognized as one of the energetic and enterprising business men of his locality.

JOHN J. NOON, youngest son of Thomas and Mary Noon, was born on the homestead in Cascade township, December 19, 1854. He resided at home until the death of his father, and then began life for himself. In 1883 he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Frank Kane, in the lumber business, which continued until 1889, and was then dissolved. In the year 1886 he formed a partnership with his brother Edward F., under the firm name of Noon Brothers, but sold his interest to his brother in 1889, since which time he has operated under his own name. Mr. Noon was married in 1882 to Ella Kane, who has borne him six children: Thomas, deceased; Edward; Frank; Eugene; Margaret, and Mary. The whole family are members of the Catholic church. Politically Mr. Noon is a Democrat, and has been auditor of Cascade township for nine years, and secretary of the school board six years. He has been instrumental in advancing the cause of education in Cascade township, and has been foremost in the erection of good school buildings, and in furnishing them with modern furniture. He is a prosperous business man, and is the owner of the old homestead on which his father lived and died.

JOHN SAYLES was born in Cayuga county, New York, in 1809. His father died when our subject was about thirteen years old, and he then assisted in supporting his mother and her family. He found employment in a distillery operated by a Mr. Fuller. He was married in 1832 to Olive Savage, and in 1842 he purchased a tract of land in Granville township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and settled upon it. It was covered with an unbroken forest, which he at once began clearing off, and finally brought the land under cultivation. He reared the following family: Eliza, who married Ezra Bailey; Desdemona, who married Ritner Miles; Arminda, who married William Vroman; Alvin; Adaline, deceased wife of Andrew Bunyan; Betsey Ann, who married Robert Innes; Millard, deceased; Jerry T., and Luther F. Mr. Sayles died at the age of seventy-six years. Politically he was first an old-line Whig and then a Republican, and filled one or two county offices in Bradford county. He was a captain in the New York militia during his residence in that State. In his religious views he was a Universalist.

JERRY T. SAYLES, son of John and Olive Sayles, was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1851. He remained with his father until 1877, assisting the latter in clearing and improving the homestead farm. He then came to Bodines and entered the employ of his brother-in-law, Robert Innes. Through the passing years he has gradually been promoted until he is now the superintendent of Mr. Innes's extensive tannery at that point. He has mastered the business in all its details, and is recognized as an authority in that line of trade. Mr. Sayles was married, February 18, 1880, to Eva Latteer, and has three children: Ollie; Robert, and Laura. In politics he is a Republican, is liberal in his religious views, and was at one time a member of the I. O. O. F.

ELI NEYHART, a miller by trade, came to Lycoming county in 1852, and operated the mill now owned by John Good. One year afterwards he removed to Safe

Harbor, some four miles from Jersey Shore, where he remained two years, and subsequently worked two years for a Mr. Russell at Larry's creek. From Jersey Shore he went to Hepburnville and started a mill for David Hull, and thence removed to Marysville, Perry county, and engaged in business for himself, under the firm name of Neyhart & Son. They were burned out at this point, and subsequently worked at Ball's Mills for George Ball, where both he and wife died in the same week. Mr. Neyhart married Julia Grace, of Luzerne county, and was the father of the following children: Maria, who married Levi Venemon; Catharine, who married Thomas Clark; Eliza, who married Albert Farnham, of Maine; Julia, who married W. P. Brown; Artemus B., who married Julia Pearson; A. R., who was twice married, first to Rose Guinter, and then to Anna Smale; Sarah J., who married W. J. Ball; A. T., who married Catharine McWilliams; Judson C., who married Rose Bower, and S. P., who married Agnes Eck. Mr. Neyhart was a Democrat, and was liberal in his religious views.

Judson C. Neyhart was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1851. At the age of eighteen years he began life as a salesman in the clothing store of L. Sheffer, of Williamsport, with whom he remained three years and a half, and then entered the employ of his brother, A. B. Neyhart. He remained in his hardware store for two years and a half, and then went into the dray business in partnership with John Shuler. After two years' experience as a drayman he sold his interest to Mr. Shuler, and engaged in the milling business for himself at Trout Run, where he conducted a mill for five years. From there he went to Millersburg, and engaged in the hardware business for a short time with Brubaker & Company. Selling his interest to Mr. Brubaker, he returned to Williamsport, and worked for his brother about one year and a half, and then entered the milling business at Bodines, under the firm name of Neyhart Brothers & Company, Limited. Four years afterwards he returned to Trout Run, where he at present resides. Mr. Neyhart was married, June 9, 1879, to Rose S. Bower, and has had four children: Grace, deceased; Elmer; Charles, and Blanche, deceased. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he is a Democrat, and is a member of the Masonic order, and the I. O. O. F.

Charles P. Colver is the only son of George M. and Nellie Colver, and was born in Milo Centre, Yates county, New York, July 27, 1831. His paternal ancestry is traced to the Colvers of Birmingham, England, where the present representatives of the family are extensively engaged in the manufacture of steel. The name was originally spelled *Collver*. Edward Colver established a shipyard at New London, Connecticut, in 1630, having been sent to America for that purpose by King Charles I. He married Elizabeth Winthrop, a sister of Governor Winthrop of the Massachusetts Colony. George M. Colver was a native of Cortland county, New York, born October 2, 1801, a son of Amos Colver, who died when George M. was about four years old, and the latter was reared by a farmer named William Aspbell. He learned the blacksmith's trade with Mr. Aspbell, and at the age of twenty-three he started in that business and followed it the balance of his life. He married Nellie, daughter of John and Patty Shultz, who bore him five children: Mary A.; Charles P.; Sophia, who died young; Jane, who married Perry Poyner, and Elisebeth, who married Oscar Longeer. John Shultz was a native of Orange county, New York,

and served through the Revolution. He married Patty Holly of Orange county, and in 1806 removed to Milo Centre, Yates county, and engaged in farming. Mr. Shultz was the father of nine children, as follows: Noah; William; Nellie, who married George M. Colver; Martha; Susan, who married William Chandler, and four who died young. He followed farming up to his death. His wife survived him about fifteen years, and drew a pension from the government because of her husband's services in the Revolution. George M. Colver carried on blacksmithing at the Aspbell place until his removal to Dresden, New York, in 1840, where he resided until his death. He assisted in building 300 coal boats for Asa Packer, the coal operator, and did the iron work for the State on the canal from Penn Yan to Dresden, a distance of seven miles, containing twenty-eight locks.

The subject of this sketch left home at the age of thirteen, worked in a woolen mill a few years, and afterwards clerked in a hotel and store at Dresden. He subsequently learned the blacksmith's trade, and followed that business in Dresden, Branchport, Penn Yan, Le Roy, Rochester, Painted Post, and Canandaigua, New York, and filled several responsible positions in machine and car shops at those points. In the spring of 1859 he came to Williamsport, and worked for Philip Moltz and John B. Hall, two of the pioneer machine and foundrymen of the city, for a short time. He then engaged in business, and carried on at different locations at Williamsport up to 1873, and also operated a saw mill for a short period at Penbryn. In the latter year he embarked in the mercantile business, which he conducted until 1875, and then sold out. In 1878 he opened a store on the corner of Park and Third streets, and carried it on until 1880, when he disposed of the stock and again entered the machine business. In 1881 he removed to Emporium and organized the Emporium Machine Works, remained there until 1887, and then sold his interest and returned to Williamsport. In Augnst, 1888, he purchased his present store at Bodines, where he has since carried on a general mercantile business. Mr. Colver was married in 1851 to Mary A. Grenell, who has borne him five children: George, who died in childhood; George (2) and Eugene, both of whom reside in Norfork, Virginia; Ida, and Charles, deceased. Politically he is a Republican, served in the first common council of Williamsport, and was the first assessor of the city after its incorporation.

H. H. French was born in Medway, Maine, April 8, 1860, son of Rev. E. S. and Mary (Nute) French. He was reared in his native State until the age of fourteen years, received a common school education, and graduated from Houlton Academy of Maine. In 1878 he came to Lycoming county, and worked for various companies in the lumber business until December, 1889, when he took charge of the hotel at Field's Station, which position he has since filled. Mr. French married Mary, daughter of Otis Pray, and to this union three children have been born: Lillie E.; Lena E., and L. Ethel. He is a member of Hillsgrove Lodge, No. 305, I. O. O. F.

J. Frank Fleming, M. D., is the seventh son of Isaac and Margaret Ann Fleming, and was born in Mill Hall, Clinton county, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1860. He learned the weaver's trade with his father, and worked at it until declining health warned him to abandon the business. He then engaged himself at farming for two years. He attended the Muncy Normal School with the intention of following the

teacher's profession, and after completing his education he taught a school near Linden, and brought it to a high degree of efficiency. He taught his next two terms at Oak Grove, and was subsequently engaged as principal of the schools at McIntyre. In the meantime he had decided to study medicine, and after his term as principal expired he began a course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, and after one term he completed the school term begun by Oliver Fink, who had died. He then returned to the medical college and was graduated with honor. He was a student of Dr. Nutt, of Williamsport, and after graduation assisted the Doctor in his practice for about six months. He then assumed the practice of Dr. Crawford, at Trout Run, owing to the Doctor being unable through illness to attend to his professional duties. Dr. Crawford died, and then Dr. Fleming assumed full control. He was married to Lizzie Hinkal in 1884. She is a descendant of a pioneer family of Lycoming county, and is the mother of two children: Howard C. and Mildred. Dr. Fleming has lived at Trout Run for the past seven years, and has won and retained a lucrative practice, as well as the respect of the community. He is a Republican in politics, and was once the nominee of his party for coroner. He is an active member of the I. O. O. F., and in his religious views is what is commonly known as a free-thinker. Dr. Fleming has always taken great interest in the progress of education, and has been a director of schools for six years, and president of the Lycoming County Directors' Association for three successive terms. He is an active member of the Lycoming County, West Branch, and Pennsylvania State Medical Societies and of the American Medical Association. He has been a member of the examining board for pensions since 1889, and is a very worthy and successful practitioner.

Gottlieb E. Ade was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, September 10, 1860, son of Carl and Dorothea Ade, of the same place. He received a common school education, learned the shoemaker's trade in his native land, and followed it there until August, 1881, when he emigrated to the United States and settled at Trout Run, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. He continued working at his trade as a journeyman until 1882, and then began business for himself, which he has since prosecuted quite successfully. In April, 1890, he opened the Commercial House, which he had previously erected, and conducts the hotel business in connection with shoemaking and barbering. When he arrived at Trout Run eleven years ago our subject was comparatively penniless, but by constant toil and judicious economy, he has accumulated considerable property. Mr. Ade was married, December 25, 1890, to Emma, daughter of Silas B. and Marian Kelly of Trout Run. Mrs. Ade was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and has one son, Lyster. Mr. Ade is a Lutheran in religion, and in politics he supports the Democratic party.

Nathaniel C. Johnson, farmer and lumberman, was born, November 23, 1814, in Dutchess county, New York, son of Charles and Hannah (Cronk) Johnson, natives of that county. At the age of six years his parents died and he lived with his uncle, Moses Johnson, in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, until reaching his majority. He received his education at subscription schools and Wellsboro Academy. In 1835 he came to Lycoming county and was employed by Esquire Gates Wilcox in lumbering on Pine creek. Two years later he removed to Montoursville and continued the same business for Mr. Wilcox on Loyalsock creek. March 20, 1850, he built a saw

mill on Bear creek in Plunkett's Creek where he has ever since resided, actively and extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber. Mr. Johnson began his business life with strong arms and a willing heart, but with no means. By hard labor and careful management he has accumulated a handsome competency, being the owner of over 1,000 acres of timber lands and a fine farm in Fairfield township. He is recognized as one of the wealthiest men living along Loyalsock creek, and is highly respected by all who know him. He was one of the original stockholders of the City National Bank of Williamsport, and was a charter member of the Montoursville Manufacturing Company. He was also an original stockholder of the Williamsport and Binghamton railroad. Mr. Johnson was married in 1857 to Anna, daughter of Michael Moyer of Fairfield township, and to this union was born one child, Mary Ellen, who married William H. Belles and has two children: Elsie May and Ernest Nathaniel. Mr. Johnson is a Republican and has filled many of the offices of his township, being at the present time its auditor. He is a member of Eureka Lodge, F. & A. M., of Montoursville, and attends the Lutheran church, to which his wife belongs.

Edwin Woolever, lumberman and farmer, was born at Lewis Lake, Sullivan county, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1818, son of Abraham and Priscilla (Forward) Woolever, natives of New Jersey and Maryland, respectively. His parents removed from Sullivan county to Muncy, and subsequently to what is now Gamble township, where the father engaged in farming and lumbering. Abraham Woolever died May 7, 1843, followed by his widow, May 19, 1872, aged seventy and eighty-nine years, respectively. Three of their children are living: Edwin Warner; Priscilla Ann, who married Thomas Chapman, and Edwin. Edwin was reared principally in Lycoming county. He received a fair education, and has devoted his life to the lumber business and farming. He was a jobber in the same business until 1851, when he, William Weaver, and George Bubb formed a partnership under the firm name of William Weaver & Company. They erected mills on Loyalsock creek and did an extensive business. They owned at one time over 5,000 acres of timber lands. Mr. Bubb finally withdrew from the firm, and afterward two of Mr. Woolever's sons were admitted to partnership, and the firm of William Weaver & Company has ever since existed and done a large business. Mr. Woolever has been the active manager from the time the firm was founded. He was married in 1843 to Esther, daughter of Peter Wheeland, and to this union were born five children: Clara Louisa, wife of Benjamin F. Johnson; Grafius H., a merchant at Montoursville; Mary Ellen, wife of Pierson Hill; Coleman C., and Williard H. Mr. Woolever was one of the organizers of the Woolever Methodist Episcopal church of Plunkett's Creek township, and contributed heavily to its construction. Both he and wife are active members of that organization, of which he has been trustee from the beginning, and in which he has also served as steward. He is a Republican, has filled various township offices, and is one of the wealthy and highly respected citizens of Plunkett's Creek township.

Julius Lewis, farmer and lumberman, was born in Yorkshire, England, July 25, 1830, son of George and Sarah (Smith) Lewis. He was educated in his native country, and emigrated to America in 1859. He settled in Sullivan county for thirteen years, where he accumulated considerable property. He then migrated to Mis-

souri, where he remained for five years. Having experienced financial misfortune, he returned to Pennsylvania in 1877 and located on the farm where he now resides in Plunkett's Creek township. He manufactures annually about 100,000 feet of lumber and owns over 500 acres of land. He is one of the original stockholders of the Williamsport and Binghamton Railroad Company, and is a stockholder in the West Branch and the Lycoming National Banks of Williamsport. He is a Republican in politics, and takes an active interest in local affairs. He has served as supervisor, and collector for eight years, and for the past two years he has held the office of constable. He was first married, June 26, 1853, in England, to Sarah Fennell, who died in that country. To this union were born two children: George and Sarah A. He was again married, in 1860, to Ann McCaslin of Fairfield township, and to them have been born eight children: John Henry; Alfred Austin; Joseph B., deceased; David Gideon; Mary Elizabeth; Samuel W.; Martha Ann, and Charles L., deceased. Mr. Lewis and family are members of the Wesleyan Methodist church.

John Scaife was born in Yorkshire, England, November 15, 1835, son of William and Mary (Killbank) Scaife. He came to America in 1856 and lived in Canada until 1859, when he located in Sullivan county, Pennsylvania. In a short time he removed to the farm where he now lives (which was formerly occupied by M. P. Wells) in Plunkett's Creek township, Lycoming county. This he has cleared and improved, and here he has followed farming in connection with lumbering. In 1863 he was married to Ann, daughter of Isaac Green, of Sullivan county, Pennsylvania. To this union have been born four children: Mary E., deceased; Watson J.; Harriet W., and Percy P. Mr. Scaife was formerly identified with the Democratic party, but is now a Prohibitionist. He has filled many of the township offices. In 1864 he enlisted in Company I, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He is a charter member of Allan G. Dodd Post, No. 525, G. A.R., of Proctorville. He is also a member of Eureka Lodge, No. 335, F. and A. M., of Montoursville. Mr. Scaife and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Barbour's Mills, of which he is steward and has been class-leader.

George Guinther, lumberman, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1837, son of John and Catherine (Steiger) Guinther. His parents removed to Lycoming county in 1849 and settled in that portion of Hepburn township now included in Eldred. They removed from there to Fairfield township, where the father died in June, 1887. The mother is still living and resides on the old homestead in Upper Fairfield township. Their children are named as follows: Mary, who married E. W. Lundy; George; Michael; Rose, deceased; Catherine, who married Joseph Reese; John L.; Margaret Ann, who married J. S. Tomlinson; Emma, who married Victor Bedford; Ella, who married Frank Keyes, and Lydia, who married Ransom Snyder. George Guinther was reared in Lycoming county and educated in the schools of his neighborhood. He has devoted his business life to farming and lumbering, and for the past five years he has been contracting and building dams and slides for lumber companies. He has resided in Proctorville since 1860. He is a Democrat in politics and has been supervisor, overseer of the poor, and auditor for his township. April 30, 1863, he was married to Margaret, daughter of Elihu Ely, of Upper Fairfield township, and to this union

have been born four children: Ada Lavina, who married Edward Hewman; Elmer E.; Flora, who married Conlan Platts, and John L. Mr. Guinther and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

James Warn, farmer, was born in Moreland township, Lycoming county, March 18, 1838, son of John S. and Mary (Derr) Warn, natives of Sussex county, New Jersey, and Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, respectively. He is also a grandson of Benjamin Warn, a native of New Jersey and one of the pioneer settlers of Moreland township, where he cleared a farm and became a very prominent farmer, and died in the faith of the Christian church. John S. Warn, after his marriage, located on his father's homestead and followed farming and lumbering. He also owned a fine farm in Moreland township. He died, February 1, 1885, followed by his widow in 1890. Both were members of the Baptist church of Moreland township. Their children were named as follows: James; Margaret, wife of George Baker; Emeline, wife of Bethuel Diggan; Ellis; Ann, wife of Smith B. Farr; Elmira, wife of Thomas H. Shoemaker; Charles; Harriet, wife of Wallace E. Wenck; Bertha, wife of James Gilles, and Sarah Jane, deceased. James, the eldest of these children, was reared and educated in Moreland township. He has devoted his entire business life to farming and lumbering. He settled on his present farm in 1865, and has cleared and improved the same. He and his father erected and operated a saw mill at the mouth of Little Bear creek for many years. He is a depositor in the West Branch National Bank of Williamsport. In 1861 Mr. Warn enlisted in Company B, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was honorably discharged in September, 1862, on account of disability. He takes an active interest in politics, is identified with the Republican party, and has served as school director for twenty-four years, and has filled the offices of supervisor, tax collector, and overseer of the poor. Mr. Warn is a member of Allan G. Dodd Post, No. 525, G. A. R., of Proctorville. In 1865 he was married to Sarah Barbour, daughter of James Barbour, and to this union have been born two children: Annie M., wife of Dr. Robert B. Toole, and Elmer G., who married Jennie A. Betz. Mr. Warn and family are members of the Loyalsock Baptist church, of which he has been treasurer.

Francis S. Tomlinson, merchant, was born in Cascade township, Lycoming county, November 26, 1844, son of Stephen and Margaret (Hoffman) Tomlinson. He moved with his parents to Upper Fairfield township in 1853. He received his education at the Montoursville schools, Dickinson Seminary, and Lewisburg Academy. He learned the trade of a wheelwright but never followed that as an occupation. He taught school in Upper Fairfield, Eldred, Cascade, and Plunkett's Creek townships, for nineteen terms, after which he became foreman in one of the departments of the Thomas E. Proctor tannery, at Proctorville. He filled that position for seven years, and in August, 1888, he established his present business in Proctorville, and enjoys a good trade from the surrounding country. In 1861 he enlisted in Company G, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, participating in most of the battles fought by the Army of the Potomac, and receiving wounds in the battle around Richmond. He is a charter member of Allan G. Dodd Post, G. A. R., and is Past Commander of the same. He is an active Democrat, and has served as justice of the peace, school director, and auditor for Plunkett's Creek township. Mr. Tomlinson was married in 1869 to Margaret A.

Guinther, and to this union have been born seven children: Joseph W.; Emma C. and Herbert F., deceased; Ella; Arthur; Elma, and Bigler. He and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Proctorville.

Michael Kelly was the first settler of Cascade township, whither he came in July, 1843, cutting a road through the forest from DuBois's saw mill, on Lycoming creek, to the site of Kellysburg, where he erected a log house. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, April 24, 1812, immigrated to the United States in 1830, and lived in Philadelphia until his removal to Lycoming county. Mr. Kelly purchased 440 acres of land, and engaged in farming and lumbering. In 1845 John and Matthias DuBois built a saw and grist mill on his tract, which was burned in 1852. It was rebuilt by Mr. Kelly in 1858, and subsequently converted into a circular saw mill. In 1872–73 he erected a large steam saw mill, which he operated up to within a few years of his removal to Kansas. Mr. Kelly was married in Philadelphia to Winifred Boyle, to whom were born two sons: Michael of Sunbury, and Patrick I., who lives on the old homestead. Politically, Mr. Kelly was a stanch Democrat, and in 1871 was the Democratic candidate for sheriff, but through the treachery of party friends he was defeated. He was one of the founders of St. Mary's Catholic church of Cascade township, and one of its most prominent supporters until 1880, when he removed to Kansas, where he died in 1883.

Peter O'Connor was born in Ireland in 1817, son of John and Mary O'Connor, and immigrated to Philadelphia in 1838. Six months later he came to Lycoming county, and worked at the charcoal furnaces in Lewis township. He subsequently engaged in farming, and in 1867 purchased a portion of his present homestead, upon which he has since resided. Mr. O'Connor married Mary Plunkett, and with his wife belongs to St. Mary's Catholic church of Cascade township. Politically he is a Democrat, and has served as auditor and school director.

Matthias McDonald was born in County Galway, Ireland, April 14, 1829, son of Charles and Mary (Fahey) McDonald. He learned the shoemaker's trade in his native land, and in 1846 immigrated to Pennsylvania, and worked three years at his trade in Schuylkill and Carbon counties. In 1849 he came to Lycoming county, and settled on the farm where he now lives. With the exception of a couple of years spent at his trade in McIntyre, he has followed farming and lumbering during the greater portion of his residence in this county. Mr. McDonald was married in 1849 to Catherine Brennan of Carbon county, and has eight living children out of a family of fourteen born to this union, as follows: Mrs. Mary McLaughlin; John; Mrs. Bridget Kittle; Charles; Kate; James; Thomas, and Ellen. The family belong to St. Mary's Catholic church, and in politics Mr. McDonald is a Democrat.

Peter Mulvey was born in County Longford, Ireland, in 1819, and there grew to manhood. He then emigrated to the United States, and settled at Danville, Pennsylvania, where he found employment in a rolling mill. He afterwards came to Lycoming county, and was engaged in mining near Ralston, whence he returned to Danville and remained there until he purchased the farm in Cascade township where his son Joseph now lives. He cleared and improved it, and resided thereon up to his death. He was a life-long Democrat, and filled several minor township offices. In religious faith he was a Catholic, and one of the original members of St. Mary's church. Mr. Mulvey married Kate Maloney, who bore him a family of nine chil-

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dren, three of whom are living: Kate, wife of Henry Riley; Mary A., wife of John Kane, and Joseph. Mrs. Mulvey died in the Catholic faith in 1892.

Joseph Mulvey, farmer and merchant, was born in Cascade township, Lycoming county, June 6, 1854, and is a son of Peter and Kate Mulvey. He received a common school education, and was reared upon the homestead farm. He learned the carpenter's trade, and followed that business until the death of his father, when he returned home and has since been engaged in farming, and has also carried on a mercantile business for several years. Mr. Mulvey was married in 1881, to Mary McGee, and they are the parents of five children: William; John; Mary; Annie, and Celia. Politically he is a Democrat, and is the present tax collector of his township. The family belong to St. Mary's Catholic church of Cascade township.

Patrick Flanagan was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1820, and is a son of John and Ellen (O'Dea) Flanagan. He was reared in his native land, there learned the blacksmith's trade, and at the age of twenty-seven immigrated to Canada. After a few months he crossed the line to Whitehall, New York, where he remained two years working at his trade, and then removed to Blossburg, Pennsylvania, and continued the same business. From Blossburg he came to Lycoming county, and worked at his trade for Furman Field, John DuBois, and Michael Kelly, alternately, for a period of over twenty-one years, excepting a short time he spent at Austinville in the employ of Butterworth & Company. He purchased a tract of land where he now lives, erected a shop, and carried on blacksmithing in connection with agriculture. He is now the owner of a well improved farm, and is one of the well-to-do citizens of Cascade township. Mr. Flanagan was married in Ireland in 1847, to Catharine Driscoll, and they are the parents of six sons and two daughters, as follows: John, of Tioga county; Mary, who married John McLaughlin, and after his death became the wife of William Ditty; James, of Ralston; Daniel C., a physician of Ralston; Ellen, wife of George Gesler; Patrick C., of Williamsport; William, and Michael J. Mr. Flanagan is a Democrat, and has filled the offices of school director and supervisor. The family are connected with St. Mary's Catholic church of Cascade township, of which organization both he and wife are pioneer members.

Henry Southard was born in Eldred township, Lycoming county, May 12, 1816, and is a son of Henry and Margaret (Vanhorn) Southard. His grandfather, Henry Southard, was a native of Long Island, and a Revolutionary soldier, who settled at Blooming Grove, Lycoming county, at an early date, whence he removed to New York State and there died. He was the father of five sons and five daughters. His third son, Henry, was the father of our subject; he married Margaret Vanhorn, and their children were as follows: Samuel, Hannah, and William, all of whom are dead; Mercy, wife of George Apgar; Henry; Mary A., wife of J. Brelsford; Thomas, deceased; Rebecca, wife of William Mansell; John, of Loyalsockville, and Isaac, deceased. The father died in Eldred township about 1869. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and learned the tailor's trade, which he followed until 1840; he then engaged in the lumber business, and in 1866 settled where he now lives in Gamble township. He purchased a tract of 120 acres, erected a saw mill, and engaged in the manufacture of lumber, which he carried on in connection with farming until 1883. He then retired from active business and was succeeded by his son, Isaac H. He married Eliza Casner, who died in 1840, leav-

ing no children. In 1849 he married Margaret Schmidgall, who died January 20, 1892. Three children survive this union: Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Lundy; Thomas, and Isaac H. Mr. Southard has filled the offices of township auditor and supervisor, and politically he is independent.

Isaac H. Southard, youngest son of Henry and Margaret Southard, was born in Hepburn township, Lycoming county, August 26, 1862. He received a common school education, and was employed by his father until succeeding to the business in 1883. In 1890 he established a store in connection with his mill, which he has since conducted. In 1882 he married Caroline L. Swartz, and has four children: Vesta M.; Howard F.; Herman A., and Nina B. He is a Republican, and fills the offices of auditor and constable.

James S. Low was born at Warrensville, Lycoming county, and was a son of Henry Low, a native of Mercer county, New Jersey, who came to Lycoming county at an early date and settled in Eldred township, one mile west of Warrensville. He purchased 160 acres of land, cleared up a farm, and resided there until 1857, when he moved to Warrensville and there died. His wife's maiden name was Annie Salter, and she also was a native of New Jersey. They were the parents of two sons, James S. and Matthias H., and two daughters, Lancy and Amy. Our subject was reared on the homestead farm, and learned the millwright's trade. He afterwards was engaged in bridge building in the county for several years, and then removed to Clinton county, where for some years he followed the sale of fanning mills. He then returned home, and in 1852 located in what is now Gamble township. He purchased 200 acres of land, cleared and improved it, and resided there until his death. He married Barbara A. List of Warrensville, who bore him the following children: Mrs. Amelia Mahler, deceased; Matthew H.; Jacob S.; Mrs. Sophia J. McKnight; Susanna, deceased; Samantha, deceased, and two who died young. Mr. Low was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Christian church.

Matthew H. Low, eldest son of James S. and Barbara A. Low, was born in Clinton county, and grew to manhood in Warrensville. He received a common school education, and was engaged in lumbering until November, 1863. He then enlisted in Company G, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served under Colonel Wilson until the close of the war. He was wounded in the left cheek and left shoulder, May 11, 1864, during Sheridan's raid on Richmond, and sent to the hospital. After his recovery he rejoined his regiment, and remained in active service until mustered out. Upon his return home he learned the millwright's and carpenter's trades, which business he followed until 1872. He then built the Extract Works at Trout Run, which he operated until 1876, when he located in Gamble township, and engaged in farming and lumbering. Mr. Low married Harriet F. Ridge, and has a family of nine children: Mary A.; James A.; Henry W.; Susan E.; Annie F.; Benton M.; Torrence J.; Coila, and Viola. Politically he is a Republican, and has filled the office of school director since 1876, besides other township offices. He is a member of Allan G. Dodd Post, G. A. R., of Proctorville, also of the I. O. O. F. and the P. O. S. of A., and is connected with the Methodist Episcopal church.

William Condon was born in Trenton, New Jersey, November 9, 1826, and is a

son of James and Margaret A. Condon. His father settled at Muncy, Lycoming county, in 1828, whence he removed to Field's Station, and subsequently located upon the farm where William Condon now resides. He was one of the early settlers of what is now Gamble township. The subject of this sketch resided upon the homestead farm until 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served three years and two months, participating in all of the engagements and campaigns in which his regiment, as a part of the Army of the Cumberland, was engaged. The only injury he received was a gunshot wound in the right foot, through the carelessness of a member of his own company. After his discharge he returned home, and has since followed agricultural pursuits, being now the owner of a farm of ninety acres. Mr. Condon married Catharine Kennedy of White Deer valley, and has one son, John K. Politically he was a Whig before the war, but has since been a stanch Republican. He is a member of Reno Post, G. A. R., and is connected with Penn's Dale Presbyterian church.

Matthew Hall, farmer, is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Bitting) Hall. His father was born in Hepburn township, and was a son of Joseph Hall. He was a blacksmith by trade, and when a young man he settled at Trout Run, where he engaged in the blacksmith business until 1869. At this time he purchased a farm of 1,000 acres, where his son now resides and where he died in 1883. In politics he was a Democrat and filled some of the minor township offices, and was postmaster for twenty years at Rose valley. He was married in 1840 to Elizabeth, daughter of John Bitting, of Union county, Pennsylvania, and to this union were born the following children: Mary E., wife of Henry Clendenin; John L.; Hannah, wife of William Minier; Lora A., wife of Adam Striley; William; James B.; Matthew, and Anna, wife of Wirt Kendall. Our subject was born at Trout Run, April 6, 1859, and received a common school education. He was reared on a farm, and at the death of his father he took charge of the home place and has continued to farm ever since. He is a Democrat in politics and is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Trout Run. He was married in 1885, to Mary, daughter of Abraham Young, and to this union have been born two children: Joseph and Grace.

Jacob Kaupp was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to Wolf township, Lycoming county, about 1833. He was a blacksmith, and followed his trade for several years, subsequently purchasing the farm in Gamble township where the latter years of his life were spent. He married Margaret Springman and was the father of twelve children, six of whom are living: Mary, who married James R. Sweeney and lives in Illinois; Elizabeth, who married Samuel R. Keys; Mathias, who married Jane King; Godfrey, who married Mary Winner and resides in Missouri; Margaret A., who married Hiram B. Willson, and John S. Both Jacob Kaupp and wife died upon the homestead at an advanced age.

John S. Kaupp, son of Jacob and Margaret Kaupp, was born in Wolf township, Lycoming county, in 1837. He received a common school education, and has always been engaged in farming, purchasing the old homestead in Gamble township upon the death of his father. He married Mary C. Koons, and is the father of five living children: Ann; Ella; Edward; Cora, and Wilbur. Mr. Kaupp is a Republican, and is the present supervisor of his township.

John M. Gesler was born in Germany, January 16, 1814, son of Christian and

Hannah Gesler. He was reared in his native land, and there learned the carpenter's trade. In 1849 he came to the United States, and settled in what is now Gamble township, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a tract of 300 acres and engaged in lumbering and farming. During the past forty-three years he has cleared up a fine farm, and erected good improvements. He is the father of five children, three of whom survive: Mena, wife of E. Bateman; William, and George. Mrs. Gesler died in 1867. In early life Mr. Gesler served a term in the German army. In politics he is a Democrat, and one of the oldest settlers of his community. Originally a Lutheran, he became a Presbyterian after coming to Lycoming county, and is still a member of that church.

John W. Albert was a native of Baden, Germany, and emigrated to the United States about 1840. He first located at Newark, New Jersey, but soon removed to Blooming Grove, Lycoming county, and found employment at various occupations for several years. In 1846 he purchased 108 acres in Gamble township, which he cleared and improved. He married Mary M. Zimmerman, and his family consisted of six children: Mary, deceased; Sarah, wife of George Stiger; George, deceased; David; Rosie, deceased wife of George Stiger, and Sophia, deceased. Mr. Albert was a member of the Baptist church, and politically he was a Democrat. He died in 1865; his wife survived him until 1887.

David Albert, butcher and farmer, was born in Blooming Grove, Lycoming county, in 1846, and is one of the two survivors of the family of John W. and Mary M. Albert. He received a common school education, learned the butcher's trade, and has since been engaged in that business. He purchased the old homestead in 1873; in 1882 he purchased his present farm of 200 acres, and carries on farming in connection with butchering. He married Alice, daughter of Capt. Allan G. Dodd, who has borne him eleven children, as follows: Lulu, deceased; Minnie; George; Sadie, deceased; William; Elmer and Ella, twins; Harry; Charles; Lillie, and Edith. Mr. Albert is a Prohibitionist, and is a member of the United Brethren church of Gamble township. He has filled the offices of constable and supervisor, is at present overseer of the poor, and is one of the respected citizens of the community.

Dr. George M. Cummings was born in Gamble township, Lycoming county, January 19, 1864. His parents, Patrick Francis and Elizabeth (Kelly) Cummings, were born in Ireland, the former near the College of Maynooth, in the Province of Leinster, and the latter at Rathfryland, in the Province of Ulster. They settled first in Philadelphia, and later came to Cascade township, finally locating in what is now Gamble township, where Mrs. Cummings still lives, her husband having died several years ago. They were the parents of nine children, as follows: James H., of the Williamsport police force; Mary A.; William E., deceased; Mrs. E. J. Gallagher of Langdon, Pennsylvania; Kate G.; Frank P., a lawyer of Williamsport; John M., deceased; Charles J., register and recorder of Lycoming county, and George M. The last mentioned received a common school education, and subsequently attended the Muncy Normal School. Choosing the profession of teaching, he taught successfully for several years, and concluded his labors as principal of the DuBoistown schools. In the spring of 1889 he began the study of medicine with Dr. D. C. Flanagan of Ralston, and subsequently entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, from which institution he graduated in the class of

1892. Dr. Cummings has recently opened an office in Williamsport. He is a member of the Catholic church, and is an energetic worker in the ranks of the Democratic party.

Samuel Heylman was a native of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and removed to Lycoming county about 1800. He settled on the site of Ralston, and was one of the earliest settlers in that part of the county. He entered fifty acres of land, which he began improving, subsequently removing to Marsh Hill, some three miles below Ralston, where he spent the latter portion of his life. He married Elizabeth Pickle, who bore him five children, four of whom survived childhood: Joseph, deceased; Jacob B., who married Sarah A. Wheeler; Mordecai, who married Orinda Faber, and Sarah, who married Henry Apker. Mr. Heylman was a member of the Christian church, and a Republican in his political affiliations.

Jacob B. Heylman, son of Samuel Heylman, was born near Williamsport, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1803. He grew to manhood in his native county, and in 1826 married Sarah Ann Wheeler and located at Field's Station, but removed to the old homestead at Marsh Hill in 1839 and purchased an additional forty acres of land. He resided upon this farm until his death, which occurred in 1882. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and voted with the Republican party. He was the father of the following children: Mordecai, who married Sarah J. Brown; Emanuel, who married Phœbe Carpenter; Samuel, who married Susanna Wilson; Mary, who remained unmarried; Leonard, who married Marcella Murrell; Daniel, who married Dorleski Hathaway; Sarah, deceased; Warren K., who married Clara C. Crawford, and James W., who married Ida A. Smith.

Warren K. Heylman, son of Jacob B. Heylman, was born at Marsh Hill, October 18, 1844. He remained with his father until his marriage to Clara C. Crawford, which occurred September 17, 1881. He then became foreman for Barber & Crawford of Philadelphia at Sheffield, Pennsylvania, which position he held until 1883, and then returned to Lycoming county, where he was engaged in buying and selling bark for one year. He subsequently purchased the store of J. W. Kilborn at Marsh Hill, which business he conducted until 1890, and then entered the employ of Mr. Crawford of Philadelphia as a jobber. Mr. Heylman was a Republican until 1890, since which time he has voted the Democratic ticket; though elected to the offices of justice of the peace, clerk, auditor, and constable he refused to serve, as he takes no active interest in political matters.

James W. Heylman, youngest son of Jacob B. Heylman, was born on the homestead at Marsh Hill, June 10, 1848. In 1867 he removed to Wisconsin, where he engaged in steamboating for two years. He then returned home, but soon afterward located at Manistee, Michigan, and engaged in the millwright and engineer business. He did not remain long there, but traveled considerably in the western States, and finally contracted fever and ague and was compelled to return to Lycoming county. He afterward worked as a fireman on the Northern Central railroad until 1877, and in 1879 was promoted to the charge of an engine on that road. He served as an engineer on the Northern Central for eight years, and resigned his position February 19, 1887. Mr. Heylman married Ida A. Smith, September 15, 1872. Six children are the fruits of this union: Sarah L.; Rosamond; Samuel A.; Mary Alice, deceased; James Warren, deceased, and Verdie B. In 1890 Mr. Heylman engaged

in the manufacture of lumber in partnership with his brother, Warren K., but after about two weeks the mill was burned. They rebuilt on the old site, and continued the business successfully. Mr. Heylman possesses a poetic temperament, and occasionally indulges his penchant for the muses. In 1887 he published a volume of poems entitled "Musings on a Locomotive." He voted the Democratic ticket until 1888, when he supported Harrison and has since been a Republican.

William King was born in Jaysburg, now a portion of the city of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, about 1783. In 1834 he settled on Lycoming creek, one mile above Ralston, where he rented a tract of land of a Mr. Carpenter, and engaged in farming. In 1806 he married Hannah Sheffer, who bore him a family of six children: Joseph; William; John; Reeder; Mary, deceased, and Charles. Though he cleared and improved the farm, it was not purchased by the family until after his death. He died January 21, 1861, at the age of seventy-seven years. Mr. King was liberal in his religious views and in politics a Republican.

Reeder King, fourth son of William and Hannah King, was born within the present limits of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, May 18, 1818. He removed with his parents to McIntyre township in 1834, and was one of the first men who worked the McIntyre coal mines, near Ralston. He was also engaged in the Carterville iron ore mines. He afterward opened the coal mines at Red run. He then went to railroading, and assisted in running the first engines in this part of the State, at which occupation he worked seven years. He next became foreman for Thompson & Trigo, lumber operators, which position he held two years, and then commenced hauling coal from Miner's run to Ralston, which he continued until the Northern Central railway was built to the mines. In connection with his brother Charles he afterwards engaged in the business of millwright, and followed that occupation until the breaking out of the rebellion. In 1861 he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served with his regiment on the Chickahominy and at Richmond under McClellan, and also participated in the battles of the Wilderness. After his term of enlistment expired he returned to Lycoming county, where he has since resided. Mr. King was married in 1847 to Clara Fassett, who has had two children: Louisa and Cora, both of whom are dead. Politically Mr. King is a Republican, and is now receiving a pension because of disease contracted while in the army.

Charles King, youngest son of William and Hannah King, was born in South Williamsport, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1824. He remained with his father until after the death of the latter, and then in partnership with his brother John purchased the farm upon which the family had lived. After John's death our subject bought out the other heirs, and became sole owner of the farm. Mr. King was married April 24, 1861, to Eliza E. Parker, who has had four children: Joseph J.; Mary, deceased; Grant P., and Harriet, deceased. In politics Mr. King is a Republican, and has served as supervisor, school director, and treasurer of the township for many years.

Joseph E. Rogers was born in New Jersey, August 30, 1812. He was a millwright by trade, and removed from New Jersey to what is now known as "Race Course Island" below Williamsport, Pennsylvania, where he resided until 1831. He then purchased a small tract of land at Field's Station, and erected a saw and

grist mill. He also kept a hotel, and carried on business there until 1876, when he removed with his family to Ralston. In connection with his other business he followed his trade, and was the patentee of a mulay and a suction force pump, both of which have become valuable. Mr. Rogers was married in 1834 to Deborah McCullough, who bore him a family of ten children: William, who married Margaret Cleckner; Mary, who married Samuel Fessler; Joseph C., who married Ellen Dale; Rosetta, who married John Hendrickson; Harriet, deceased; Margaret, who married James De Courcy; Emily J., who married Elijah Wade; John W., who married Mary Stapleton; Samuel, deceased, and Juliet, who married E. A. Brigham. Mr. Rogers was a Presbyterian, and a member of the I. O. O. F. He was a Republican, and held the principal offices of his township from time to time.

John W. Rogers, son of Joseph E. Rogers, was born at Field's Station, Lycoming county, April 12, 1853. In 1869 he went to Pittsburg, and was employed by the Allegheny Valley Railway Company, with which he remained until the fall of 1870. He then returned to Williamsport and became foreman on Stonaker & Howard's mill, and was employed by them eighteen months. He was next engaged on the Northern Central railroad as a brakeman until 1876, and then became conductor and filled that position until August 1, 1883. He assisted in building the large tannery at Ralston, and became foreman in the liquor changing department of that institution. Mr. Rogers was married in 1875, to Mary Stapleton, and is the father of three children: Ida L., Joseph, deceased, and Edmund. Politically he is a Republican, and has been a school director four years. He is a member of Lodge No. 199, K. of P., and during his connection with the railway service he was a member of the Society of Railway Conductors.

Elias Kilborn was born in Litchfield, Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1768. He was a stone mason by trade, and after leaving home first located at Milford, Otsego county, New York, where he remained until 1824. He then removed to Canton, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, and purchased a partly improved farm from Nathan Tabor. He resided at Canton ten years, and then removed to Union township, Tioga county, where he died six years later. Mr. Kilborn was twice married. His first wife was Deborah Page, who bore him six children: Norman, who married Mary Stone and resides in Yates county, New York; Osiah, who married Electa Grantier; Henry, who married Roxanna Spencer; Rhoda, who married Davis Grantier; Anna, who married Elias Withey, and Caroline, who became the wife of James Warren. He married for his second wife Sadie Page, sister of his first wife, who became the mother of four children: Eliza, who married Hubbard Spencer; Thala, who married James Maddock; James, who married Margaret Clendenin, and Angeline, who married James W. Heylman. Mr. Kilborn was a member of the Reformed Methodist church. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and in politics was an old-line Whig.

James R. Kilborn, son of Elias and Sarah Kilborn, was born in Canton, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in 1824. At the age of seventeen he located at Penn's Dale, and there engaged in lumbering, which he followed fourteen years, the last five as a jobber for McIntyre & Robertson. He then purchased a farm which he cultivated until within a few years, and is now retired from active business, and resides at Canton, Pennsylvania. He married Margaret Clendenin in 1854, and is

the father of four children: John C., who married Alida Keys; Peter T., who married Laura E. Hebe; James W., and Ella. Mr. Kilborn is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and takes great interest in church affairs. He has been a steward and class-leader of the society for a number of years. He is a Republican in politics, and has filled all of the important offices of his township. For many years he has been a member of the I. O. O. F.

Peter T. Kilborn was born in Lewis township, Lycoming county, August 24, 1855, and is the second son of James R. Kilborn. He remained with his parents until his majority, when he was employed by Robert Innes in the railroad office at Bodines, removing to Field's Station in 1880, where he remained nearly a year, and then returned to Bodines. He remained at the latter place four years, and thence moved to Ralston, where he has lived for the past six years. He was married in 1880 to Laura E. Hebe, and has a family of four children: Helen C.; Fred R.; Elsie M., and Leslie E. Mr. Kilborn is a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church at Ralston, and is superintendent of the Sunday school. In politics he is a Republican, was school director at Bodines about one year, was assessor of McIntyre township one term, and has filled the office of township treasurer and several minor positions.

James W. Kilborn was born at Penn's Dale, Lewis township, Lycoming county, May 26, 1860. At the age of twenty he engaged in general merchandising at Marsh Hill, where he continued business four years. He then sold out to W. K. Heylman, and sold goods on the road one year for John Spellisy, cigar manufacturer. He again started in business for himself at Ralston, where he has since remained. Politically he is a Republican and was once a candidate for county commissioner on that ticket. He is a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church of Ralston, and is prominently connected with the I. O. O. F. society. Mr. Kilborn is recognized as one of the leading young business men of the northern part of Lycoming county.

Daniel Miller was born in York county, Pennsylvania, about 1810, and at the age of twenty he removed to Lycoming county and located at Hepburnville. He was a stone mason by trade, but after a short time spent in this county he purchased a farm in Watson township, and followed agricultural pursuits about twenty years. He continued farming until 1863, after which he worked at his trade the balance of his life. Mr. Miller was married in 1830 to Elizabeth Miller, who bore him a family of twelve children, eleven of whom grew to maturity. They were as follows: Susan, who married Mr. Oakes; Elizabeth, who married John Kern; John, who married Annie Johnson; George, who married Louisa Clauser; Jacob, deceased; Michael, who married Phœbe Weaver; Peter, who married Carrie Weigel; Henry, who married a Miss Goff; Charles, deceased; Mary, wife of John De Remer, and Daniel. Mr. Miller was liberal in his religious views, and a Democrat in politics.

Peter Miller, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Miller, was born on the homestead farm in Watson township, May 2, 1845. He remained at home until he was eighteen years old, when he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Third Artillery, for three years. After serving twenty-two months, the war was brought to a close by the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, and Mr. Miller was mustered out of the service. In 1866 he formed a partnership

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with D. H. Weigel, in the grocery business, and after five years they sold out their stock and he removed to Union township, Tioga county, and engaged in the lumber business, under the firm name of Weigel & Miller. They conducted business at that point until 1883, and then removed their mill to Ralston. Mr. Weigel retired from the firm, and our subject continued the business alone. In 1884 his mill was destroyed by fire and rebuilt the same year. By the flood of 1889 he sustained a severe loss, but with characteristic energy he rebuilt his mill and continued the lumber business successfully. He married Carrie Weigel, but has no children. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which body he has been a deacon a number of years. Politically he is a Republican, has been township treasurer four years, and is at present serving in the office of road commissioner. Mr. Miller is a member of Amazon Lodge, I. O. O. F., and was at one time connected with the United American Mechanics.

Joseph Gosline was born near Bordeaux, France, about 1745, and came to the United States with his father, who was compelled to leave his native land on account of a political disturbance. He located at Watertown, near Boston, Massachusetts, where our subject grew to manhood. About 1767 Joseph Gosline married Mary Gilbert, a daughter of a well known physician of Boston. He was afterwards sent by an English stock company to Vermont, to superintend the erection of charcoal furnaces for the manufacture of pig iron, which position he held until after the war of 1812. In 1822 he removed to Oneida with his son-in-law and engaged in the manufacture of stoves, which business he followed until his death. Mr. Gosline was reared in the Catholic faith, but after his marriage he became a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was an old-line Whig in politics, and always supported that party. He died at the advanced age of ninety years. To Joseph and Mary Gosline were born the following children: Abiah; Mary; Sarah; Thomas; Joseph; Pomeroy; Enos; Gilbert, and James L.

Pomeroy Gosline, son of Joseph and Mary Gosline, was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, about 1791. In early boyhood he was bound out to learn the hatter's trade, and remained with his master until he was nineteen years old. He afterwards went to New Orleans, where he spent ten years, and thence to Geneva, New York, where he entered into partnership with A. and I. Tolcott in the manufacture of hats, and remained a member of the firm four years. Selling his interest to his partners, he removed to Newark Valley, and carried on the same business for a short time, and thence came to Bradford, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the hotel business. In 1844 he sold his hotel and removed to Wysox, Pennsylvania, and engaged in farming and there died, February 17, 1860. He married Charlotte Lawrence in January, 1826, who bore him the following children: Mary; Andrew; Angeline; Gilbert; Pomeroy; Charlotte, who married I. W. Carl; Abel; Lucina, who married Sylvinus Brown, and Joseph. Mr. Gosline was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics supported the old-line Whig party. He served in the war of 1812, and participated in the battle of Plattsburg under Captain Fleming of the volunteer service.

Andrew J. Gosline, eldest son of Pomeroy Gosline, was born in Newark Valley, February 17, 1828. He learned the carpenter's trade, and at the age of twenty-one he engaged in the lumber business, which he has continued up to the present. In

1861 he enlisted in the Union army and served three years. After his discharge, in 1864, he resumed work at his trade and followed it until 1875. He then purchased a saw mill and a tract of 400 acres of timber land, which he converted into lumber. In 1883 he transferred his mill and land to his son, Andrew J., who has conducted the business since that date. Mr. Gosline has been twice married. His first wife was Harriet Johnson, whom he wedded in 1851. She became the mother of three children: William E., deceased; Mary, who married John P. Brainard, and Andrew J. His second wife was Annie E. Gordon, whom he married in 1869. He is a Democrat in politics, and served as postmaster of Roaring Branch during Cleveland's administration.

Jacob Myers was a native of one of the eastern States, where he was born about 1767. After reaching manhood he removed to Wyoming valley, in this State, bringing his young wife with him. He purchased a farm immediately above the mouth of Mahoopenny creek, but because of some flaw in the title he finally lost his land. He thence moved to Towanda, Bradford county, near which he purchased 400 acres upon which he resided until his death. His wife was Martha Basset, whom he married about the year 1791. They were the parents of the following children: Eliza, who married Peter Jones; Henry; Jeremiah; Luther; Anna, who married F. F. Fairchild; Mahala, who married A. Y. Ellsworth; John; Simon C.; Martha, who married Nelson Graham, and Harriet. Mr. Myers was a member of the Baptist church. He died at the age of sixty-seven years; his widow survived him nineteen years.

Simon C. Myers, youngest son of Jacob Myers, was born in Wyoming valley, June 22, 1824. His father died when he was ten years old, and he then went to live with his brother Henry, with whom he remained some four years. At the age of sixteen he engaged in lumbering. He took his first contract from Elias Hawley, on Towanda creek, and worked for Mr. Hawley several years. He afterwards kept hotel at Leroy two years, and thence removed to Canton, where he lived five years. He then removed to Ralston, Lycoming county, where he was engaged in the hotel business thirty years. He is now retired from active business life. In 1855 he married Jane B. Simpkins, who bore him two children: Fannie L., wife of James Fender, and Jennie L. Mr. Myers has been actively identified with public affairs at Ralston and vicinity for many years. Two years after settling at Ralston he became auditor, and subsequently school director. He has been a justice of the peace for several years, and has always taken a deep interest in the social and material development of his adopted home, giving his hearty and earnest support to educational matters. Retired from active business, he is now enjoying the comforts of a home and a competence which he accumulated through the passing years.

Thomas Dunlap was a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, where he was born about the beginning of the present century. When twelve years old he ran away from home, took passage on a vessel, and came to America. He served an apprenticeship on board the ship, and after his term expired he returned to his native land, where he remained the balance of his life. He married Margaret Smith, whose father, Hugh Smith, was town clerk of Dundonald, Scotland. She became the mother of twelve children, only seven of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Hugh, who married Jennie Spence; Margaret, who married John Boyle; Mary, who married John

Brown; Jeanetta, who married Davis Steele; Archibald, who married Lizzie Holland; Thomas, who married Jennie Smith, and Martha, who became the wife of James Hines. Mr. Dunlap belonged to the Church of Scotland, what is known in this country as the Presbyterian denomination. He learned the miller's trade after reaching manhood, and followed that occupation up to his death, which occurred at the ripe old age of eighty-five years.

Thomas Dunlap, youngest son of Thomas and Margaret Dunlap, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, April 7, 1839, and grew to manhood in his native land. He learned the miller's trade, and in 1868 immigrated to Pennsylvania and located at Snow Shoe, Centre county. He followed milling and coal mining, and two years after coming to Pennsylvania he removed to Lycoming county and found employment with the McIntyre Coal Company. He remained with that firm about five years, and then purchased the hotel property of George Calhoun, at McIntyre, remaining there until 1885. He removed to Peale about the time the coal company transferred their business to that point, and continued the hotel business there nearly six years, when he located at Ralston and has since conducted the Ralston House, which he purchased from S. C. Myers. Mr. Dunlap was married in 1862 to Jennie Smith, and both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He is quite prominent in the local councils of the Republican party, and always supports the candidates and measures of that organization. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P.

Daniel C. Flanagan, M. D., was born at Astonville, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, September 1, 1854, son of Patrick and Catherine (Driscoll) Flanagan. He remained with his parents, attending the public schools of Cascade township, until 1873, and then entered the Montoursville Normal School, where he continued his studies until the fall of 1879; he was then appointed a teacher in that institution, and continued to fill that position for one term. He then began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Edward Lyon, of Williamsport, and in 1881 attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, where he graduated in March, 1883. For about six months he was associated with Dr. Lyon, and in the fall of 1883 located at Liberty, where he continued to practice until 1884, when he removed to Ralston. For the past eight years Dr. Flanagan has continued in the active duties of his profession, and has built up a lucrative practice in Ralston and the northern part of Lycoming county. In the fall of 1884 he was elected on the Democratic ticket county coroner, and served in that capacity three years. He has also filled the position of surgeon on the Northern Central railroad for three years. The Doctor has served on the school board for six years, and has been a director, treasurer, and secretary of the board. He has also filled the position of clerk of McIntyre township one year. Politically he is an ardent Democrat, and since reaching his majority he has been actively identified with that party. He has been a delegate to the county and State conventions several times, and is recognized as one of the prominent young men of his party. Dr. Flanagan was married, October 15, 1885, to Catharine Reilly, a sister of C. J. Reilly, the district attorney of Lycoming county. They have had two children: Herbert, deceased, and Elizabeth. Dr. Flanagan and wife are practical members of the Catholic church.

Francis Henry was born in Indiana county, Pennsylvania, in 1840, and came to

Lycoming county with his father when a boy. They settled in Cascade township, where his father purchased a farm. He was a blacksmith by trade, and worked at that business while his sons cleared and improved his purchase. Francis remained with his parents until after his marriage, and then began life for himself. He followed the lumber business in Rose valley for several years, and then removed to Warrensville, where he engaged in butchering. After a few years in this business he returned to the lumber trade, at which he was engaged three years on Pleasant stream. He then went to Block House settlement, purchased a saw mill, and engaged in custom sawing. He afterwards bought a farm a short distance below his mill, and followed farming in connection with lumbering. He subsequently took contracts for peeling tan bark for John Innes and furnishing logs to C. S. Green, which continued several years. He finally purchased the timber on 800 acres of land from Mr. Griggs of Montoursville, and is now engaged in getting out his purchase. He married Malinda Bloom, in 1861, who has borne him seven children: Annie, and William E., both deceased; George H.; Edward; Laura; Mary, and Daniel. Politically Mr. Henry is a Republican, and is liberal in his religious opinions.

George H. Henry, eldest living son of Francis and Malinda Henry, was born in Warrensville, Lycoming county, December 6, 1866. He was married, December 20, 1887, to Jennie Secrist, and has two children: Bertha E. and Joseph F. Up to within the last two years he assisted his father in farming and lumbering, and has since devoted his attention to farming for himself. He is a graduate of Williamsport Commercial College, and in politics he is an ardent supporter of the Democratic party.

Eli McNett was born in Massachusetts, December 4, 1775, and removed to Pennsylvania in 1804. He settled in Tioga county, within a few rods of the Lycoming county line, where the village of Carpenter is now located. He was married in 1802 to Perthena Newell, who bore him six children: Samuel; Andrew; John; Roswell; Eli, and Electa. He purchased several hundred acres of land in Tioga and Lycoming counties, upon which he erected a brick house and opened a hotel. It was called the Halfway House, because it was halfway between Elmira, New York, and Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Mr. McNett was widely known as "Uncle Mac," and was highly respected for his genial qualities and charitable disposition. He never turned a deaf ear to the requests of suffering humanity, and his door always swung on easy hinges. Politically he was a Democrat, and liberal in his religious opinions. He spent the latter years of his life on the homestead farm.

Andrew McNett, second son of Eli and Perthena McNett, was born on the homestead in 1805. He remained under the parental roof until 1831, in which year he was married to Marcella Keys. Six children were born of this union: Henry H.; Mary, who married Beatty McDowell; Juliet, who married John C. Reed; Electa, who became the wife of E. W. Sweet; Eli L., and Frances, who married L. D. Jackson. After his marriage Mr. McNett removed to Lycoming county, and settled on a part of his father's land, also purchasing a small tract from a Mr. Scott. While liberal in his religious views, he was quite prominent in all local charitable movements. He was a Democrat in politics, and though filling some minor offices took no active interest in political affairs.

HENRY H. MCNETT, eldest son of Andrew and Marcella McNett, was born in Lycoming county, September 18, 1832. After reaching manhood he removed to Wisconsin, where he remained two years. Returning to his home he engaged in surveying, and surveyed nearly all of the lands along the line of Lycoming and Tioga counties. Mr. McNett established an apiary several years ago, and has devoted much attention to the culture of honey and bees, in connection with farming. He was married in 1864 to Emma Newell, and has two children: Frederick, deceased, and Harry. Politically an ardent Democrat, he has filled all of the offices in his township, and has been a justice of the peace for thirteen years. He is one of the leading Democrats in the upper end of Lycoming county, and wields considerable local influence. He is a member of the Masonic order, also of the Grange and Farmers' Alliance, and has always taken a prominent part in advocating the principles of temperance.

ELI L. MCNETT, youngest son of Andrew McNett, was born upon the homestead farm August 12, 1842. At the age of twenty he left home and spent one year at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, and then became shipper for the lumber firm of Brown & Early, which position he held four years. In 1872 he entered the employ of the Northern Central railroad, as station agent at Carpenter, and has ever since filled that position. Mr. McNett is a man of good education, and was connected with the Lycoming *Gazette* under Thomas Smith, and also a correspondent of the New York *World*. He was the first Master Workman of District 135, K. of L., of Tioga and Bradford counties. He compiled the ritual for the Patrons of Temperance, and is an ardent supporter of that cause. He is postmaster of Carpenter, has been a school director for a number of years, and was largely instrumental in obtaining the free book system in the schools of McNett township. He has been treasurer of the township since its organization. Mr. McNett has been twice married. In 1866 he married Crissie Parsons, who became the mother of seven children: Irene; Maude; Mary, deceased; Florence; Beatrice; Andrew, and Annie, the last two mentioned being twins. His second marriage occurred in 1887, to Hattie Spalding. In politics he is a Prohibitionist, and was a candidate on that ticket, and ran 200 votes ahead of the gubernatorial candidate of his party.

CHAPTER LVII.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

COGAN HOUSE, JACKSON, CUMMINGS, MCHENRY, BROWN, AND PINE TOWNSHIPS.

JAMES WOOD, retired lumberman and farmer, was born in Yorkshire, England, June 2, 1809, son of John Wood. In 1842 he emigrated to this country and settled in Wilmington, Delaware. He was a wagonmaker by trade, and engaged in that business in that city until 1844. In this year, in company with James Bards-

ley, William Aveyard, and Thomas Matrom, they came to Lycoming county to purchase 1,000 acres of land. They settled upon a tract of land belonging to Robert Ralston, in Lewis township, but being unable to get a title to this land they returned to Wilmington. In 1849 Mr. Wood returned to Lycoming county and purchased 400 acres in Cogan House township, where he now resides. In company with his two sons, Robert and Joseph, he erected a saw mill and they sawed the first lumber and were the pioneers of that branch of business in Cogan House township. In early life Mr. Wood married Mary, daughter of Joseph Caldwell, of Yorkshire, England; and to this union have been born six children: Robert; Joseph; Richard, who died in February, 1892; James; Ambrose, and Sarah, wife of Charles Ayers. In his religious faith Mr. Wood was trained in the Church of England, but in his latter years he became attached to the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a consistent member. In his political affiliations Mr. Wood is a Democrat, and while he neither sought nor would accept office outside of his township, he has always taken an active interest in his party. At the age of twenty-one he joined the Manchester union of Odd Fellows, and subsequently became a member of Lycoming Lodge, No. 112, I. O. O. F., of Williamsport. In 1870, after an active business life of forty years, Mr. Wood retired, and now, at the ripe old age of eighty-three, he resides upon his homestead in Cogan House township, where he settled nearly half a century ago, surrounded by his children and grandchildren, and respected by all who know him.

Robert Wood, the eldest son of James and Mary (Caldwell) Wood, was born, December 3, 1832, in Yorkshire, England. He received a common school education and after he grew to manhood, in connection with his brother Joseph, he formed the firm of R. & J. Wood and engaged in the manufacture of lumber, at which he was employed until 1864. At this time his brother sold his interest to James Wood, Jr., and this firm existed until 1876. In 1881 Mr. Wood was elected register and recorder of Lycoming county, and filled the office in a creditable manner for three years. In 1864 our subject was elected a justice of the peace for Cogan House township, which office he filled until 1882. In 1891 he was again elected to the same office, which he still retains. Mr. Wood has always taken great interest in educational matters, and has filled the office of secretary to the school board of his township for fourteen years. In his religious faith he is a Methodist, and is a member of the Summit Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been a trustee and steward for thirty years. Mr. Wood was married in January, 1857, to Esther D., daughter of Charles Straub, who died February 27, 1890. To this union were born thirteen children: Charles H.; Mary R.; Amelia, deceased; James A.; Emily H.; Robert E.; William O., deceased; Joseph B.; George L.; Annie M.; Sarah M.; Clarence E., and Olive W. Politically Mr. Wood is a life-long Democrat and a leading member of his party. He belongs to Salladasburg Lodge, No. 751, I. O. O. F., and also the K. of P. He also belongs to the P. of H. and the K. of L., and is secretary of the White Pine Alliance, No. 138. Mr. Wood was one of the original stockholders and a director in the old Plank Road Company. He has retired from active life and resides upon a part of the original tract purchased by his father, and also owns a fine farm of about 220 acres. He is known as one of the enterprising citizens of his county, enjoying the confidence and respect of the citizens.

Charles H. Wood, the eldest son of Robert and Esther (Straub) Wood, was born, April 10, 1858, on the homestead in Cogan House township. He was educated in the common schools, and after growing to manhood he engaged in farming on an extensive scale. He was married to Alice M., daughter of Anthony Baumgardner, of Cogan House township, and to this union have been born three children: Agnes M.; Carl E., and Lester O. He is a Democrat in his political proclivities and belongs to Salladasburg Lodge, No. 751, I. O .O. F. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Ambrose Wood, farmer, youngest son of James and Mary (Caldwell) Wood, was born December 20, 1852, in Cogan House township. He was educated in the common schools and reared on the homestead farm. After growing to manhood he took charge of the home farm where he now resides, and has since followed farming in connection with lumbering. He was married in 1889 to Minnie, daughter of A. W. Baumgardner, who died December 31, 1891. Mr. Wood is a Democrat in politics, and belongs to Salladasburg Lodge, No. 751, I. O. O. F., and to White Pine Alliance, No. 138.

Robert Carson,-deceased, was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, in March 1787, of Scotch parentage. His family were among the early settlers of that county. Robert came to Lycoming county in 1828, and settled on Little Pine creek, where his grandson, Oliver Carson, now resides. He purchased what is known as the Benjamin Garrett tract. He was employed by the Garrett brothers in a saw mill which stood upon the farm of John Carson on Little Pine creek. He subsequently purchased 130 acres where George Carson now lives, on Little Pine creek, cleared the same, and lived thereon until his death, December 5, 1867. He married Elizabeth Welsh, who was born in October, 1785, and died June 6, 1849. To this union were born the following children: Andrew, deceased; John, deceased; George; Samuel, deceased; William, deceased; Jane, wife of Winfield Harris; Robert; James; Marjorie, wife of J. H. Callahan, and Richard. Mr. Carson was a Democrat in politics.

Richard Carson, farmer, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Welsh) Carson, was born on Little Pine creek, in Cummings township, Lycoming county, November 29, 1829. He was reared on the farm and was educated in the common schools. He has devoted his business life to farming and lumbering, and took charge of his father's farm when he had grown to manhood. Here he remained until 1883, when he purchased his present farm in Cogan House township, consisting of 131 acres, which he has cleared and put improvements upon. He was married, February 28, 1858, to Sarah, daughter of William Knerr, who resided in Cummings township. To this union have been born nine children: Hamilton; Watson; Charles A.; McClellan, deceased; Hephziba; Alice I.; Agnes; Judson, and Sadie. Mr. Carson has filled the offices of township auditor, school director, and others of minor importance. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been a member and trustee of the Brookside Methodist Episcopal church for sixteen years.

Coleman L. Weigel, lumberman and farmer, was born July 7, 1840, son of Lewis and Mary (Sussaman) Weigel. The father was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1808. He was a weaver by trade, and when a young man he came to Lycoming county and was employed at his trade and various other occupations in

South Williamsport and Blooming Grove. He subsequently removed to Cogan House township, and was employed by Isaiah Hays as sawyer in his saw mill, where he remained for thirteen years. He purchased a tract of land where his son Coleman L. now lives, and where he died in 1879. In his religious faith he was a Lutheran. He married Mary Sussaman, and to this union were born nine children: Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Edler; Mary J., wife of Abraham Bois; Melinda, wife of Amzie Coon; Coleman L.; Angeline, wife of Lewis Cougler; Regina, wife of Moses Coalbaugh; Rosella, deceased wife of Homer Martin; Louanna, deceased wife of Charles E. Hicks, and Jemima, wife of I. Harvey. Mr. Weigel was a Democrat in politics and served two terms as treasurer of Lycoming county. His widow resides in Williamsport. His son, Coleman L., was reared in Cogan House township and after reaching maturity he engaged in farming. In 1879 he rented his present saw mill in Cogan House township, and has since that time engaged in the manufacture of lumber in connection with farming. May 10, 1863, he married Annie E., daughter of John Harlan, of Pine township, and to this union have been born fifteen children: Edith L., wife of William Sands; Addie, wife of Thomas King; Ida, deceased; Alberta, now a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio; Theodore M.; Annie; Sadie; Estella, wife of D. W. Day; Rosie; Eddie, deceased; Henry; Homer; Anson; Zulla, deceased, and Robert M. Politically Mr. Weigel is an ardent Democrat, and is a member of White Pine Alliance, No. 138. In his religious belief he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Summit, of which he is trustee and steward.

Casmer Wittig, deceased, was born in the town of Brideagen, Germany, December 13, 1807. He emigrated to this country with his father and sisters in 1832, and settled near Shrewsberry, York county, Pennsylvania. He received a liberal education in his native land, and learned the trade of a cooper and the art of distilling. After coming to the United States, he was employed for a number of years as a distiller in York county. About the year 1839 he located in Armstrong township, Lycoming county, where he found employment at stave-making. He was subsequently engaged as a farmer for a Mr. Low, near Rocktown. He afterwards removed to Cogan Station and was engaged in farming for a few years. He then rented the Buckhorn Tavern at Cogan House, and was its first landlord. This he conducted until 1853, when he purchased 150 acres of land at what is now known as White Pine, where his family now reside. There he engaged in the saw mill and lumber business and was one of the early operators of Cogan House township. He did an extensive business until 1879, when he retired and engaged in developing his farm of 200 acres. He died, January 22, 1891. He was a Democrat in politics and took great interest in the advancement of his party, but would never accept office. He was the first postmaster in the township and held the office for twenty-five years. His early religious connection was with the Lutheran church, but after becoming a resident of Lycoming county, he connected himself with the Second Presbyterian church of Williamsport, of which he was a life-long member. He was married in York county, Pennsylvania, to Sarah, daughter of Hugh Hogue. To this union were born four children: Mary, who has been a teacher in the public schools of Williamsport for twenty-five years; Annie and Margaret, who reside upon the old homestead, and George. The mother died, September 15, 1885. George Wittig, the only son of Casmer Wittig, was born in Armstrong township, June 10,

Robert Wood

1845. He was educated in the common schools of the township, and has followed the usual duties of a farmer. He was also engaged in the lumber business with his father. Mr. Wittig resides upon the old homestead, and is one of the progressive farmers of Lycoming county. He is a Democrat in politics and is a member of the F. and A. M. and the Royal Arch Chapter, and the Hospitaler Commandery, No. 46, of Lock Haven. He is also a member of Salladasburg Lodge, I. O. O. F., and White Pine Lodge, K. of G. E., and White Pine Alliance.

Dr. W. P. England was born, December 22, 1827, in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, son of Job and Martha (Williams) England. His parents were both natives of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and became early settlers of Clearfield county. Our subject received his education in the common schools, and at the age of eighteen he began reading medicine with Dr. M. E. Woods, of Curwensville, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from the Western Reserve Medical College, at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1846, and from the Medical Department of the Western University of Cleveland, Ohio, in February, 1884. He commenced practice in the spring of 1846, at Greenville, Clarion county, where he remained for five years. He was then ordained a Baptist minister and was placed in charge of the Franklin Union church of Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, where he remained for three years. In 1861 he joined Company K, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and saw service for three years, participating in the battles of Stone River, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge, and in the Atlanta campaign. At the close of the war he located in Crawford county, having charge of the Baptist church at Randolph. He also had charge of Pine Flat Baptist church in Indiana county, after which he was in charge of the Baptist church at Jersey Mills for five years. He then located at White Pine, Cogan House township, where he resumed the practice of medicine. Dr. England was married. April 27, 1852, to Margaret, daughter of Abraham Hamler of Clarion county, and to this union have been born five children, four of whom are living: Martha; Orena; Myrtie, and William. The Doctor is a Democrat, and belongs to the I. O. O. F. and the White Pine Alliance.

Dr. James W. Ritter, son of Jacob and Hannah (Black) Ritter, was born, April 30, 1859, in Jackson township, Lycoming county. He was educated in the common schools and the Muncy Normal. In 1878, 1879, and 1880 he engaged in teaching in the township schools, after which he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. J. K. Bowers of Reading, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from the American Eclectic Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1884. In December, 1885, he settled at Ogdensburg, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he remained for about one year. In 1886 he located at Summit, where he has since remained in the active practice of his chosen profession. October 28, 1884, he was married to Mary J., daughter of Abraham Artley, of Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and to this union have been born three children: Walter L.; Stella M., and Bessie M. The Doctor is a Republican in politics and has served for two years as a member of the school board. He is a member of the K. of G. E., White Pine Castle, No. 306, and also of White Pine Alliance.

Abraham Meyer was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Martin and Anna W. Meyer. He was educated at the grammar schools of his native city, and graduated from the Central High School in 1850. After leaving school he

began clerking in a wholesale importing house. In 1852 he came with his parents to Lycoming county, who settled in Loyalsock township, where his father engaged in lumbering and farming. In 1863 he was drafted, but was not accepted because of disability. At his earnest request, however, he was assigned to the United States Signal Corps, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. He then located in Cogan House township, and followed the lumber business until 1870. Since that time he has been engaged as a prospecting engineer and geologist, and at present is employed in gathering the local geological collection for the World's Fair. Mr. Meyer is a recognized authority on the geology of this section of Pennsylvania, and prepared for Mr. Meginness the geological matter that appears in this work. He married Mary Ann, daughter of Rev. Alexander Longsdorf, of Loyalsock township, and has eight children living, as follows: Martin A.; Edward H.; Russell A.; William F.; Margaret E.; Mamie R.; Charles R. H., and Hattie E. Mr. Meyer was a Republican until 1884, and has since been a Prohibitionist. He has been a justice of the peace five years, also township auditor. He is a member of Reno Post, G. A. R., and the U. S. S. A. He is a trustee in the Methodist Episcopal church, and has been a class-leader for the past twenty-seven years.

George Miller was the pioneer of the Miller family in Lycoming county. He was born in York county, Pennsylvania, and removed with his family to Lycoming county in 1811, locating about one mile above Newberry. He remained there six years, and then located in Jackson township, where Daniel Miller now lives, purchasing 500 acres of timber land, where he cleared and improved a farm. He married Mary Grafius in 1794–95, and was the father of the following children: Catherine, who married Jacob Beck; Elizabeth, who married Daniel Beck; Susanna, who married John Weaver; John; George; Daniel; Jacob, and Henry. He was an old-line Whig in politics, and a Lutheran in religion.

John Miller, son of George and Mary Miller, was born in York county, and came with his parents to Lycoming county in 1811. At the age of twenty-one he purchased a small farm and began clearing and improving it. He bought and sold several farms, and finally purchased the property on which Isaac Miller now lives, where he resided up to his death. He was a member of the Reformed Lutheran church, and in politics a Republican. Mr. Miller married Catherine Moyer, who bore him seven children: John; Isaac; Catherine; Mary; Harriet; Perry, and Levi.

Isaac Miller, son of John and Catherine Miller, was born in Jackson township, Lycoming county, December 6, 1832. Soon after reaching manhood he started in life for himself, working for various parties. He afterwards erected a saw mill on Roaring branch, which he operated up to the spring of 1864. He then enlisted in Company I, Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. Returning to his home he continued in the lumber business, purchasing the interest of C. A. Miller in the saw mill in 1867. In 1872 he sold the mill and purchased his present homestead. He married Catherine S. Miller, who has borne him five children: Ulysses E.; Sarah E.; Harry D.; Bertrand L., and Edwin A. He is a Republican in politics.

John Sechrist was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1801, and came to Jackson township, Lycoming county, with his parents when quite young. They located where the old Sechrist saw mill stood, where his father operated a saw and

grist mill for forty years. After reaching his majority he entered a tract of land, which he cleared and improved. On his father's death he took charge of the business, and conducted the mill for ten years; then selling it to Henry Miller, he purchased a farm in Mifflin township, and after living there eight years, he died while on a visit to relatives. He married Catharine Manival, who bore him the following children: Jacob; John; Susan, who married Levi Kissinger; Peter, deceased; Henry; Samuel, deceased, and Harriet, who married John Eckart. Mr. Sechrist was an elder in the Lutheran church for many years. He was a Republican in politics, and filled the offices of supervisor and school director in Jackson township.

Samuel Sechrist was born in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1839, son of John and Catharine Sechrist. He lived with his father until 1863, when he married Eliza Ann Cohick and settled in a home of his own. Eight children were the fruits of this union: Edward; James; John L.; Nathan; Alice, who married George Kimball; Maude; Levi, and Samuel. He engaged in the lumber business after his marriage, supplying logs by contract, and though meeting with a great many reverses during the four years that he continued as a jobber, he finally made a financial success of his contracts. He then purchased the old homestead in Mifflin township, and resided upon it for six years. Selling his farm he purchased 125 acres of timber land in the Block House settlement, which he finally sold to the Williamsport Furniture Company. He improved about sixty acres, erected new buildings, and is now recognized as one of the leading farmers of his township. Politically he is a Republican, and has filled all the important offices in his township. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. since he was twenty-one years old, and has always been liberal in his religious views.

Levi Miller, son of John and Catharine Miller, was born on the old homestead in Jackson township, Lycoming county, July 14, 1847. After his marriage he moved on Roaring Branch creek and assisted his brother Isaac, who was engaged in the lumber business. He finally purchased the greater part of the old homestead at the request of his father, but shortly after sold the same to his brother and erected his present beautiful residence. Mr. Miller married Sadie C. Anderson and has a family of four children: Ida, who married H. L. Brewer; Cora; May, and Della. For some years Mr. Miller has manufactured a large amount of maple sugar and syrup of the finest grade, and has the most modern machinery for prosecuting the business. He has displayed commendable taste in beautifying his residence, and among its attractions are carp ponds, lawns, and shrubbery. Politically he does not strictly adhere to any party. He has served as justice of the peace, township clerk, and member of the school board. He is an attendant of the Lutheran church, and is one of the progressive business men of his native township.

Michael Ritter was born near Selinsgrove, Northumberland county, (now Snyder,) in 1782. He learned the shoemaker's trade, and followed that business in early manhood. He was married in 1819 to Catharine Sechrist, and in 1821 they removed to Muncy, remaining there on the farm of Henry Ritter which is now occupied by William Watson. In 1825 they went to Jackson township, Lycoming county, and settled on the farm now owned by Isaac Beck. Here he resided until his death. They were the parents of eight children, seven of whom grew to maturity: Emanuel; Samuel; Elias; Susan, who married Israel Forrer; Catharine, who

married Jacob Forrer; Jacob, and John. Mr. Ritter was a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics a supporter of the Republican party.

Jacob Ritter, son of Michael and Catharine Ritter, was born upon the old homestead in Jackson township in 1832. He worked for his parents until reaching manhood, and then learned the stone mason's trade, but subsequently followed the trade of a millwright. He finally purchased a farm of Michael Sink, and after living upon it for six years, he sold it to his brother John, and purchased his present homestead from his brother Samuel. Mr. Ritter has been twice married. His first wife was Hannah Black, who bore him two children: James, and Susan, deceased. His second wife was Mary, daughter of Daniel Miller, of which union two children have been born: Ella, and Minerva, wife of Frank Hilliard. Mr. Ritter is a member of the Lutheran church, and in his political opinions an adherent of the Republican party.

John Weaver was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, in 1790. He remained with his parents until his marriage to Susanna Miller, in 1814. She bore him a family of eight children: Mary, who married Elias Bower; Margaret, who married George Snyder; Catharine, who married Frederick Bower; Christiana, who married Samuel Yoder; Susanna, who was twice married, first to James Carl, and afterward to Peter Brion; George; Henry, and William. Mr. Weaver purchased the farm now owned by his son Henry, which at that time was an unbroken forest. He cleared and improved it, and resided thereon up to his death. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Politically he was an old-line Whig, and filled most of the offices in his township. Liberal in his religious views, he was well known as a charitable and benevolent man.

Henry Weaver, son of John and Susanna Weaver, was born on the old homestead in Jackson township in 1832. He grew to manhood under the parental roof, and in 1859 he married Anna Manival. The following children were born of this union: Laura, wife of Charles Bastian; Harriet, who married Lawrence Mitstifer; Charles; Aaron; Sarah; Warren; Samuel; Minnie, deceased; Dora; Bertha; Edward; Martha; Grace, and Floyd. Since coming into possession of the homestead place Mr. Weaver has made many improvements, among them a good residence and out-buildings. When quite a young man he began lumbering, in connection with farming, which business he has followed up to the present. He is a Republican in politics, and liberal in his religious opinions.

Michael Wolf, a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, and son of a German emigrant who served in the Revolutionary war, settled in Lycoming county at an early date. He located at the mouth of Pine creek, and the place is now known as Phelps's Mills, Clinton county. There he purchased land, which he cleared and improved and lived upon until his death. He married Catherine Miller of Berks county, and to this union were born the following children: John, deceased; Henry M.; Jacob; George, deceased; Thomas; William; Catherine, wife of John Stout; Elizabeth, wife of John Haggerty; Susan, deceased wife of Thomas Bonnell, and Sarah, wife of Jacob Bonnell. Mr. Wolf was a Democrat, and belonged to the Lutheran church.

John Wolf, son of Michael and Catherine (Miller) Wolf, was born at the mouth of Pine creek, Lycoming county. He learned the trade of a blacksmith, and after-

wards settled in Brown township, near Slate Run, where he conducted his business for several years. He then settled at Waterville, where he carried on the blacksmith business until his death. He was twice married, his first wife being Nancy, daughter of George Bonnell, and to them were born the following children: George B.; Benjamin; Michael, and Catherine, wife of Robert Herritt. His second wife was Sally Herritt, and to this union were born four children: William; John; Ida, and Ada. John Wolf filled several of the minor township offices and was a Democrat in politics.

George B. Wolf, the eldest son of John Wolf, was born at Slate Run in 1835. He was educated in the common schools and learned the blacksmith trade, which occupation he followed at various places for many years. He established a business at Slate Run, and also carried on the business in the Nippenose valley for twelve years, after which he established his present business at Waterville, and has been quite successful. He married Sarah J., daughter of Benjamin Tombs, and to this union have been born four children: Willard E.; Julia A., wife of B. Gamble; Clara B., and Nellie R. Mr. Wolf is a Democrat in politics, and has held the office of supervisor. He enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, in 1863, and was discharged on account of disability after serving six months. In his religious views he is a Methodist, and belongs to the church at Waterville.

Henry M. Wolf, the second son of Michael and Catherine (Miller) Wolf, was born in Berks county in 1814. He removed to Lycoming county with his parents, and remained upon the homestead until he grew to manhood. He was employed for a number of years by various lumber companies, and subsequently took contracts for getting out lumber, in which he was quite successful, until 1840, when he leased what is now known as the Ross Mill. After operating this for six years he engaged in farming. In 1855 he located at Jersey Mills, and operated a mill until 1860. He then located at Waterville, where he bought 220 acres of land, and, clearing up 175 acres of the same, he engaged in farming. He has now retired and resides at Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. He married Mary, daughter of Andrew Gamble, who died in 1877, leaving the following children: George; Andrew, who was a member of Company G, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was killed at St. Mary's Court House, Virginia; James M.; Michael; Oliver W.; John G.; Rev. Henry M.; Jane, deceased wife of William Tomb, and Alice, wife of Frank Harris. Mr. Wolf was again married, to Mrs. Ellen B. Sears, daughter of a Mr. Butler, one of the early families of Wellsboro, Pennsylvania. Henry M. is a Democrat and was county commissioner in 1863, and has also served as county auditor and as justice of the peace. He became a member of the Baptist church when a young man, and gave liberally towards the building of the churches at Jersey Mills and Jersey Shore.

James M. Wolf, son of Henry M. and Mary (Gamble) Wolf, was born, October 2, 1840, on Pine creek, Lycoming county. He was educated in the common schools and a business college at Syracuse, New York. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and saw service for nine months, being mustered out as first lieutenant, and having participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Second Bull Run, Antietam, and Chancellorsville. In

1863 he again enlisted in the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Emergency Men, was commissioned first lieutenant of Company G, and was sent to the Minersville coal riot. He then settled at Waterville, where he engaged in the lumber business. In 1873 he formed the firm of J. M. & M. Wolf and built a mill at Waterville, where they conducted a store and manufactured lumber until 1889. They then sold the store to John G. Wolf and A. J. Bonnell, and he is now engaged with his brother Michael in the lumber business. He is a Democrat in politics and in 1886 was elected sheriff of Lycoming county. He also filled the office of justice of the peace of Cummings township for five years, and held other offices. He is a Baptist in his religious views. Mr. Wolf was married in 1872 to Amanda, daughter of Cyrus Ranck, who died in 1877. His second wife was Elsie, daughter of William Carson. He has two children, Fannie and James B. He is a member of Reno Post, and the K. of M.

John G. Wolf, merchant, son of Henry M. and Mary (Gamble) Wolf, was born, February 1, 1849, in McHenry township, Lycoming county. He was educated in the common schools and remained upon the homestead until he was twenty-one years old. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits for three years, after which he served as deputy sheriff under his brother. After closing his official career he again engaged in the mercantile business at Waterville, under the firm name of Wolf Brothers. Here he was appointed postmaster in 1865, and still holds that position. He has also filled the office of justice of the peace for fifteen years, has been secretary of the school board for many years, and has filled other township offices. In politics Mr. Wolf is a stanch Democrat. He was married in 1878 to Roberta, daughter of Robert Maffett, of Tomb's Run, and to this union have been born five children: Annie M.; Bessie; Wallace; Eleanor, and Charles. Mr. Wolf is a member of the Baptist church at Waterville, in which he fills the office of deacon.

John English, of English extraction, and a native of Massachusetts, a soldier of the Revolution, and aide-de-camp of George Washington, was one of the early settlers near Sunbury, Pennsylvania. He became an early settler of Lycoming county, locating on Bailey island, opposite Jersey Shore. This he cleared in partnership with his brother James. He subsequently settled in Cummings township on what is known as Buttonwood island, which he also cleared and lived upon for many years. He died in 1846 at the home of his son-in-law, Thomas Ramsey, in Cummings township, at the ripe old age of ninety-nine years. Mr. English saw the execution of Major Andre. He was married to Fanny Casper, and to this union were born the following children: Claudius; James; Thomas; Margaret, who married Abraham Hains; Polly, who married George Bonnell; Sarah, who married Thomas Ramsey, and Lizzie, who married Abbis Conner. Mr. English was a Methodist in his religious views and was a man highly respected by those who knew him.

James English, the eldest son of John English, was born on Buttonwood island, and after growing to manhood he settled three miles above Waterville, on Corn Broom island, which he purchased, and engaged in the cultivation of broom-corn. He subsequently went to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and was one of the twelve original settlers of Block House, receiving fifty acres for making the settlement. There he lived for several years, returning thence to Lycoming county and settling

on Little Pine creek, about three miles north of Waterville. There he took up 200 acres of government land, cleared a farm, and built a grist mill and two saw mills, which he operated for a number of years. Here he died in December, 1851. He was a Democrat in politics, and while he never held any public office, yet he always took a deep interest in public affairs. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, held the office of deacon in the same for many years, and gave toward the erection of the Jersey Shore Methodist Episcopal church the sum of $600. He also gave $50 to the construction of the Baptist church at Jersey Shore, and a like amount to the construction of the Presbyterian church of the same place. His liberality did not stop here, for he gave $200 to the Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal church, of Mifflin township, and furnished the greater part of the means to build the Methodist Episcopal church at Waterville. Mr. English married Annie, daughter of John Young, and to them were born the following children: Francis; Marjorie; Sarah; Elizabeth; Timothy; John; Stephen M.; Rice, and Ellis. Mrs. English died, June 17, 1874.

Stephen M. English, fourth son of James and Annie (Young) English, was born on Corn Broom island, October 25, 1827. He received a limited education by his own efforts, and at the age of twenty-two he took charge of one of his father's mills, which he operated for some time. At the death of his father he assumed the entire charge of the former's business until 1865, when he closed it out, and purchased 100 acres of the farm and homestead. Here he now resides, and after having closed up his father's estate, Mr. English entered the employ as superintendent for Brown, England & Company, and Craig & Company, and contractor for Phelps, Dodge & Company. He is still employed by these companies at various times, and also continues to cultivate his farm. He was twice married, his first wife being Mary J., daughter of John English, of Tioga county, who died in 1857, leaving three children: Julia, wife of John Carson; Timothy L., and Sarah, wife of William Bennett. Mr. English's second wife was Sarah, daughter of Warren Stowell, and to this union were born: Arthur, who is a clerk for the Pennsylvania railroad in New York City; Calvin S., also a clerk for the same company, and Warren J. Mr. English is a Democrat in politics and has held the office of township auditor for seventeen years. He was appointed postmaster at English Mills by President U. S. Grant, October 26, 1871, and has held that position ever since.

Abraham Harris, a soldier of the Revolution, was of Scotch-Irish extraction, and came from Tioga county, Pennsylvania, and settled a half-mile south of Jersey Mills, at the present location of George Harris's residence. He subsequently removed to Waterville, and passed the remaining years of his life amid the quiet surroundings of that secluded village. He married Margaret, daughter of John English; they were the parents of the following children: John, deceased; Jacob, deceased; James, deceased; George; Abraham P.; William; Winfield; Eunice, deceased wife of Henry Sheasley; Fanny, deceased wife of Jacob English, and Sarah, wife of Benjamin Bendle. Mr. Harris was an old-line Whig, and an ardent admirer of Henry Clay. He served in various township offices, and officiated as justice of the peace for many years with creditable ability. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Jacob Harris, fourth son of Abraham and Margaret Harris, was born in 1820.

He was reared on the homestead farm and educated in the local schools. During his active life he was engaged in the lumber business, but in the latter part of his days he was engaged at various kinds of employment. He married Eliza, daughter of Joseph Bitters, a native of Reading, Pennsylvania; they were the parents of seven children: Reuben; Ellen, wife of Henry Bonnell; Frank R.; Maggie, who was twice married, first to A. Harrison, and subsequently to Michael Wolf; William; Charles, and Augustus, deceased. His wife survived him, and is the wife of Thomas Bonnell.

Frank R. Harris, second son of Jacob and Eliza Harris, was born, March 29, 1849. He was educated in the common schools, and worked at the lumber business and farming until thirty years of age, when he settled on his present farm of 250 acres. He has since devoted his attention to its cultivation, but has also been engaged in the lumber business to a limited extent. He married Sarah Alice, daughter of Henry M. Wolf, and they are the parents of the following children: Walter; Amanda; Elsie; Mary; Ellen; Howard, and Addie. Mr. Harris has manifested a deep interest in the cause of education; he is a Democrat in politics and has served as supervisor and school director. The family is connected with the Baptist church.

Thomas Ramsey, a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, who served under George Washington as a wagon master, settled on Big Pine creek, Lycoming county, soon after the close of the Revolutionary war. His settlement was made on the farm where his grandson, Thomas Ramsey, now resides. There he bought 200 acres of land from a man by the name of Reese. He erected a saw mill and engaged in the manufacture of lumber for many years. He cleared all the land upon his tract on the flats, and resided there for some years. Subsequently he removed to Ohio, and settled on the Miami river, near the town of Tippecanoe, where he and his wife died. Mr. Ramsey was married in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, but the name of his wife is unknown by his descendants; they were the parents of the following children: Samuel; Allen; Robert, and William, who went to Ohio with their parents, and who have left many descendants in that State; John and Thomas, who remained upon the homestead; Nancy, deceased, who married Jonathan Baker, and Mary, deceased, who married Andrew Berryhill.

Thomas Ramsey, son of Thomas Ramsey, was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1772. He remained upon the homestead, which he purchased and where he lived until his death, July 4, 1847. He followed farming and was engaged in lumbering and rafting for many years. He invented the first blade oar for steering rafts. He also operated saw mills with good success. He married Sarah, daughter of John English, who died in 1875; they were the parents of twelve children: Mary, who married Gideon Thomas; John; Fannie, deceased; Thomas; Elizabeth, who married Robert Brown; William, deceased; Fannie, deceased wife of Thomas Reighard; Allen, deceased; Ellen, deceased wife of Daniel Mulherron; Margaret, deceased; James, and Sarah J., wife of Simon Brown. Mr. Ramsey filled the office of justice of the peace, and others of minor importance. He was a Democrat in politics, and belonged to the Presbyterian church of Jersey Shore.

Thomas Ramsey, son of Thomas and Sarah (English) Ramsey, was born, April 30, 1821, on the homestead in Cummings township. He is of the third generation

Michael Bonnell

that has occupied this land, and is Thomas Ramsey, 3d. He received his education in the subscription schools, and was brought up at farming and lumbering. In 1849 he built a saw mill at the mouth of Ramsey's run, which he operated for thirty years, and which was destroyed by fire in 1880. In 1887 he erected a steam saw mill on Ramsey's run, which was also destroyed by fire, in October, 1891. Mr. Ramsey has carried on the lumber business in connection with farming during his entire business life. He married in 1845 Harriet, grand-daughter of John English, and to this union were born twelve children: Two who died in infancy; Jennie, wife of George Barnes; George; Asbury; Torrence; Tracy; Fannie, wife of George Forbes; Alice, wife of George Gulliver; Henry; Grant, and Ellen M. Mr. Ramsey has filled the offices of school director and auditor, and is a Democrat in his political proclivities.

George Bonnell, a native of southern New Jersey, came to Lycoming county in 1819. The first knowledge his only living son has of him was that he lived at Waterville, where he followed lumbering, and was a famous hunter and trapper of that day. He subsequently purchased 100 acres about three miles south of Slate Run, where he cleared a farm and carried on the lumber business, and there died about 1879, at the age of ninety-two. His wife was Polly, daughter of the pioneer, John English, and was the mother of the following children: John; William; George; James; Richard; Lizzie, who married John Clark; Mary, who married Stephen Ross; Nancy, who married John Wolf; Thomas, and Sallie, who married James English. All of these children are dead except Thomas and Mary. George Bonnell was a soldier of the war of 1812, was a Democrat in politics, and belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church.

Thomas Bonnell, youngest son of George Bonnell, was born in 1817 in Lycoming county. He received a limited education in the subscription schools, and was reared on his father's farm. In 1830 he and John Clark purchased 1,100 acres of timber land in Potter county, Pennsylvania, and he was engaged in the lumber business for seventeen years. He then came back to Cummings township, where he purchased his present farm of 100 acres. He also bought the hotel at Waterville, and was its landlord for many years. His first wife was Susan, daughter of Michael Wolf, by whom he had three children who grew to maturity: Henry; Michael, and Catherine, wife of William Wolf. His second wife was Frances Richards, by whom he had four children: George; Charles; Emma, and Maggie, deceased. He married for his third wife, Mrs. Eliza Harris, a daughter of James Bitters, one of the early settlers of Cummings township. Thomas Bonnell has been a life-long Democrat, and prominent in his party in his locality. He has filled many of the township offices, and is one of the leading and respected citizens of his township.

Oliver Carson, eldest son of Robert and Eliza (Callahan) Carson, was born November 4, 1845, in Lycoming county. He was reared upon the homestead farm, where he now lives. He was employed in the lumber business for ten years after he had grown to manhood, after which he embarked in general farming, which he has followed as an occupation ever since. He married Delilah, daughter of C. Glover, of Clinton county, Pennsylvania; they were the parents of three children: Orrin; John, and Eliza. Mr. Carson is a Democrat in politics, and has filled several of the township offices.

JOHN CARSON, farmer, son of Robert and Eliza (Callahan) Carson, and grandson of Robert Carson, the pioneer, was born December 6, 1847, in Cummings township, Lycoming county. His father was born in 1819, on Little Pine creek, and after he grew to manhood settled in Cummings township, where he was engaged in the saw mill business, and also at Waterville. Robert subsequently purchased the farm where his son Oliver Carson now lives, where he resided until he retired from business. He now resides in Jersey Shore. He was married to Elizabeth Callahan, who is now deceased, and was the mother of the following children: Oliver; John; Albert; James; George; Jeremiah; Esau; Miles, and Helen, deceased. Our subject, John Carson, received a common school education, and was reared upon the farm. After reaching his majority he embarked in the lumber business, which he continued until 1880. He then purchased a farm, and has since devoted his time to rural pursuits. He was married to Julia, daughter of Stephen M. English, of Cummings township, and they have one child, Maggie. In politics Mr. Carson is a stanch Democrat.

SAMUEL CAMPBELL, a native of the North of Ireland, settled in the Juniata valley at an early date. He subsequently located at Jersey Shore, where he purchased a tract of land. His son, John, settled on the Allegheny river near Warren; another son, Robert, a soldier of the Revolution, sold the land at Jersey Shore and bought a mill at Round Island, where he was engaged in the manufacture of lumber for many years. He married Rachael Morrison, and to this union were born the following children: Samuel; Michael; George; Abner; John; Jeremiah; Robert; Elizabeth, who married Thomas Lloyd; Priscilla, who married James English, and Margaret, who married Robert H. Wilyoume.

MICHAEL CAMPBELL, second son of Robert Campbell, was born, October 24, 1796. His educational advantages were exceedingly meager. After he grew to manhood he settled one mile north of Cammal, bought fifty acres of land, and reduced it to cultivation. Here he lived until his death. He also engaged in the lumber business, and was interested in several saw mills in his locality. He was a millwright by trade; in his political proclivities he was associated with the Democratic party, and was connected with the local township organization in various official capacities. As his first wife he married Mary Hostrander, and their children were as follows: Michael; Hiram; Richard; Fanny; Harriet; Cornelia; Priscilla; Margaret; Sarah, and Mary. His second wife was Hannah Banvier, daughter of William Banvier, and their children were Enoch; William; Lafayette, and Truman.

TRUMAN CAMPBELL was born on the 26th of March, 1849. He was educated in the common schools, and after attaining manhood engaged in lumbering and agricultural pursuits. In 1885 he entered the hotel business at Cammal; in connection with his hotel he cultivates 400 acres of land. In 1874 he married Virginia, daughter of George Hostrander, and they have one child, Martha E. He is a Democrat in politics and has served as school director in his township. Mr. Campbell is a member of Cammal Lodge, No. 1001, I. O. O. F., and is a highly respected citizen.

ABNER CAMPBELL, the fourth son of Robert, was born in 1800, and was educated in a log cabin school house. He was for several years engaged with his brother George in operating a number of saw mills on Pine creek, and they were the

owners of about 1,200 acres of timber land. He died in 1850. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Gamble, who died in 1842. To this union were born the following children: Emily, who married John Connor; Hezekiah; Saloma, wife of E. Connor; Mary J., wife of John English; J. L.; Rachel, wife of Hiram Callahan; Almira, wife of George Carson; Cordelia, deceased wife of James Morning, and Eunice, wife of J. H. Stryker. Mr. Campbell was married a second time, to Rhoda Dugan, by whom he had four children: L. D.; William A., deceased; Elizabeth, and Abbie, wife of George Miller. Abner Campbell was a Democrat and was a member of the Baptist church. Jehiel L., his second son, was born, August 13, 1829, on the homestead farm, where he now resides and has always been engaged in farming and lumbering. He is a Democrat in politics and has filled some of the township offices. He was married in 1853 to Priscilla, daughter of Joel Hostrander, and to this union has been born one child, Artie M., who married Jacob Tombs. Mr. Campbell is a member of the Cammal Baptist church, and is one of the representative citizens of the community in which he resides.

Michael Bonnell, merchant, son of Thomas and Susan (Wolf) Bonnell, was born, February 4, 1843, in Brown township, Lycoming county, and was reared in Potter county, Pennsylvania. There he received a common school education and was brought up at farm labor. He remained at home with his father until 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served for three years, participating in the following battles: New Kent Court House, Bottom Bridge, Savage Station, Garnet's Farm, Haxall's Landing and Carter's Farm, Sugar Loaf Mountain, Frederick City, Middletown, Sharpsburg, Aldie and Upperville, Asbury Gap, Barber's Cross Roads, Williamsport Road, Shepherdstown, Bealton, Liberty Church, Beverly Ford, Todd's Tavern, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Ann River, and Beaver Dam. He was discharged in 1864 without a scratch even to show that he had seen service. Returning from the war, he resumed farming and also engaged in lumbering. After a while his father embarked in the hotel business and Michael was employed to manage the same for five years. He afterwards engaged in the lumber business until 1870, when he located in Jersey Mills; there he embarked in the hotel business, which he followed for thirteen years. In 1871 he engaged in the mercantile trade, and in 1883 he erected a store building at Waterville in Cummings township, and established the firm of E. Horn & Company, which has since carried on business. He also does a large lumber business, and owns a tract of 1,000 acres. Mr. Bonnell was married in 1870 to Rebecca, daughter of H. W. Campbell, and to this union has been born one child, Blanch E. Mr. Bonnell is one of the leading Democrats of his township, and always takes a deep interest in the party. He is one of the enterprising business men of the county, and has the esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens. He served as postmaster for twenty years, being first appointed by President Grant. He is a member of Reno Post, G. A. R., at Williamsport, and also belongs to Cammal Lodge, No. 1001, I. O. O. F.

Timothy Splan, merchant, was born April 15, 1836, at Rochester, New York. He is a son of Cornelius and Bridget (Sullivan) Splan, natives of Ireland, who settled in Rochester, and subsequently moved to Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where they died. There our subject was reared and educated in the common

schools. In 1856 he came to Pine Creek and located at Cedar Run, where he found employment with Buskirk & Kirby, with whom he remained for one year. He then commenced jobbing for William Van Name & Company which he followed for five years. He subsequently was employed by James Duffee & Company, of Trout Run, John Ives & Company and Wood & Childs, of Jersey Shore, and Wolf & Brothers, of Waterville. In 1886 he located at Cammal, and established his present mercantile business. He was married in 1861 to Mary E., daughter of James Hostrander, and to this union was born one son, Daniel E., who is a telegraph operator for the Fall Brook railroad. Mr. Splan is an active and enthusiastic Democrat and filled the office of constable while he was living in Jersey Shore. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and belongs to the Baptist church, in which he is a trustee. In 1863 he was a member of Capt. James Dove's company of Emergency Men. Mr. Splan is one of the leading citizens of his township, and is an enterprising business man, enjoying the respect of the people of his community.

Richard R. Stradley, son of Shadrack and Jane (Shaw) Stradley, was born in February, 1842. His father was a native of Delaware and settled near Wellsboro, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he remained for several years. He afterwards located at English Centre, Lycoming county, and subsequently rented a farm near Jersey Mills, where he died in 1851. He was three times married, his last wife being Jane Shaw, who died in 1864. To this union were born nine children: James M.; Robert; Shadrack, who was a member of Company B, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and died at Point Lookout, Maryland; Matthew; Elizabeth, deceased; Richard R.; Archibald, deceased; Rice H., deceased; and Celestia, deceased, who married Eli Campbell. Our subject received a common school education, and at the age of fourteen years he began working in saw mills and cutting timber. In 1862 he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and saw service for nine months, participating in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, where he was wounded in his right hand by a minie ball, and at Chancellorsville. Returning from the war he, in partnership with A. T. and Rice Stradley, purchased a 400 acre tract of timber land, and engaged in the lumber business for ten years. After the death of his partners he purchased their interest and carried on the business until 1885, when he entered the employ of Cochran Richard & Company. He superintended the buying of lumber for this firm for some time. In 1881 he located on his present farm at Jersey Mills, where he has since lived, engaged in farming and lumbering. He was married, July 31, 1868, to Elizabeth J., daughter of John Coolidge, of Jersey Mills, and to this union have been born two children: John J. and James Luther. Mr. Stradley is a Republican in politics, and has served as auditor of his township for fifteen years, and has also been school director. He is a member of Reno Post, G. A. R., and belongs to the Baptist church, in which he holds the office of clerk.

The Gamble Family.—After the close of the Revolutionary war, John Gamble, a native of Ireland, settled on what is now known as Gamble's run. He had a tract of 300 acres, situated where Henry Harris now lives. He cleared a farm and lived thereon until his death. He had three sons and one daughter: Andrew; John; James, and Nancy, who married Amos Bennett.

Andrew Gamble, the eldest son of John Gamble, was reared upon his father's

farm, and at the death of the former he sold the land and located upon Pine creek, where Jacob and Henry Gamble now reside. He was the owner of about 300 acres and followed farming in connection with lumbering. He was a Democrat in politics and held some of the minor township offices. He is a member of the Cedar Run Baptist church. Mr. Gamble married Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob Tomb, and to this union were born twelve children: John, deceased; Gibson, deceased; Jane, deceased wife of James Hostrander; Nancy, deceased wife of Chester Foster; Katie, deceased wife of Sol Sherdy; Mary, deceased wife of Henry Wolf; Sarah, wife of Henry Emick; Jacob; Isabella, deceased wife of Jacob Miller; William; Henry, and Rebecca, wife of James Gamble. Andrew Gamble died in 1862, followed by his widow in 1865.

William Gamble, the fourth son of Andrew Gamble, was born May 24, 1825. He was educated in the subscription schools and reared at farm labor. At the age of twenty-six years he took charge of the homestead farm, where he remained four years. He afterwards embarked in the lumber business with George Tomb for two years. After this he followed the lumber business at various places, and finally located in Sugar Bottom, where he purchased 100 acres, and followed farming and lumbering until 1865, when the flood destroyed all his buildings. He then returned to the homestead, purchased a saw mill, and engaged in the lumber business for three years with Hiram Helborn. He then entered the employ of Ramsdale & Duffy for eleven years, after which he bought his present farm of ninety-four acres, where he is now engaged in farming and lumbering. Mr. Gamble married Ann, daughter of George Ryan, of Potter county, Pennsylvania; they are the parents of nine children: Elvina, wife of Jerry Ruppert; Irena, wife of Frank Woodhouse; Nathaniel; George A.; William E.; M. G.; Grant; Amos, and Gibson. Mr. Gamble has filled the offices of school director, collector, and treasurer. He is a Republican in politics and is a member of Cedar Run Baptist church, in which he has filled the offices of treasurer, clerk, and trustee, and is now deacon.

George A. Gamble, the second son of William Gamble, was born April 15, 1859. He was educated in the common schools and at Ann Arbor Telegraph and Commercial College. During his early life he worked for various companies in the lumber business, and in 1885 he embarked in that business for himself. Later he was engaged for two years with C. Hewitt. He then established his mercantile business at Cedar Run, where he was appointed postmaster in 1889. In politics he is a Republican, and belongs to Stony Fork Lodge, No. 564, I. O. O. F.

George W. Smith, hotel proprietor, was born, April 14, 1835, near the mouth of Pine creek, Lycoming county, son of William and Sarah (Stradley) Smith. His father died when he was young, and his mother married J. W. Stewart. He was educated in the common schools, and at an early age began working for various farmers. He worked for James English for four years, and for James Gamble for four years. At the age of twenty-one he went to Brown township, where he was employed by Gibson Gamble and other persons, until 1870. He then purchased fifty acres, which he cultivated for a number of years. In 1882 he settled at Cedar Run and purchased a farm and hotel, which he has conducted ever since. In 1890 he erected his present hotel. He was married in 1863 to Isabel, daughter of Jacob Herritt, of Brown township, and to this union have been born two children: Eliza J. and Jacob Henry, both deceased. Mr. Smith is a Democrat in politics, and has

filled the offices of supervisor and school director, having served as president of the chool board. He is a member of Duncan Lodge, No. 968, of Antrim, Pennsylvania, and also of Green Mountain Castle, G. E.

James English, a native of Massachusetts, an aide of General Washington, and a soldier of the Revolutionary war, who was at the execution of Major Andre, settled at an early day on what is known as Silver island, in the Susquehanna river, below Sunbury, Pennsylvania. His brother John was with him and they subsequently located on Bailey island, opposite Jersey Shore, Lycoming county. James afterwards located at the mouth of Big Pine creek, on what is now known as the Shaw farm. This he afterwards sold and removed to a farm about one and one-half miles above Jersey Mills, where he died in 1821. He was one of the noted hunters and trappers of his time. He married Jane, a Scotchwoman by descent, and to this union were born seven children: Polly; Jane; Esther; Betsy; Sarah, who married James Miller; James, and John; the first four daughters married, respectively, Daniel, Dennis, John, and William Callahan.

John English, son of John and Elizabeth (Miller) English, was born on Pine creek, Lycoming county, about 1781. He was reared on the farm and had no educational advantages. After arriving at manhood he operated and farmed the homestead for several years. In 1834 he removed to what is now known as English Centre, and bought 150 acres of timber land, a part of which is the present site of that village, and is yet in the possession of his sons, John M. and Willerd. He married Elizabeth Miller; they were the parents of the following children: Mary, wife of George Thurston; Jacob, deceased; Jane, wife of John Bonnell; Ellis; Elizabeth, wife of Jeremiah English; John M.; James M., deceased; Charles, deceased; Sarah, wife of John Ryan; Catherine, wife of Richard Boswell; Deliah, wife of D. Arrowsmith; Daniel; Lydia, wife of Stephen Scarborough, and William. Mr. English was one of the early members of the Methodist Episcopal church of English Centre, and was a Democrat in politics.

John M. English, son of John English, was born, April 1, 1819, on Big Pine creek, Lycoming county. He was educated in the subscription schools, and after growing to manhood, he and four of his brothers purchased a tract of 1,400 acres of timber land near English Centre. They built a saw mill and carried on the lumber business until 1860, when John M. and Willerd bought the old homestead and followed farming in connection with the bark business. In 1887 he engaged in a store, which he conducts in connection with his son, and also attends to his farm duties. He was married to Sarah J., daughter of William English, and to this union have been born twelve children, of whom the following are living: Elizabeth, wife of E. Grisworld; Richard; Daniel; Lawrence; Amanda, wife of J. M. Heath; Thomas R.; Oscar, and Margaret, wife of Charles Brown. Mr. English has filled the offices of justice of the peace and others, and is a Democrat in politics.

Charles W. English, son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth English, and a grandson of William English, was born at English Centre, December 10, 1843. He was educated in the common schools, and at an early time in life began the lumber business, which he continued until 1863, when he enlisted in Company H, Two Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and saw service for one year, participating in the battles of Deep Bottom, Fort Fisher, and Wilmington, North Carolina. Returning from the war he engaged in the lumber business in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania,

under the firm name of O. B. Long & Company, continuing for six years. He then entered the employ of Peter Herdic, at Williamsport, and after one year's service he purchased an interest with Thomas Duffy in a shingle manufacturing establishment at Williamsport. This he sold in two years, and bought a farm at Bodines, Pennsylvania. After farming for some time he built the first hotel at that station and conducted the same for four years, after which he purchased his present hotel at English Centre, which he now conducts. Mr. English was married to Mary, daughter of Robert Cochran, of Liberty, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. To this union were born two children: Jennie, deceased at the age of thirteen, and Sherman B. Mr. English is a Republican in politics, and belongs to Reno Post, G. A. R., and is one of the influential men of his community.

Abraham Bubb was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Michael Bubb, a native of Germany, who immigrated with his brother to the United States at quite an early day. They separated in New York City, and Michael came to Jersey shore, Lycoming county, and engaged in farming. His son Abraham was born in that village, and learned the tailor's trade, which he followed throughout his residence in this county. He served as alderman of Jersey Shore for many years, and was elected sheriff of the county in 1853. After his term expired he engaged in lumbering on Pine creek, whence he removed to Girard, Crawford county, Kansas, in 1867, and still resides in that place. He married Elizabeth Custard, also a native of Lycoming county, who bore him the following children: John R., of Williamsport; Annie, wife of Dr. Strauss, of Crawford county, Kansas; J. M., of the same county; Elizabeth, wife of W. A. Miller, of Williamsport; H. M., of St. Louis, Missouri; Allen M., of Girard, Kansas; Joseph E., of Kansas City, Missouri; Mrs. Virginia Kincaid, of Girard, Kansas, and Rufus Reed, who was killed while serving as a Union soldier in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1863. Mrs. Bubb died in February, 1889; both she and husband were connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics he is a stanch Democrat.

Stephen Rogers, a farmer, lumberman, and justice of the peace, was born April 17, 1824, at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, son of Joel and Mary (Jackson) Rogers. His early life was spent on his father's farm, in Huntington, Luzerne county, and his education was received in the common schools. In 1851 he purchased the saw mill of J. and J. Callahan, situated about fifty rods from where the iron bridge now crosses Little Pine creek, which was destroyed by the flood of 1889. He also bought at the same time 937 acres of timber land in partnership with George Worral. They settled upon the land and were engaged in the lumber business for a number of years. Mr. Rogers carried on the manufacturing of lumber until the flood heretofore mentioned, since which time he has been farming and getting out lumber and saw logs for the market. He has filled the offices of school director, auditor, and town clerk, and was elected a justice of the peace in 1890. He was originally a Whig, and afterwards a Republican. He was one of the Emergency Men, and in 1863 he joined Company K, Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania Militia, with the rank of sergeant. Mr. Rogers was married in 1868 to Phœbe, daughter of John Carson, and to this union have been born three children: Lewis W.; John C., and Bertha M. In his religious views Mr. Rogers is a Baptist; he is one of the enterprising citizens and oldest living lumber operators of his township, and enjoys the respect and confidence of those who know him.

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LYCOMING COUNTY HISTORY by MEGINNES

1892

And the

Reprint of the same by Lycoming Historical Society

1974

This is a double entry index, with intermarriages shown.

ADAMS, Matilda/Turner shows she married a Turner.

ALLEN, Anna (Scheffel), Anna was nee Scheffel.

ALLEN, Charles and Rachel are husband and wife.

The History of Lycoming County shows us that the settlers were from countries of Ireland, Germany, France and other countries.

They came from Mass., N.H., N.J., N.Y., R.I., Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and all of the counties of Pennsylvania.

INDEX OF TOWNSHIPS AND PLACES, added

This was added as many are not in the book index and I had difficulty in finding them.

Halls Station is only mentioned and here - I located an old and sadly neglected cemetery, grown up in weeds, with many old settlers buried here from 1823 and the monument of Capt. John Brady who died 1779.

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